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THE

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For JANUARY 1797.

I. *An Eſſay on National Pride*, to which are added Memoirs of the Author's Life and Writings. Tranſlated from the Original German of the late celebrated *Dr. J. G. Zimmermann*, Aulic Counſellor and Phyſician to his Britannic Majeſty at Hanover. By SAMUEL HULL WILCOCKE. 8vo. 5s. Boards. pp. 260. *Dilly.*

Epitome of the Contents.

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EXTRACT.

The Picture of a perfect Monarchy.

"IT has been obſerved, that the art of governing with honour requires but one talent and one virtue, reſpectively dependant on each other; this virtue is that of philanthropy, and the proper application of it is the talent required. When a king is ſeriouſly and heartily inclined to do good, and employs with ſcrupulous diſcernment the moſt infallible means in his power to accompliſh this glorious purpoſe, the honour that ariſes to him from his efforts only returns to its own ſource. A king, who unites every part of his territories by the bands of confidence and love into one body, of which he is the ſoul, who encourages population and induſtry, who promotes agriculture and trade, who awakens and rewards the arts, who calls talents into action, and gives protection to virtue; ſuch a king accumulates in the lap of peace an immenſe treaſure of glory, without its coſting his ſubjects a ſingle tear, or the world one drop of blood; an harveſt which is reaped by the hand which ſowed it, and enjoyed by thoſe who aſſiſt in collecting it.

"This ever-exiſting intimate connection between the glory of a monarch and that of his ſubjects, is the chief foundation of noble pride in monarchical ſtates; every ſubject appropriates to himſelf a part of the glory of his ſovereign, and in the ſame manner the ſovereign is irradiated by that which his ſubjects acquire.

"The ſpirit of rapine in a monarch cannot, it is true, induce any one of his ſubjects, who is in his right ſenſes, to boaſt of it: the man who is in the ſervice of his king and his country, may carry arms in a good or in a bad cauſe; he may have received the ſword from the hand of juſtice or from that of ambition; he cares not why or wherefore; he is neither looked to as the author, the juſtifier, or the guarantee of the plan he carries into execution; his perſonal honour is ſecured to him, and he is the more reſpected in proportion to the energy with which he executes his duty: an extraordinary ſtrength of mind, and talents of the firſt rate, may make him feel the miſery which they occaſion in the world, and may ſuppreſs the emotions of pride; but when the genius of war animates a royal breaſt, and far ſuperior to the ſurpriſing diſcloſure of natural powers, far ſuperior to the effects of a ſpirit of contention, it is founded on juſtice, then every feeling mind exalts itſelf with the king, and is juſtly proud of a monarch who, broiling in the mid-day ſun, and covered with duſt and blood, performs wonders at the head of his ſubjects.

"Of ſuch a king his ſubjects will with juſtice be proud; who has paſſed the days of his youth in ſolitude; who has ſhook hands with misfortune, in the years of pleaſure; and in the ſeaſon of tranquil enjoyment has learned to be a king, a philoſopher, a legiſlator, a hero, and a man.

"Under ſuch a king, the genius of a nation will take a new flight; the arts and ſciences will riſe into juſt eſtimation; philoſophy will no more be pedantry; and even courtiers will become philoſophers, when the king deſpiſes that frivolouſneſs which, among the great, conſtitutes what they call high life; and which is excuſable in thoſe ſhallow harmleſs kings, who, ſeated on the throne, are tired of doing nothing. Liberty of opinion will preſent an undaunted front; perſecuted virtue will find an aſylum;

aſylum; and oppreſſed innocence a ſhield: the ſpirit of perſecution will recoil through its own ſubterraneous paſſages to the dungeons of deſpair, and the injured will be revenged, when, by an ineſtimable piece of good fortune, philoſophy, united to ſovereign power, aſſiſts in chacing from the throne thoſe vices which are deſtructive of the rights of man. Every path to fame will be open to the people, when the monarch treads each path before them; and no nobler incentive to literary exertions can exiſt, than when the royal pen flows with genius and wit; when the hiſtory it traces is truth, and the poetry it produces is pregnant with thought and ſpirit. Favourites will become ſincere, and politicians honeſt, if he tears the maſk of flattery from the face of falſehood, and that of policy from cunning.—Innocence will never murmur againſt its judges, and juſtice and equity will ceaſe bleeding at every pore, if the monarch ſhews his indignation againſt the ſpirit of litigation, and forces it back to the hell it came from; leaving its encouragers and protectors, the lawyers and their dependants, to get their bread by honeſt means, or ſtarve.

"The ſubjects of ſuch a king will cheriſh the moſt juſtifiable pride, when he extends his regard as well to the humbleſt among them as to his choiceſt friends; when he adopts every meaſure requiſite to enſure the meaneſt peaſant as much real happineſs as the higheſt peer; when his preſence fills the court with the awe of majeſty, and the cottage of the labourer with cheerfulneſs and content.

"The ſoul of ſuch a monarch will animate his army; when in war, he ſhares with his ſoldiers the fatigue of a march, the inclemencies of the ſeaſon, and the want of all conveniencies, and often of the neceſſaries of life; when he ſmiles with complacency on their bands, as they paſs in review before him; when he mixes in the middle of them, cordially preſſes their rough hands, and inſpires their ſouls with the ſame heroic hilarity he himſelf feels at the ſight of them; when he goes into their tents and converſes with eaſe and familiarity, gaily with the merry, tenderly with the unhappy; inquiring with ſympathy after their wounds, and ſharing the ſmart of them; ſtriving to conquer the impatience of ſuffering, and ſupporting the heroiſm of their ſouls even in death; when within ſight of the enemy, by a penetrating and quick glance of all that is neceſſary to the ſucceſs of a comprehenſive and well-combined plan, he regulates the preſent by his experience of the paſt; always can ſeize the fleeting, the deciſive moment of advantage, and preſſing forward at the head of his troops, carrying the banner of death before him, in the very heat of the battle, ſurrounded by innumerable and imminent dangers, and fighting in the thickeſt throngs of the enemy, can, with an unſhaken preſence of mind, obſerve, at one glance, both danger and deliverance.

"The ſubjects of ſuch a king will with joy, in the midſt of numerous and impending perils, look forward to the day on which his glory will be firmly eſtabliſhed; when they behold the moſt powerful and warlike nations, and who are the beſt appointed to ſtrive for the empire of the world, riſe up againſt him; their country attacked on all ſides, nearly over-run by its enemies, and ſhaken to its very foundations; their monarch, long unacquainted with reſt and eaſe, in order to procure theſe comforts to his ſubjects, watching many a tedious night, while protected and ſecured by his plans and precautions, they lie in ſoft and undiſturbed repoſe; when they ſee him, ever more ſudden than danger, more vigilant than artifice, impetuous and irreſiſtible as the whirlwind of heaven, flying with his ſuccour from one province to another, and delivering innocence from deſtruction and rapine, wherever they appear; when, by his unheard-of exploits, he extorts admiration as well from his noble-minded enemies as from his moſt zealous friends, and attracts the eyes of the whole world; when he is quick, vigorous, eager, and impreſſive, often making powerful and deciſive exertions, ſometimes ſtriking ſhort of his aim, ſometimes receiving injury from the recoil of his blow; not following circumſtances, but bending them to his purpoſe; not removing obſtacles, but overleaping them; and ever greateſt where he has to redreſs a fault; when, vanquiſhed, ſometimes by nature, ſometimes by numbers,

ſome-

ſometimes by heroes whom he has formed and taught to conquer, he ever knows how to pluck deliverance from danger, and redemption from the brink of a precipice; when every misfortune is but the never-failing forerunner of a great and ſurpriſing effort of courage and prudence; when his loſſes lead him to new victories, and reſembling nothing but himſelf, great and unexampled both in proſperity and calamity, he now triumphs over his enemies, and now over his misfortunes.

"Every patriotic ſoul will more than ever glow for him, when, over the widely-extended graves of the victors and the vanquiſhed, the wearied world ſhall re-echo with the joyful ſound of peace, and the monarch, greater even than in war, ſhall, on the feſtive day of his return to his royal city, ſteal away from the loud acclamations and heartfelt exultations and bleſſings of the multitude, to viſit in ſolitude a neighbouring field of battle, and calling the adjacent peaſantry around him, ſhall inquire with ſolicitude and earneſtneſs after their preſent ſituation, the number of cattle they now have, and the loſſes they have ſuſtained by the operations of war; and alleviating, by every means in his power, the diſtreſſes they have undergone, ſhall at night, diſdaining the offenſive pomp of a triumphal entry, return to his palace by an unfrequented and unſuſpected paſſage.

"The nobleſt pride can thus exiſt in monarchies, when the ſovereign and his adminiſtration are what they ought to be." *Chap.* 16.

II. *Selections from the French Anas*, containing Remarks of eminent Scholars, on Men and Books; together with Anecdotes and Apothegms of illuſtrious Perſons. Interſperſed with Pieces of Poetry. 2 Vols. 12mo. 7s. ſewed. pp. 518. *J. Cooke, Oxford, and Rivingtons, Cadell and Davies, Faulder, &c. London.*

Extracts from the Preface.

"IT is deemed neceſſary to ſome readers, and reſpectful to all, that the nature of the following work, and the plan on which it is conducted, ſhould be briefly explained. The technical term *Anas* ſignifies, collectively, the various memorabilia compiled and publiſhed by the friends of illuſtrious ſcholars on the continent, as tributes to their memories. The Engliſh reader (for whom eſpecially this ſelection and tranſlation were deſigned) will fully comprehend the meaning of the above term, and the nature of the preſent compilation, when he recalls to his mind the Richardſoniana and Johnſoniana; and is told that the Table Talk of Selden is entitled, by men of letters abroad, Seldeniana." —"With reſpect to the plan on which the following ſelection has been conducted, the editor wiſhes to ſtate, that chooſing from the various Anas thoſe paſſages which appeared to him to poſſeſs the moſt general tendency to amuſe or inſtruct; adding notes, where the articles could be uſefully expanded or illuſtrated; compreſſing ſome paſſages, without weakening their ſenſe; and adding literary and biographical ſketches of the authors whoſe names are affixed ſeverally to each Ana, are the only attempts in this work by which he has preſumed to exceed the laborious and cautious province of a tranſlator and compiler."

VOL. I. *contains*,

A Sketch of the life and writings of Poggio, of Perron, Valois, Naudé, Guy Patin, Sorbiere, Renaud de Legrais, Longuerue, Furetiere, Charpentier, Duchat, Santieul, Colomies, and Scaliger the younger; with 345 articles of collectanea, reſpectively arranged.

VOL. II.

Biographical ſketches of Menage, Chevreau, Luther, St. Evremond, Huet, and Boileau; with 240 collectanea.—☞ An index to each volume.

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EXTRACTS.

Emperor Sigiſmond.

"A GENTLEMAN in the preſence of the emperor, ſpoke very diſreſpectfully of the characters and offices of magiſtrates; at the ſame time expatiated very amply on the merit of military men, to the diſadvantage of the former. "Blockhead," replied Sigiſmond, "hold your peace. If all governors behaved as they ſhould do, the world would have no occaſion for men of the ſword." VOL. I. *Poggiana, p.* 7.

A curious Marriage Contract.

"M. de Varillas repeated me an extract from a curious marriage contract, drawn up between two parties of rank in the province of Armagnac, in 1295. The articles were as follow: That the parties ſhould live together, as man and wife, during the term of ſeven years; and then, if they agreed, they had the liberty of extending the duration: if, on the contrary, at the expiration of ſeven years, they wiſhed to be parted, they were to divide the children equally, boys and girls; if the number was not equal, they ſhould then draw lots for the majority. M. de Varillas, in ſearching MSS in the king's library, found this extraordinary marriage ſettlement." *Valeſiana, p.* 46.

Santeul.

"Santeul uſed to tell the following ſtory very frequently.—I was one day ſeated in a confeſſion chair; a lady came and kneeled down by me, and gave me the hiſtory of her whole life: finding that I did not make any anſwer at the concluſion of her recital, ſhe demanded abſolution. "Do you take me for a prieſt, madam?" ſaid I. "If you are not," replied the lady, "why did you liſten to me? I will go and inform againſt you to the prior."—"And I, madam, will go and inform your huſband." *Santoliana, p.* 214.

Anecdote of an Uſurer.

"M. L———, the famous uſurer, during his illneſs, frequently fell into fainting-fits, which exhibited the appearance of immediate diſſolution. His friends, by great attention, and by calling in very able phyſicians, for ſome time protracted his life, and procured to the patient ſymptoms of returning health. One of theſe his confeſſor thought a good opportunity of reminding the ſick man of his approaching fate. To effect this pious intention, he preſented before the eyes of the expiring uſurer a ſilver crucifix. M. L——— ſurveyed the croſs with minute attention, and ſuddenly exclaimed, "Sir, I can lend you but a very ſmall ſum on ſuch a pledge." VOL. II. *Menagiana, p.* 24.

The Practical Philoſopher.

"To all the wiſe man gives his ear,
His anſwers ſhort, preciſe, and clear;
His queſtions fit ſo well the caſe,
They riſe with unaffected grace:
So prudent is his whole diſcourſe,
And ſo replete with native force,
Prais'd for his ſilence, and his ſpeech,
He marks the niceſt bounds of each:
Silent, whene'er a greater ſage
Attempts the audience to engage.
Induſtrious in his own affairs,
To others leaves their proper cares.
With too much wit to rack his brains
With voluntary griefs and pains,
He with dexterity embraces
Each change of perſons, times, and places.
Steady he meets th'approaching foe,
Yet heedleſs of uncertain woe:
The ills from which he cannot fly,
He bears without one daſtard ſigh.
His greateſt happineſs repoſe,
Which from a tranquil boſom flows.
Should fortune frown, ſhe can't prevent
The humble bleſſings of content:
To what he has his view's confin'd;
All elſe to him is chaff and wind."

Chevræana, p. 78.

The little Difference between a learned and an illiterate Perſon.

"Such is the conſtitution of the human intellect, that great diligence and unwearied toil can produce to the ſtudent only imperfect knowledge; and that portion which he obtains has little of certainty, but much of doubt and obſcurity. To call this ſcience is preſumption; inaſmuch as the partition between human knowledge and ignorance is very thin. If we admit this obvious truth, we muſt alſo allow that the difference between the learned and ignorant man is not very diſcernible. I compare theſe two characters to two perſons who are both looking towards a level plain; the one in a ſtanding, and the other in a ſitting poſture. The latter ſees only a little way round him; the other ſees ſomewhat at a greater diſtance: but the ſuperior extent of his view, compared

pared with the vaſt expanſe of country which he does not and cannot ſee, and with the reſt of the earth, is ſo diſproportionably ſmall, that his advantage of proſpect over that of the perſon ſitting is not worthy to be mentioned. Thus the ſame proportion ſubſiſts between the ignorant and learned man, as is found between the man who ſits and the man who ſtands on a level plain, and the inequality is very ſmall indeed. On the contrary, the diſproportion between the knowledge of a learned man, and the parts of ſcience to which he is a ſtranger, can only be eſtimated by a compariſon with finite and infinite." *Huetiana, p.* 214.

III. *Ambo—The King and the Country*; or, the Danger of French Invaſion repelled by Britiſh Union. A Letter addreſſed to all true Antigallicans; with a Comparative View of the Population of Great Britain and France. 8vo. pp. 74. 1s. 6d. *Clarke, Bond Street.*

ANALYSIS.

THE author's account of himſelf.—The queſtion of danger from a foreign invaſion conſidered. —*Unanimity* the firſt ſtep to ſecurity. —*Military arrangements*, the next great object.—How theſe are to be accompliſhed.—Sound ſtate of our *naval defence*, and eulogium of Lord Howe.—Remarks on the Hon. George Hanger's publication.

Poſſibility of an invaſion, and the particular point France has to gain by it.—Her probable policy in the execution of it, and the probable event to the invaders.—French interference not neceſſary in the diſorders of our conſtitution.—General ſurvey of a frenchified revolution.—The ſituation of the Netherlands particularly inſtanced.—Story in point, of the litigation for an oyſter.—The ſubverſive nature of French principles.—Plunder the object of modern French warfare.—The danger of ſupineneſs from *fancied* ſecurity.—Cautions againſt the inſinuating policy of Jacobiniſm.—Anecdote of John Wilkes.—Operations of French agency in this country.—Engliſhmen called upon to rouſe in defence of their property.—*Party* the bane of a country at war.—The bickerings between *Adminiſtration* and *Oppoſition*.—Plan of a truce between the two parties, till a peace ſhall be ſecured to the country.—The merits of both in the political ſyſtem, admitted.—The independent *country gentlemen* propoſed as the mediators between them.

Sketch of a conciliatory addreſs to *Adminiſtration*.—A *miniſter*, acting with his party, cannot be deſpotic.—Evils deducible from a want of ſufficient *miniſterial power*.—Inſtanced, in the loſs of Toulon.—Difficulties entailed on the ſituation of a *prime miniſter*.—The enormity of our national debt, and the diſtractions in Ireland, *ought* to have been foreſeen by *Adminiſtration*.—Our reliance on them for ſtrong preparations in the preſent criſis.

An addreſs to the *Gentlemen of Oppoſition*.—Their labours and their expectations conſidered.—They are called upon by the *independence* of the country to act in the common cauſe.—The relative powers of *Oppoſition* and *Adminiſtration* deſcribed.—the loſs of America, imputable to the then *oppoſition* at home.—Danger of the country, from a counter-action of the meaſures of *Government*.—The beſt energies of the French government founded on the unanimity of their ſenate.—The plea of reform in our conſtitution virtually admitted.—The armed tyranny of the French revolution, and its political efficacy.—Britiſh unity and Britiſh humanity called upon to oppoſe the deſigns of French tyranny.—*Oppoſition* cautioned againſt a dangerous ſet of adherents.—Their pretext reform, their object revolution, and their deſigns hoſtile to *either party*.—The ſtate phyſicians invited to an amicable conſultation.—An apologue addreſſed to *Oppoſition*.—A prudent traveller will

inquire the way *before* he begins his journey.—The preſent criſis the teſt of *all parties*.

General admonitory hints on the conſequences of *party obſtinacy*.—A firm reliance on the independence and antigallicaniſm of the country, recommended.—Concluſion.

A ſupplemental ſtatement of the comparative population of France and Great Britain, with introductory obſervations and occaſional remarks. A view of the Britiſh national character, in former wars, and a few concluding exhortations.

EXTRACTS.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE POPULATION OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, WITH REMARKS.

"THE moſt reſpectable authorities of the French nation, prior to the revolution, never pretended that her population exceeded 20,000,000 of inhabitants, excluſive of about 300,000 foreigners. She has already loſt on that eſtimate, by emigration, ſtarvation, incarceration, guillotine, noyades, fuſillades, deſpair, ſuicide, and the immenſe diſparity between births and natural deaths, in theſe laſt ſix years, together with her peculiarly exterminating ſpecies of warfare, it may be judged, 4,000,000, if we can truſt the reports of impartial Frenchmen.

"According to Couthon's ſtatement, in the autumn of 1793, from the Committee of Public Safety to the Convention, there were at that epoch 1,360,000 French ſubjects actually waging war, viz.

1,100,000 in the twelve armies in the Low Countries.
100,000 in the colonies, reckoning the inſurgents of colour, and blacks.
100,000 revolters in La Vendée and the ſouth.
60,000 belonging to the public fleets, or ſerving in privateers.

1,360,000 Total.

"As it is notorious that, in the courſe of every campaign, between one-fourth and one-third of the troops will be found *hors du combat* at its expiration; taking into conſideration the dreadful havoc made by the civil diſſentions in St. Domingo, the increaſed deſtruction of the human ſpecies, which has had place from the nature of the war carried on in La Vendée, and the ſouth of France; it muſt be thought a very low computation, eſtimating the loſs of the French nation, from this maſs alone, *communibus annis*, at 200,000, from the year 1792 incluſive, which will amount to 1,000,000, loſt in the vigour of life.

Population of France.

20,000,000 prior to the revolution.
4,000,000 loſt ſince.

16,000,000 remains.
60,000 foreigners, chiefly Swiſs and Savoyards.

Population of Great Britain in 1796.

8,300,000 England and Wales.
1,500,000 Scotland.
3,200,000 Ireland.
1,100,000 Jerſey, Guernſey, and other iſlands; Weſt Indies, Eaſt Indies, &c. &c. and all our other tranſmarine poſſeſſions.

14,100,000

"Now, as 20,000,000 of ſouls will ſcarcely afford 3,000,000 of males, at a vigorous period of life, fit for military enterprizes, and ſuch manual labour in civil ſociety as may require athletic exertions; and as it is evident that at leaſt 1,000,000 of men of this deſcription have been loſt by extraordinary deaths in France, ſince the commencement of the revolution; (together with the further offspring from this original ſtock) it is clear, from theſe circumſtances alone, how great muſt be their decreaſe in population. Add to this, that daily diminution they ſtill continue to experience, amongſt this valuable order of men in the prime of life.

"Taking, then, the population of Great Britain at the low computation at which I have allowed it to ſtand; it is demonſtrated we have nothing to fear from the boaſted ſuperiority

riority to the numbers of France; but I feel perſuaded, that if government ſhould think it an object to aſcertain preciſely, (which they have at preſent an opportunity of doing at a very trifling expence) at leaſt as proportionate an increaſe would be found in the iſland of Great Britain, as was diſcovered in Ireland, upon an exact cenſus taken of that country under the Rutland adminiſtration ten years ago. This is the more neceſſary, as the French calculators aſſert, that their population increaſed 2,000,000 during the reign of Louis the XVth only. Recollect that their original whole maſs would ſcarcely produce 3,000,000, in the prime of life, of a ſtrength to bear arms, out of which above 1,000,000 have already been ſacrificed. It follows, therefore, when the Britiſh empire at this moment, June 1796, can produce, at leaſt, a force in males, from 18 to 45 years of age, equal to the republic of France, viz. 2,000,000, there can be no true ground of alarm on the ſcore of ſuperior numbers."

IV. *Abroad and at Home*, a Comic Opera in three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Written by J. G. HOLMAN. 8vo. 2s. pp. 92. *Cawthorne.*

DRAMATIC DETAIL OF THE PLOT.

ACT I. SCENE I.—*A Room in Sir Simon Flouriſh's Houſe.*—A converſation between *Sir Simon Flouriſh* and *Old Teſty*, who had formerly been partners in trade, though of oppoſite humours.—Sir Simon is fond of being thought a man of faſhion, and Teſty affects the character of a blunt honeſt tradeſman.—They are joint guardians to Miſs Hartley, who cannot marry without the conſent of both;—that conſent is excluſively reſerved for either Young Flouriſh, or Young Teſty, as the lady herſelf may determine; and the latter being juſt arrived in town, with a Yorkſhire education, is to have the firſt interview, as Young Flouriſh is ſtated to be yet on his travels, acquiring the final poliſh to his accompliſhments. Theſe preliminaries being ſettled, Teſty retires, and *Capt. O'Niell* is introduced, who comes to engage Sir Simon as his ſecond in an affair of honour: the knight, after ſome ſcruples, enters into the buſineſs with ſeeming alacrity, but a ſingular difficulty is ſtarted by the captain;—his antagoniſt happens to be in priſon for debt, and muſt be releaſed before a rencontre can take place: O'Neill, therefore, determines to pay the debt, unknown to his adverſary, in order that he may be enabled to ſatisfy his honour; and prevails upon Sir Simon to lend him the money. He retires to diſpoſe of it, and Sir Simon indulges himſelf in idea with the fame of a duel, conducted with ſpirit—"Muzzle to muzzle in a ſaw-pit!"—*Lady Flouriſh* then enters with *Miſs Hartley*, and teazes Sir Simon with a ſhew of matrimonial fondneſs; but, on the caſual mention of Capt. O'Niell, and a duel, ſeems evidently agitated on the captain's account. *Young Teſty* being announced, Miſs Hartley retires with Lady Flouriſh, to prepare for an interview with the bumpkin, and Sir Simon receives him with a ſtrong prejudice in favour of his own ſon, and a firm perſuaſion that this Yorkſhire ſavage will never gain the lady's liking.

SCENE II. *Another Room in Sir Simon's Houſe.*—*Sir Simon* inſtructs *Kitty*, Miſs Hartley's maid, to thwart the hopes of the booby lover as much as poſſible, and retires as *Young Teſty* enters, who, taking the maid for the miſtreſs, immediately proceeds to courtſhip; and Kitty humouring the deception, acts with ſo much cunning as to conclude the match with him, under due precautions to keep the old ones ignorant of the miſtake; which (as the young cub is provided with chambers in the Temple, for the ſtudy of the law) ſeems eaſy enough to be done.

SCENE

SCENE III. *The King's Bench Priſon.*—*Harcourt* laments the cruelty of his fate, "bred up as heir to a ſplendid fortune, and all his hopes deſtroyed by the caprice of a ſplenetic old uncle. Shut up in a priſon for debt, and not only ſecluded from the woman of his heart, but aſhamed to acquaint her with his ſituation." He is preſently joined by *Young Flouriſh*, who, from an attachment to "Poll," and a deſire of beſtowing his caſh in England, inſtead of ſquandering it away in foreign parts, has touched the "needful" of his father, ſpent it all upon his miſtreſs, and is now ſnug in the King's Bench, when Sir Simon believes him to be making the tour of Europe. During their converſation, Harcourt receives a letter without a ſignature, encloſing notes for his liberation; he concludes it ſent by Miſs Hartley, and prepares to quit the priſon, and fly to thank his fair deliverer.

ACT II. SCENE I. *A Garden, belonging to Sir Simon's Houſe.*—*Miſs Hartley* laments the falſe delicacy of Harcourt, in concealing from her the place of his reſidence, and profeſſes that no change of fortune ſhall alter her affection. At this moment, *Harcourt* enters, and fully explains the nature of his late abſence, by acknowledging her generoſity in releaſing him from a priſon. She declares herſelf totally unconnected with the letter and the notes, and the affair remains a myſtery.

SCENE II. *Sir Simon's Houſe.*—*Lady Flouriſh* and *Kitty* conclude Young Teſty "a ſad bore," and Kitty perſuades her ladyſhip, that out of regard for Miſs Hartley, ſhe has ſent him out of the houſe "with a flea in his ear." *Capt. O'Neill* now enters, and Kitty is ordered to retire. The Hibernian comes to ſolicit Lady Flouriſh for a kind word in his behalf to Miſs Hartley; but her ladyſhip having a *penchant* for the captain herſelf, miſconceives the purport of his viſit, and is on the point of making a faſhionable ſurrender in deſpight of all explanation, when they are ſurprized by *Sir Simon*. The lady retires, and the knight charges O'Niell with having "for ever deſtroyed the peace of his family." The captain declares himſelf ready to give ſatisfaction; and, producing piſtols, ironically propoſes Sir Simon's mode of fighting—"muzzle to muzzle in a ſaw-pit:" but this not ſuiting, he is "conſtrained" to finiſh the affair by an application of his cane to the ſhoulders of the unfortunate huſband.

SCENE III. *Inſide of the King's Bench, with a View of the high Wall.*—*Young Flouriſh* is joined by *Harcourt* and *Capt. O'Neill*, the quarrel between whom having originated entirely in a miſtake, is now happily done away; and after rallying Young Flouriſh on his preſent whimſical ſituation, Harcourt hints a wiſh for his ſpeedy reconciliation with Sir Simon, for the purpoſe of promoting his (Harcourt's) union with Miſs Hartley. Capt. O'Niell now finding himſelf in the ſituation of a rival to his friend, foregoes all claims to the lady, and promiſes Harcourt all the aſſiſtance in his power. A plan is laid for introducing Young Flouriſh to his father, as juſt returned from his travels, by obtaining for him a "day rule" to quit the priſon, attended by one of the runners, which attendant, *Little Dicky*, is called in and inſtructed to perſonate a foreign count, equipped from the wardrobes of Monmouth Street.

SCENE IV. *Young Teſty's Chambers in the Temple.*—*Young Teſty* and *Snare* at breakfaſt.—In a converſation on the allurements and faſhions of London, it appears that Snare, a profeſſed ſharper, had the preceding night ſtripped Young Teſty into a gaming debt of 200*l.* and he now contrives to get his note for twice the ſum, as a ſecurity. This is ſcarcely accompliſhed, ere they are

viſited by *Old Teſty*, who being made to believe that Snare is aſſiſting the youth in his ſtudies, leaves a draft for 400*l.* to pay for furniture and books, and retires, well pleaſed with his ſon's progreſs in the law. The father is no ſooner gone, than Snare makes his pupil give him the draft, as a quittance for his note, and leaves him to ſpeculate on his marriage with Miſs Hartley for the next ſupply of caſh.

Scene V. *Lady Flouriſh's Dreſſing Room.*—*Kitty* is indulging high expectations from her projected marriage, when *Old Teſty* arrives, and, the reſt of the family being out, he falls into a ſtrain of gallantry with the girl, who determines to indulge it, by way of ſecurity againſt his future reproach, when he ſhall find the trick put upon his ſon. She has juſt time to get an acknowledgment under his hand, that he will "love her and never forſake her," when they are alarmed by the approach of Sir Simon, and he is obliged to hide under a ſopha. *Sir Simon* then enters, and conceiving Kitty to be in the houſe alone, he alſo makes violent love to her, and is alſo interrupted, by hearing the voice of his lady without. He and Kitty, to avoid conſequences, conceal themſelves behind a window curtain, and *Lady Flouriſh* comes in, with *Capt. O'Niell*, who having called to ſtate the alteration of his mind, with reſpect to Miſs Hartley, is again miſunderſtood, and Lady Flouriſh upbraids him for his cruelty and inconſtancy, after having "enſnared her ſuſceptible heart." Sir Simon, hearing this, comes forward, and reproaches his wife with infidelity; ſhe ſinks on the ſopha, overcome by the diſcovery, and the captain propoſes to move her towards the window, for a little air. The removal of the ſopha and the window curtain produces more diſcoveries, viz. Old Teſty, ſquat on his form, and Kitty, where before Sir Simon had been. A mutual recrimination enſues amongſt them, from which it appears that the "modeſt Iriſhman" is the only innocent perſon of the company.

Act III. Scene I. *A Garden.*—*Harcourt* and *Miſs Hartley* renew their vows of attachment. They are interrupted by *Sir Simon*, who, queſtioning his ward, as to the gentleman, is informed, that he is the particular friend of Young Flouriſh, and comes to announce his ſafe arrival from the continent. Sir Simon joyfully prepares to receive his accompliſhed traveller, and they ſeverally retire.

Scene II. *A Street.* — *Bluff*, the bailiff, and his *Followers*, appear on the look-out for *Young Teſty*, who, having been watched into a church with *Kitty*, preſently comes out with his new-married bride, and falls into the ſnare. While he is wrangling with his captors, *Young Flouriſh* and *Dicky* appear, dreſſed out for their viſit to Sir Simon; they are accoſted by Young Teſty, in the hope of procuring bail, and a ſcene of mutual embarraſſment takes place, from the aukward predicament of the traveller, which the bailiffs at length put an end to, by conducting their prize to the King's Bench priſon; and Young Flouriſh prepares his friend to ſee him in the ſame place, by declaring, he will very ſoon pay him a conſolatory viſit.

Scene III. *Sir Simon's Houſe.*—*Old Teſty*, having learnt that Young Flouriſh is a priſoner in the King's Bench, comes to enjoy the malicious ſatisfaction of ſtating this to *Sir Simon*; he is, however, diſappointed, by the arrival of *Young Flouriſh* and *Dicky* in maſquerade ſplendor, who play their parts (though a little whimſically) to the complete ſatisfaction of Sir Simon; and ſtill more unluckily for Old Teſty, a letter, addreſſed to the knight,

knight, informs him that the King's Bench priſon holds "Young Yorkſhire" in durance. The party propoſe to pay him a viſit immediately, and Young Flouriſh, being returnable "*nolens volens*," ſignificantly engages his friend, the foreign count, to accompany them.

SCENE IV. *An Apartment in the King's Bench.—Young Teſty*, accompanied by *Kitty*, is ſhewn into his new lodging, and, after ſome ſuitable information and conſolation from the *Keeper*, the voice of *Old Teſty* is heard without, and Kitty retreats behind the bed. The angry father then enters with *Sir Simon*, and *Young Flouriſh*, and the latter finds that his friend is unluckily to be a lodger in the ſame room with himſelf. Young Teſty, after patiently enduring the reproaches of his father, at length pacifies him, by declaring he is married to *Miſs Hartley*, and that lady happening to pay a viſit to the priſon, accompanied by *Harcourt* and *O'Neill*, her appearance ſeems to confirm the circumſtance. Old Teſty again exults in his ſon's Yorkſhire cunning, till Kitty is produced as the wife of Young Teſty, and Harcourt convinces them *he* has made himſelf the huſband of the lady in queſtion. The affair is now fully and clearly underſtood: Kitty deprecates the wrath of the old man, by ſhewing his written declaration that he will "love her and never forſake her," and Capt. O'Neill pacifies Sir Simon, by a few hints about fighting, and a declaration that he has effected a good underſtanding between Harcourt and his rich old uncle. The ſituation of Young Flouriſh is alſo clearly made out, by the appearance and addreſs of *Dicky*, in *propria perſona*, and he is included in the general reconciliation upon the uſual promiſes of reform, having, as Sir Simon obſerves, probably learnt as much by ſtaying *at home* as others do, by going *abroad*.

EXTRACTS.

SELECTIONS OF THE SATIRE.

"*Sir Simon.* I wonder how many duels Jack has fought abroad—that is, fought, or been ſecond in? 'tis juſt the ſame thing. The credit is the ſame, and ſo is the danger, pretty nearly; for the principals are often ſo curſedly frightened, that it is an even chance whether they hit their antagoniſt, or their own ſecond! *Act I. Scene I.*

"*Sir Simon.* I have been very unlucky. I am afraid I have not acted quite like a man of faſhion. In the firſt place, to interrupt a gentleman's making love to my wife was not at all like a man of faſhion—no—that was very low breeding, indeed. As to getting a beating—that will happen to men of faſhion now-and-then. But one part of my behaviour, I hope, ſets all to rights——I behav'd very ill, and I aſk'd pardon. If that is not like a man of faſhion, the devil's in't! *Act II. Scene II.*

"*Young Teſty.* Why, boys of ſixteen here know a great deal more than I do.

"*Snare.* Boys of ſixteen! Men of ſixteen, you mean! Sixteen! why, 'tis the prime of a man's life! Who are your greateſt men on the turf?—Your men of ſixteen. Who keep your daſhing women in the greateſt ſtyle?—Your men of ſixteen.

"*Young Teſty.* So I thought. It came into my head, that keeping your daſhing women was a very young trick.

"*Snare.* Every thing now is in a ſtate of forwardneſs unknown to our anceſtors. London may be termed an immenſe hot-houſe, where every thing is forced. You eat your fruit before it is in ſeaſon. You run through your conſtitution before it is matured. You ſpend your eſtate before you are in poſſeſſion, and get divorced from your wife before you ought to be married. 'Tis a lively ſyſtem—is it not? *Act II. Scene IV.*

THE SENTIMENT.

"*Captain O'Neill.* I am not to dictate to your conduct, Sir Simon; only it might be well if every ſecond would conſider that his office is that of a friend to adjuſt an affair of honour, not of a ſheriff to witneſs an execution. *Act I. Scene I.*

"*Young*

" *Young Flouriſh.* — The women, Sir, are, to be ſure, very handſome; but leaving England to ſeek beauty, is like going abroad to look for liberty. The prime commodities are in our own market. *Act III. Scene III.*

" *Captain O'Neill!* Nobleneſs of ſoul! for walking a few ſteps out of my common road, for the pleaſure of reconciling a diſcarded nephew to a rich old uncle. Oh! if people wou'd but juſt lengthan their mornings walk to do a few good-natur'd actions, they can ſcarcely conceive what health and ſpirits ſuch exerciſe wou'd give them, and how much ſweeter they wou'd reſt for it at night! *Act III. Scene IV.*

THE DIALOGUE.

Scene, the King's Bench Priſon. Enter YOUNG FLOURISH, *in a ſhabby light-coloured Coat, with black Breeches and Boots.*

" *Young Flouriſh.* Ah! my boy Harcourt, how are you?

" *Harcourt.* Why, Jack, what makes you booted?

" *Young Flouriſh.* A man ought to be booted, when he's on a journey. An't I going the tour of Europe?

" *Harcourt.* Oh! I beg your pardon. I had forgot; but you don't ſeem furniſh'd with a very elegant riding-dreſs——boots and black are not very correct——hey!

" *Young Flouriſh.* The cuſtoms of countries differ; but to tell you the truth, ſo much travelling has made waſt havoc among my leather; and as for my black ſmall cloaths, I wear them as mourning for the demiſe of my laſt colour'd pair.

" *Harcourt.* But, my dear Jack, what can be the joke of your ſtaying in this ſad place?

" *Young Flouriſh.* All the joke was in getting here. Staying is not quite ſo comical.

" *Harcourt.* But, Jack, I muſt know what brought you here?

" *Young Flouriſh.* Poll.

" *Harcourt.* Poll!——What Poll?

" *Young Flouriſh.* Not know Poll!—Where the devil have you liv'd!——Not know Poll!——Why Poll is the rage—In Hyde Park every morning—rides the beſt horſe—drives the beſt curricle—gives the beſt dinners—damme, the firſt ducheſs in the land envies Poll!

" *Harcourt.* I beg Poll's pardon for not knowing her.

" *Young Flouriſh.* So you ought, for Poll's familiar and kind; ſhe'd have no objection to knowing you. But the thing is, father ſaid I ſhou'd be a man of faſhion, and ſo I am, an't I?——Dammie, you ſtill look at my legs——well, black-legs don't make me a bit leſs a man of faſhion.

" *Harcourt.* Oh! by no means.

" *Young Flouriſh.* Well.——But about Poll—As I was to be a man of faſhion, who ſo proper to make me one as Poll? Poll has made and unmade half the fine men of the day. I kept Poll when I was at ſchool; Poll ſtuck to me at college; and when father fix'd I ſhould travel, and ſee the world, who ſo fit to ſhew it me as Poll?

" *Harcourt.* Well, why did n't Poll ſhew it you?

" *Young Flouriſh.* She did, ſhe ſhew'd me here.

" *Harcourt.* Why not take her abroad with you?

" *Young Flouriſh.* She wou'd not go. Poll ſaid ſhe wou'd do any thing but croſs the water with me.—And I could not find in my heart to go abroad without her. So I touch'd father's caſh, and reſolved to finiſh my education in my own country.

" *Harcourt.* Very patriotic, truly!

" *Young Flouriſh.* Well, father went to Bath——I ſtaid in town——the money flew—Poll knew how to daſh it. When all was gone, it was natural enough to come here, you know.

" *Harcourt.* But how were you able to leave Poll?

" *Young Flouriſh.* She did not trouble me to think about that: when the money was gone, Poll left me.

" *Harcourt.* So, Poll wou'd not follow your fortunes to the King's Bench!—how unkind!

" *Young Flouriſh.* So I told her.——" Ah, Poll!" ſaid I, " 'tis " damn'd ill-natur'd to leave me."

" *Harcourt.* And what did ſhe ſay?

" *Young Flouriſh.* She only laugh'd, and ſaid, ſhe told me at firſt ſhe'd do any thing but croſs the water with me. *Act I. Scene III.*

THE POETRY.

Air. Harcourt.

Once, all that cou'd enchant the ſight
Enraptur'd fancy drew,
And deck'd each proſpect of delight
With tints of brighteſt hue.
In fairy lovelineſs array'd
The beauteous objects ſhone,
While charm'd, I gaz'd, Hope ſweetly ſaid,
"These proſpects are thine own."

But fancy now, from forms of joy
Averts her ſick'ning ſight;
Her pencil horrors wild employ,
And ſcenes of blackeſt night;
The diſmal pictures riſe to view
Where direſt ills combine,
Deſpair exclaims, "Bid Hope adieu,
These proſpects now are thine."

Act I. Scene III.

Song. Young Fleuriſh.

When to my pretty Poll I went,
And I to travel ſought her—
"Ah! ſtay at home, dear Jack," ſays ſhe,
"I cannot croſs the water."
What could I do? Away I flew,
A curricle I bought her;
Six ſmoaking bays, all Hyde Park's gaze,
From Tatterſall's I brought her.
"Dear Jack," ſays ſhe, "how kind you *be!*"
(She'd coax like Eve's own daughter)
"With you will I both live and die,
"Do all but croſs the water."
Then, ſplaſhing, daſhing through the town,
She drove, the ſtare of all,
The echo of her rattling wheels
Was, "There goes pretty Poll!"
"Oh, pretty, pretty, Poll!"
From ev'ry tongue the echo rung,
"See, there goes pretty Poll!"
What a lad then was I!
All to dreſs at me try,
And my praiſe to withhold none ſo curriſh;
With a girl ſo divine,
Such dinners! ſuch wine!
What a damn'd clever dog was Jack Flouriſh!
But an end to my caſh,
And my fame goes to ſmaſh,
No friends my good qualities nouriſh,
For they, once ſo kind,
Now agree in one mind,
What a damn'd ſtupid flat is Jack Flouriſh!
Thus, cut by my friends, by bailiffs ſeiz'd,
And this vile limbo near,
Yet with one hope I ſtill was pleas'd
That Poll my cage wou'd cheer.
To Poll I told where I muſt go,
And not to leave me ſought her;
She, laughing, cried, "Dear Jack, you know
"I cannot croſs the water."

Act I. Scene III.

V *Biographical Curioſities*, or Various Pictures of Human Nature. Containing original and authentic Memoirs of Daniel Dancer, Eſq. an extraordinary Miſer. 1 Vol. ſmall 12mo. 3s. 6d. pp. 313. *Ridgway.*

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——— *Fontaine, the celebrated French poet*, from "The Annual Regiſter for the Year 1761."

EMBELLISHMENT.

A Frontiſpiece.—Daniel Dancer, Eſq. in his chamber, with characteriſtic and emblematical accompaniments. *Drawn and engraved by King.*

EXTRACTS.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE LIFE OF DANIEL DANCER.

"SO rigid was Mr. Dancer's avarice, that he rarely waſhed his face or hands. Soap was dear, towels would wear, and when dirty, waſhing of them was expenſive. To obviate, however, the danger that might ariſe from too great an accumulation of filth, he would, when the ſun ſhone forth, betake himſelf to a neighbouring pool, waſh himſelf with ſand, and lay on his back in the ſun to dry himſelf.

"His garments were ſo ragged, that, to prevent their expoſing entirely what they but partly concealed, he generally kept them together by girting a hay-band round his body. The ſtockings he uſually wore had been ſo frequently darned and patched, that ſcarcely any of the original could be perceived, and in dirty or cold weather, they were thickly covered with ropes of hay, as a ſuccedaneum for boots. In fact, the whole of his appearance preſented the moſt finiſhed picture of human penury, ever, perhaps exhibited.

"At one period of his avaricious career he uſed to buy two ſhirts annually, but, for ſome years previous to his death, he never allowed himſelf more than one, which he would purchaſe at an old cloaths ſhop, and ſeldom went beyond half-a-crown in price; nor did it, ever after coming into his poſſeſſion, undergo the neceſſary operation of either waſhing or mending; it was doomed to perpetual ſlavery, until it fell from his back in rags.

"Hence it will be eaſily credited, nor will it excite the leaſt degree of ſurprize in any perſon's mind, when it is ſaid that, notwithſtanding Mr. Dancer's peculiarity of diſpoſition induced him to avoid ſociety, he was ſeldom without *a very numerous and lively party* about him, whoſe *attachment to his perſon* rendered his neighbours and others extremely cautious of approaching him.

"When his ſiſter died there was a pair of ſheets on his bed, which he would never ſuffer to be removed, and when they were worn out, he never after laid in linen.

"He would never allow his bed to be made, nor his houſe to be cleaned. The room in which he ſat was nearly filled with ſticks he had purloined from the neighbouring hedges.

"It was Mr. Dancer's opinion, that every man ought to be his own cobler, and he acted conſonantly to it. For many years he mended his ſhoes, for which purpoſe, he always kept

kept the neceſſary implements by him. The laſt pair he wore, by the frequent ſoles and coverings they had received from his thrifty hands, had become ſo ponderous and large, that they bore a greater ſimilitude to hog-troughs than ſhoes.

"As it was ſuppoſed that Mr. Dancer had conſiderable ſums of money hidden in his houſe, ſome ill-diſpoſed perſon once broke in, and though he carried ſome things away, he was diſappointed of his grand object, for Mr. Dancer concealed his treaſure where no one could ever think of looking; bank-notes he uſed to hide among the cobwebs in the cow-houſe, and guineas in the fire-place, covered with ſoot.

"The thief was ſoon afterwards apprehended and executed. It being neceſſary that Mr. Dancer ſhould attend the trial, Lady Tempeſt requeſted he would put on a clean ſhirt, which ſhe would ſend him. 'No, 'no,' he replied, 'tis unneceſſary; the one I have on is quite clean—I have not worn it above *three weeks.*'

"From the evident want of affection with which he treated his ſiſter, it might be ſuppoſed he could not love any thing but *money*; he had, however, a dog, of which he was extremely fond, and which he always called "*Bob, my child.*" His treatment of this dog offers an inſtance of that inconſiſtency in human actions which philoſophy cannot reconcile: while his ſelf-denial was ſuch, that frequently, rather than expend a penny, he would have recourſe to the pot-liquor of Lady Tempeſt's kitchen, of which he would drink ſo enormouſly, as to be under the neceſſity of rolling himſelf upon the floor before he could get to ſleep; he allowed Bob a pint of milk daily; and though we cannot poſitively aſſert that he purchaſed it, it is moſt probable that he did, as it was regularly ſupplied by a neighbouring farmer, when he had no cow of his own.

"A complaint being made to Mr. Dancer that Bob had worried ſome ſheep, he took the dog to a black-ſmith's ſhop, and had all his teeth broken off ſhort. He never aſſigned any reaſon for this barbarous act: poſſibly it was to prevent him from committing any further damages, and for which he would have been obliged to make compenſation.

"So attentive was this ſingularly parſimonious man to every thing that could contribute, however remotely, to his advantage, that when compelled to obey the dictates of nature, he would rather walk two miles than not aſſiſt in *manuring* his own lands.

"Whenever he went out, he gathered up every bone he could find, and when he did not meet with any, or not a ſufficient number to fill his pockets, he generally loaded himſelf with the cattle's dung from the common. The bones that had any meat on them he uſed to pick clean for his own eating, and then break them into ſmall pieces for Bob. With the dung he formed a novel ſpecies of ſcrutoire; it ſerved him to conceal his money in: after his death a thirty pound bank note was found in a parcel in the cow-houſe.

"Though he never indulged in the extravagant luxury of ſnuff, he ſolicited a pinch of thoſe who did; by this mode he generally, in about a month, filled a ſnuff-box, which he always carried about him: he then would barter its contents at a neighbouring chandler's ſhop for a farthing candle, and which candle was made to laſt until he had repleniſhed his box, as he never ſuffered any light in his houſe, except while he was going to bed.

"—Lady Tempeſt was the only perſon who had any influence on this unfortunate miſer; and though ſhe knew ſhe would divide the bulk of his fortune with Captain Holmes, ſhe, with that gentleman, employed every device to make him partake of thoſe conveniencies and indulgences which his riches could ſupply, but without effect.

"One day, however, Lady Tempeſt had the ſatisfaction to prevail on him to purchaſe a hat (having worn the one he then poſſeſſed for thirteen years) from a Jew for a ſhilling. On viſiting him the next day ſhe, to her very great aſtoniſhment, obſerved he ſtill retained the old *chapeau*. On repeatedly inquiring the reaſon, he at length told her, that after much ſolicitation he had prevailed on old Griffiths, his ſervant, to give him *ſixpence profit* upon the hat he had purchaſed the day before.

"Lady Tempeſt, knowing he was partial to trout ſtewed in claret, one day ſent him ſome as a preſent. It

was frosty weather, and the stew from lying by a night had become congealed. As he was very liable to the tooth-ache, he did not dare eat it until it was warmed, and to light a fire was an expence he could not afford. His thrifty genius, however, soon suggested a means of imparting a sufficient degree of warmth to the stew for him to eat of it, without incurring either pain or expence. In severe weather, as it then was, he always lay in bed to keep himself warm, and he thought a similar mode might as well be adopted with the fish; to this end he had it put with the sauce between two pewter plates, and putting them under his body, sat upon them till their contents were sufficiently warm!!!

"Lady Tempest, we lament to say, did not live to enjoy that encrease of wealth she acquired by Mr. Dancer's death; the sickness she contracted during her attendance on him, soon after closed the period of her life."

VI. *The Italian*, or the Confessional of the Black Penitents; a Romance; by ANNE RADCLIFFE. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. pp. 1140. *Cadell and Davies.*

SKETCH OF THE STORY.

THE story of this romance is supposed, in the introduction, to have been obtained through a mysterious adventure in a church belonging to the Order of Black Penitents; and as far as we may venture to give it, without injuring the effect of the novel itself, is nearly as follow:

Vincentio di Vivaldi, a young nobleman, entertains an honourable passion for *Ellena Rosalba*, who, though of noble descent, is not in circumstances to recommend her to the parents of her lover. The obstacles to his attachment are also heightened by several strangely mysterious warnings from an unknown *Monk*, and an adventure in the ruins of Paluzzi, which carries with it the appearance of supernatural agency: *Vivaldi*, nevertheless, perseveres, and, favoured by her aunt, declares his tendre to *Ellena* in an interview, which gives him room to hope that his affection is returned: a marriage is resolved on, and his mother, the *Marchesa di Vivaldi*, finding all other means fruitless, employs all the power, interest, and finesse of her confessor, *Schedoni*, to frustrate the intentions of her son.—The sudden death of *Madame Bianchi*, Ellena's aunt, (who solemnly commits her to the care of *Vivaldi*) a third mysterious warning, and other concomitant circumstances, induce *Vivaldi* to connect the conduct of *Schedoni* with that of the unknown *Monk*, and to hazard a supposition of *Madame Bianchi's* death being premature, which idea, however, is partly done away by the ambiguous declaration of a physician.

Ellena, after the funeral, retires for a while to the convent Della Pieta, and *Vivaldi*, with a view to penetrate the designs of the mysterious *Monk*, visits, accompanied by a confidential *servant*, the ruins of Paluzzi; they meet the *Monk*, who warns *Vivaldi* that *Ellena* has been carried off by ruffians: they pursue the *Monk*, for further explanation, into the interior of the ruin, where they are suddenly enclosed in a dark subterraneous dungeon, from whence, after several strange and alarming incidents, they almost miraculously escape.—The news, on their return, that *Ellena* is really carried off, corroborates the *Monk's* intelligence to *Vivaldi*, who, supposing *Schedoni* to be the author of that outrage, is strengthened in his former opinion that the *Monk*, *Schedoni*, and the *penitent* of Della Pieta, are one and the same person. He visits *Schedoni* in the convent of Spirito Santo, and by too freely hinting his suspicions, incurs the anger of the monks, from whose fury he with difficulty escapes. By the information of a fisherman he traces *Ellena's* route to Bracelli, where, attended by his faithful servant *Paulo*, he joins a company of pilgrims, with whom, continuing his search, he visits the shrine of our Lady of Mount Carmel, in the church of San Stefano, and there

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tion of *Ellena* is render-
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feebly attempted, endeavours to perſuade *Spalatro* to become her aſſaſſin, but failing in that, he reſolves to perpetrate the horrid deed himſelf: he enters her chamber as ſhe ſleeps, and while the dreadful agitation of his mind ſuſpends the fatal blow, providentially diſcovers a miniature, which gives every appearance of truth to a ſuppoſition that *Ellena* is *his daughter*. On his quiting the chamber, *Ellena* finds the dagger, and actuates the keeneſt ſelf-reproach in the breaſt of *Schedoni*, by afterwards thanking him as her preſerver from an intended aſſaſſination by *Spalatro*.

Schedoni now plans meaſures to releaſe *Vivaldi* from the power of the Inquiſition: the cauſes of his arreſtation are here accounted for, and *Schedoni* departs for Naples with *Ellena*, attended by *Spalatro*, who is, however, ſpeedily diſmiſſed; but his diſcontent at parting, and frequent re-appearance in the courſe of their route, connected with other ſtrange circumſtances, ſerve to envelope with freſh myſtery the character of *Schedoni*.

On their arrival at Naples *Ellena* retires to the convent Della Pieta, and *Schedoni* has an interview with the *Marcheſa*, whoſe mortification is evident on a diſcovery of the change of conduct he ſeems to have adopted towards *Ellena*.

During theſe occurrences *Vivaldi* and *Paulo* are confined in the dungeons of the Inquiſition, and the latter makes a whimſically clamorous, though undaunted defence of his maſter, who is ſentenced to ſuffer the queſtion by torture, amidſt the moſt terrific and gloomy ſpectacles furniſhed by various views of the inquiſitorial regions.

The myſterious *Monk* makes his appearance in the priſon of *Vivaldi* at midnight, and requires him, when next before the judges of the Inquiſition, to ſummon *Father Anſaldo*, of the Black Penitents, to reveal certain crimes confeſſed to him, and *Father Schedoni*, of the Spirito Santo,

to anſwer to thoſe crimes. *Vivaldi*, in defiance of the *Monk*'s menaces, reveals to the tribunal the exact circumſtances of his viſit, and *Anſaldo* and *Schedoni* are in conſequence arreſted and brought before the tribunal, when the unexpected appearance of the *Monk*, and the dying confeſſion of *Spalatro*, added to a ſeries of combining evidence, proves *Schedoni* to be *Ferando Count di Bruno*, who, to marry the wife of his elder brother, had cauſed *him* to be murdered, and had afterwards, in a tranſport of jealouſy, ſtabbed *her*. A ſolemn trial enſues, and the death of *Schedoni* afterwards takes place, attended with horrible circumſtances, as does alſo that of the Monk his accuſer; but not before *Schedoni* has fully elucidated the adventures in the ruins of Paluzzi, and explained the dreadful office of *Nicola*, the *myſterious Monk*, who had ſo frequently been ſuppoſed by *Vivaldi* to be no other than *Schedoni* himſelf.

Ellena, in the convent Della Pieta, diſcovers *Olivia*, the *friendly nun* of San Stefano, to be her mother, who had been ſtabbed, but not mortally, by *Schedoni*.—She had, however, made uſe of that circumſtance to effect an eſcape from her huſband, who, as it appears, was deceived by ſuppoſing her dead, and, from the concurrence of other events, was equally miſtaken in thinking *Ellena* his daughter.

Prior to the death of *Schedoni*, the *Marcheſa di Vivaldi*, in the extremity of a mortal illneſs, repentantly conjures her huſband no longer to oppoſe the union of *Ellena* and *Vivaldi*; and *Paulo* about this time eſcaping from the inquiſitorial priſon, informs the father of his ſon's ſituation.—The *Marcheſe* goes to Rome, where he procures an interview with *Vivaldi*, but is fruſtrated in every application for his releaſe; this, however, happens by other means ſoon after the death of *Schedoni*, and other incidental difficulties being alſo removed, the lovers are united in the church of Della Pieta, with the join the *Marcheſe* and *Olivia* ſpect of paſt misfortune ditional value to the *Vivaldi* and *Ellena*, and fete given on the occaſi nuptials *Paulo*, who in tion adheres with the m able attachment to heightens the feſtivity by continual exclamation *giorno felice!*"

EXTRACT

SCHEDONI'*s midnight Viſit of* ELLENA, *with an Int her.*

" AGAIN he aſcended, till he reached Ellena's he liſtened for a ſound; b ſilent as if death already the chamber. This doo long diſuſe, difficult to formerly it would have y out found, but now S fearful of noiſe from eve made to move it. Afte ficulty, however, it gav he perceived, by the ſtil the apartment, that he turbed Ellena. He ſhad with the door for a mome threw an inquiring glar and when he did venture part of his dark drapery light, to prevent the rays ing through the room.

" As he approached t gentle breathing inform he ſtill ſlept, and the n he was at her ſide. She and peaceful ſlumber, an have thrown herſelf upon after having been wea griefs; for, though ſl heavily on her eyes, the yet wet with tears.

" While Schedoni gaz ment upon her innocent a faint ſmile ſtole over it. back. 'She ſmiles in her face!' ſaid he, ſhuddering, ſpeedy.'

" He ſearched for the it was ſome time before h hand could diſengage it fr of his garment; but, hav he again drew near, and ſtrike. Her dreſs perple would interrupt the bl

ſtopped to examine whether he could turn her robe aſide, without awaking her. As the light paſſed over her face, he perceived that the ſmile had vaniſhed—the viſions of her ſleep were changed, for tears ſtole from beneath her eye-lids, and her features ſuffered a ſlight convulſion. She ſpoke. Schedoni, apprehending that the light had diſturbed her, ſuddenly drew back, and, again irreſolute, ſhaded the lamp, and concealed himſelf behind the curtain, whilſt he liſtened. But her words were inward and indiſtinct, and convinced him that ſhe ſtill ſlumbered.

" His agitation and repugnance to ſtrike encreaſed with every moment of delay, and, as often as he prepared to plunge the poinard in her boſom, a ſhuddering horror reſtrained him. Aſtoniſhed at his feelings, and indignant at what he termed a daſtardly weakneſs, he found it neceſſary to argue with himſelf, and his rapid thoughts ſaid, ' Do I not feel the neceſſity of this act? Does not what is dearer to me than exiſtence—does not my conſequence depend on the execution of it? Is ſhe not alſo beloved by the young Vivaldi?—have I already forgotten the church of the Spirito Santo?' This conſideration reanimated him: vengeance nerved his arm, and drawing aſide the lawn from her boſom, he once more raiſed it to ſtrike; when, after gazing for an inſtant, ſome new cauſe of horror ſeemed to ſeize all his frame, and he ſtood for ſome moments aghaſt and motionleſs like a ſtatue. His reſpiration was ſhort and laborious, chilly drops ſtood on his forehead, and all his faculties of mind ſeemed ſuſpended. When he recovered, he ſtooped to examine again the miniature, which had occaſioned this revolution, and which had lain concealed beneath the lawn that he withdrew. The terrible certainty was almoſt confirmed, and forgetting, in his impatience to know the truth, the imprudence of ſuddenly diſcovering himſelf to Ellena at this hour of the night, and with a dagger at his feet, he called loudly, ' Awake! Awake! Say, what is your name? Speak! Speak quickly!'

" Ellena, rouſed by a man's voice, ſtarted from her mattreſs, when perceiving Schedoni, and by the pale glare of the lamp his haggard countenance, ſhe ſhrieked and ſhrunk back on her pillow. She had not fainted; and believing that he came to murder her, ſhe now exerted herſelf to plead for mercy. The energy of her feelings enabled her to riſe and throw herſelf at his feet. ' Be merciful, O father! be merciful!' ſaid ſhe, in a trembling voice.

" ' Father!' interrupted Schedoni, with earneſtneſs; and then, ſeeming to reſtrain himſelf, he added, with unaffected ſurprize, ' Why are you thus terrified?' for he had loſt, in new intereſts and emotions, all conſciouſneſs of evil intention, and of the ſingularity of his ſituation. ' What do you fear?' he repeated.

" ' Have pity, holy father!' exclaimed Ellena in agony.

" ' Why do not you ſay whoſe portrait that is?' demanded he, forgetting that he had not aſked the queſtion before.

" ' Whoſe portrait?' repeated the confeſſor, in a loud voice.

" ' Whoſe portrait!' ſaid Ellena with extreme ſurprize.

" ' Aye, how came you by it? Be quick—whoſe reſemblance is it.'

" ' Why ſhould you wiſh to know!' ſaid Ellena.

" ' Anſwer my queſtion,' repeated Schedoni with encreaſing ſternneſs.

" ' I cannot part with it, holy father,' replied Ellena, preſſing it to her boſom, ' you do not wiſh me to part with it!'

" ' Is it impoſſible to make you anſwer my queſtion,' ſaid he, in extreme perturbation, and turning away from her, ' has fear utterly confounded you?' then again ſtepping towards her, and ſeizing her wriſt, he repeated the demand in a tone of deſperation.

" ' Alas! he is dead, or I ſhould not now want a protector,' replied Ellena, ſhrinking from his graſp, and weeping.

" ' You trifle,' ſaid Schedoni, with a terrible look, ' I once more demand an anſwer—whoſe picture?'—

" Ellena lifted it, gazed upon it for a moment, and then preſſing it to her lips, ſaid, ' This was my father.'

" ' Your father!' he repeated in an inward voice, ' your father!' and ſhuddering turned away.

" Ellena looked at him with ſurprize. ' I never knew a father's care,' ſhe ſaid, ' nor till lately did I perceive the want of it—but now'—

" ' His name,' interrupted the confeſſor.

" ' But

" 'But now,' continued Ellena—'if you are not as a father to me—to whom can I look for protection?'

" 'His name?' repeated Schedoni, with ſterner emphaſis.

" 'It is ſacred,' replied Ellena, 'for he was unfortunate.'

" 'His name?' demanded the confeſſor furiouſly.

" 'I have promiſed to conceal it, father.'

" 'On your life, I charge you tell it;—remember, on your life.'

" Ellena trembled, was ſilent, and with ſupplicatory looks implored him to deſiſt from inquiry, but he urged the queſtion more irreſiſtibly. 'His name then,' ſaid ſhe, 'was Marinella.'

" Schedoni groaned and turned away; but in a few ſeconds, ſtruggling to command the agitation that ſhattered his whole frame, he returned to Ellena, and raiſed her from her knees, on which ſhe had thrown herſelf to implore mercy.

" 'The place of his reſidence?' ſaid the monk.

" 'It was far from hence,' ſhe replied; but he demanded an unequivocal anſwer, and ſhe reluctantly gave one.

" Schedoni turned away as before, groaned heavily, and paced the chamber, without ſpeaking; while Ellena, in her turn, inquired the motives of his queſtions, and the occaſion of his agitation. But he ſeemed not to notice any thing ſhe ſaid, and, wholly given up to his feelings, was inflexibly ſilent, while he ſtalked with meaſured ſteps along the room, and his face, half hid by his cowl, was bent towards the ground.

" Ellena's terror began to yield to aſtoniſhment, and this emotion encreaſed, when Schedoni approaching her, ſhe perceived tears ſwell in his eyes, which were fixed on her's, and his countenance toſſen from the wild diſorder that had marked it. Still he could not ſpeak. At length he yielded to the fullneſs of his heart, and Schedoni, the ſtern Schedoni, wept and ſighed! He ſeated himſelf on the mattreſs beſide Ellena, took her hand, which ſhe affrighted attempted to withdraw, and when he could command his voice, ſaid, 'Unhappy child! —behold your more unhappy father!' As he concluded, his voice was overcome with groans, and he drew the cowl entirely over his face.

" 'My father!' exclaimed aſtoniſhed and doubting Ellena—father!' and fixed her eyes upon He gave no reply, but whe moment after, he liſted his 'Why do you reproach me with looks?' ſaid the conſcious Schedo

" 'Reproach you!—reproac father!' repeated Ellena, in ac ſoftening into tenderneſs, ' ſhould I reproach my father?'

" 'Why!' exclaimed Sch ſtarting from his ſeat, 'Great Go

" As he moved he ſtumbled the dagger at his foot; at tha ment it might be ſaid to ſtrik his heart. He puſhed it haſtily her ſight. Ellena had not obſerv but ſhe obſerved his labouring l his diſtracted looks, and quicker as he walked to and fro in the ber; and ſhe aſked, with the ſoothing accents of compaſſion looks of anxious gentleneſs, made him ſo unhappy, and tr aſſuage his ſufferings. They to encreaſe with every with ſl preſſed to diſpel them; at one m he would pauſe to gaze upon h in the next would quit her phrenzied ſtart.

" 'Why do you look ſo pi upon me, father?' Ellena ſaid; are you ſo unhappy? Tell me, may comfort you.'

" This appeal renewed all t lence of remorſe and grief, preſſed her to his boſom, and her cheek with his tears. Elle to ſee him weep, till her doubt to take alarm. Whatever mi the proofs that had convince doni of the relationſhip betwee he had not explained theſe to h however ſtrong was the eloqu nature which ſhe witneſſed, it ſufficient to juſtify an entire co in the aſſertion he had made, or her to permit his careſſes witho bling. She ſhrunk, and endeav diſengage herſelf; when imm underſtanding her, he ſaid, ' doubt the cauſe of theſe emo theſe ſigns of paternal affection

" 'Have I not reaſon to do plied Ellena, timidly, 'ſince witneſſed them before?'

" He withdrew his arms, an his eyes earneſtly on her's, her for ſome moments in e ſilence. 'Poor innocent!' ſai length, 'you know not ho

your words convey! It is too true, you never have known a father's tenderneſs till now!" *Vol.* II. *p.* 291.

The intereſting Situation of VIVALDI *in the Dungeons of the Inquiſition.*

"It was about midnight that Vivaldi heard ſteps approaching, and a murmur of voices at the door of his cell. He underſtood theſe to be the perſons come to ſummon him to the torture. The door was unbarred, and two men, habited in black, appeared at it. Without ſpeaking they advanced, and throwing over him a ſingular kind of mantle; led him from the chamber.

"Along the galleries and other avenues through which they paſſed, not any perſon was ſeen, and, by the profound ſtillneſs that reigned, it ſeemed as death had already anticipated his work in theſe regions of horror, and had condemned alike the tortured and the torturer.

"They deſcended to the large hall, where Vivaldi had waited on the night of his entrance, and thence through an avenue, and down a long flight of ſteps, that led to ſubterranean chambers. His conductors did not utter a ſyllable during the whole progreſs; Vivaldi knew too well that queſtions would only ſubject him to greater ſeverity, and he aſked none.

"The doors through which they paſſed regularly opened at the touch of an iron rod, carried by one of the officials, and without the appearance of any one. The other man bore a torch, and the paſſages were ſo dimly lighted, that the way could ſcarcely have been found without one. They croſſed what ſeemed to be a burial vault, but the extent and obſcurity of the place did not allow it to be aſcertained; and, having reached an iron door they ſtopped. One of the officials ſtruck upon it three times with his rod, but it did not open as the others had done. While they waited, Vivaldi thought he heard, from within, low intermitting ſounds, as of perſons in the laſt extremity; but, though within, they appeared to come from a diſtance. His whole heart was chilled, not with fear, for at that moment he did not remember himſelf, but with horror.

"Having waited a conſiderable time, during which the official did not repeat the ſignal, the door was partly opened by a perſon whom Vivaldi could not diſtinguiſh in the gloom beyond, and with whom one of his conductors communicated by ſigns, after which the door was cloſed.

"Several minutes had elapſed, when tones of deep voices arouſed the attention of Vivaldi. They were loud and hoarſe, and ſpoke in a language unknown to him. At the ſounds the official immediately extinguiſhed his torch. The voices drew nearer; and, the door again unfolding, two figures ſtood before Vivaldi, which ſhewn by a glimmering light within, ſtruck him with aſtoniſhment and diſmay. They were cloathed like his conductors in black, but in a different faſhion, for their habits were made cloſe to the ſhape. Their faces were entirely concealed beneath a very peculiar kind of cowl, which deſcended from the head to the feet; and their eyes only were viſible through ſmall openings contrived for the ſight. It occurred to Vivaldi that theſe men were torturers; their appearance was worthy of demons. Probably they were thus habited, that the perſons whom they afflicted might not know them: or, perhaps, it was only for the purpoſe of ſtriking terror upon the minds of the accuſed, and thus compelling them to confeſs without further difficulty. Whatever motive might have occaſioned their horrific appearance, and whatever was their office, Vivaldi was delivered into their hands, and in the ſame moment heard the iron door ſhut, which encloſed him with them in a narrow paſſage, gloomily lighted by a lamp ſuſpended by the arched roof. They walked in ſilence on each ſide of their priſoner, and came to a ſecond door, which admitted them inſtantly into another paſſage. A third door, at a ſhort diſtance, admitted them to a third avenue, at the end of which one of his myſterious guides ſtruck upon a gate, and they ſtopped. The uncertain ſounds that Vivaldi had fancied he heard, were now more audible, and he diſtinguiſhed, with inexpreſſible horror, that they were uttered by perſons ſuffering.

"The gate was, at length, opened by a figure habited like his conductors, and two other doors of iron placed very near each other, being alſo unlocked, Vivaldi found himſelf in a ſpacious chamber, the walls of which were hung with black, duſkily lighted by lamps that gleamed in the lofty vault.

vault. Immediately on his entrance a ſtrange ſound ran along the walls, and echoed among other vaults, that appeared, by the progreſs of the ſound, to extend far beyond this.

It was not immediately that Vivaldi could ſufficiently recollect himſelf to obſerve any object before him; and even when he did ſo, the gloom of the place prevented his aſcertaining many appearances. Shadowy countenances and uncertain forms, ſeemed to flit through the duſk, and many inſtruments, the application of which he did not comprehend, ſtruck him with horrible ſuſpicions. Still he heard, at intervals, half-ſuppreſſed groans, and was looking round to diſcover the wretched people from whom they were extorted, when a voice from a remote part of the chamber called on him to advance.

"The diſtance and the obſcurity of the ſpot whence the voice iſſued, had prevented Vivaldi from noticing any perſon there, and he was now ſlowly obeying, when, on a ſecond ſummons, his conductor ſeized his arms and hurried him forward. In a remote part of this extenſive chamber, he perceived three perſons, ſeated under a black canopy, on chairs raiſed ſeveral ſteps from the floor, and who appeared to preſide there in the office of either judges or examiners, or directors of the puniſhments. Below, at a table, ſat a ſecretary, over whom was ſuſpended the only light that could enable him to commit to paper what ſhould occur during the examination. Vivaldi now underſtood that the three perſons who compoſed the tribunal were the vicar general, or grand inquiſitor, the advocate of the exchequer, who was ſeated between the other two, and who appeared more eagerly to engage in the duties of his cruel office. A portentous obſcurity enveloped alike their perſons and their proceedings.

"At ſome diſtance from the tribunal ſtood a large iron frame, which Vivaldi conjectured to be the rack, and near it another, reſembling in ſhape a coffin, but, happily, he could not diſtinguiſh through the remote obſcurity any perſon undergoing actual ſuffering. In the vaults beyond, however, the diabolical decrees of the inquiſitors ſeemed to be fulfilling; for, whenever a diſtant door opened for a moment, ſounds of lamentation iſſued forth, an whom he judged to be familiars ed like thoſe who ſtood beſi were ſeen paſſing to and fro wi

"Vivaldi almoſt believed in the infernal regions; the aſpect of this place, the horri paration for puniſhment, and all, the diſpoſition and appea the perſons that were ready t it, confirmed the reſemblance any human being ſhould v afflict a fellow being w never injured, or even offend that, unſwayed by paſſion, h deliberately become the m torturing him, appeared to nearly incredible. But when l ed at the three perſons who c the tribunal, and conſidered t had not only voluntarily unc the cruel office they fulfilled, probably long regarded it as t mit of their ambition, his aſtor and indignation were unbound

Vol. III.

VII. *The Iniquity of Bank* Bank Notes proved to be upon the Public, and Cauſe of the preſent ex Price of Proviſions. 8vo. 1s. pp. 47. *Jordan.*

EXTRACTS.

"TO prove that bank note cauſe of the great riſe in of commodities, it will be ſuf ſhew, that every alteration in tive quantities of the circulat of the commodities in a count neceſſarily produce a ſimilar a in their relative value: a pro the truth of which is ſo gene knowledged, that it might ap neceſſary to attempt to prove as it ſeems to have been but v attended to, and as it is of the conſequence in the preſent in ſhall endeavour to ſet it in as c conſpicuous a point of view as

"If we ſuppoſe an iſland, co one hundred families, wh quantity of money is ſuch, t family has one ſhilling per da be evident, that all the com brought to market any one d be ſold for five pounds; and t brought to market in the

the year for eighteen hundred and twenty-five pounds. If from a plentiful crop, or an increaſe of induſtry, the quantity of productions ſhould be increaſed, the prices muſt fall; for the quantity of money being ſuppoſed to remain unaltered, it muſt be divided into ſmaller parts, in order to correſpond with the encreaſed number of parts in the production: thus, for example, if the quantity of money ſet apart for the purchaſe of corn amounted to one hundred pounds, when the quantity of corn amounted only to four hundred buſhels, the price would be five ſhillings per buſhel; but if the quantity were encreaſed to five hundred buſhels, the price would be reduced to four ſhillings per buſhel; on the contrary, if the quantity of the productions were to decreaſe, the prices would be raiſed. For if there were but three hundred buſhels of corn, while the money of the purchaſers amounted to one hundred pounds, the price of a buſhel would be advanced from five ſhillings to ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

"The effects produced by a plentiful or a ſhort crop on the price of grain, muſt be well-known from conſtant experience; but, perhaps, it may not be generally underſtood, that the alteration in price proceeds entirely from the alteration in the relative quantity of the corn, and of the money of the purchaſers. Were the quantity of money that could be applied to the purchaſe of corn, reduced or increaſed in an equal proportion with the quantity of the corn, the price would remain unaltered; for the price of commodities will always riſe or fall in proportion to the demand, and the demand muſt always be increaſed or diminiſhed in proportion to the increaſe or decreaſe of the money of the purchaſers. Hence it will appear, that the quantity of commodities might remain unaltered, and yet a ſimilar fluctuation take place in the prices: for if, on the iſland we have ſuppoſed, the quantity of the circulation were reduced, ſo that each family ſhould have but ſixpence per day, inſtead of a ſhilling, all the commodities that were ſold in one day could only bring two pounds ten ſhillings, in the place of five pounds, and all that was ſold in the courſe of the year, could only produce nine hundred and twelve pounds ten ſhillings, in the place of eighteen hundred and twenty-five pounds; and conſequently, if the quantity of the commodities remained the ſame, the price muſt have fallen one half.

"On the contrary, if the circulation had been encreaſed, ſo that each family ſhould have two ſhillings per day, the prices of all commodities ſold in one day would amount to ten pounds, and the whole productions of the year would be ſold for three thouſand ſix hundred and fifty pounds. Therefore, if the quantity of the commodities remained the ſame as when each family had but one ſhilling per day, the price would be doubled. For as the only uſe that can be made of money is to exchange it for commodities, if the quantity of the latter is not encreaſed in the ſame proportion as that of the former, either the prices of the commodities muſt be raiſed, or the additional quantity of money remain perfectly uſeleſs." *P.* 10.

"There is nothing on which men are more generally agreed than on what is called the right of property; that is to ſay, the right that every man has to a ſhare in the productions of the ſociety, in proportion to his property or the quantity of his money. But how can he enjoy this right, while a few men are ſuffered to uſe paper in lieu of money; while a man with ten thouſand pounds may make that ſum equal to twenty or thirty thouſand?

"If the inhabitants of a country were divided into two equal parts, each having an equal property, and an equal quantity of money, according to the right of property, the productions of the ſociety ought to be equally divided between them; if the one part were to double the quantity of its money, by iſſuing bank notes, it would be able to obtain two-thirds of the productions, and conſequently the other could obtain only one-third. Or ſuppoſe all the purchaſers in a fair or market to have an equal quantity of money, each ought to have an equal ſhare of the commodities: but if one-half of them were bankers, and choſe to double their money by iſſuing notes, they would be able to purchaſe two-thirds of the commodities; conſequently, thoſe who were not bankers would have one-third leſs than they would have had if there

had been no bank notes. Had the bankers, inſtead of increaſing their money by iſſuing bank notes, encreaſed it by ſtealing one-third of the money belonging to the others, the effect would have been exactly the ſame; thoſe from whom it was ſtolen would ſtill have been able to purchaſe one-third of the commodities, and they could have had no more if the bankers had doubled their money by iſſuing bank notes. All the people of England are the purchaſers in the market; it muſt be evident, therefore, that the bankers rob the other part of the ſociety, as certainly (but with much greater eaſe) by iſſuing bank notes, as by ſtealing away a part of their money; or by *force and arms* compelling them to give up a certain part of their property, or, which is the ſame thing in value, a certain part of the productions of their labour." *P.* 17.

(N. B. Page 9 is, *unaccountably*, the firſt page in the book.)

VIII. *A Philoſophical and Practical Treatiſe on Horſes*, and on the moral Duties of Man towards the brute Creation. By JOHN LAWRENCE. 8vo. 7s. boards. pp. 376. *Longman.*

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EXTRACTS.

THE ABUSE OF HORSES.

"I WILL run as quickly, and as briefly as poſſible, through the moſt material of the various abuſ horſes in particular, which I noticed. I declare it with the fin pleaſure, I have not of late he: that deteſtable practice, which fo: ly diſgraced the conduct of ma our unthinking young men, wh for driving tired horſes, for the poſe of enjoying the unnatural ſure of inflicting upon them the u tortures of the whip, in proport their ſtrength and ability wer haunted. When cruelty, or un ſary ſeverity, is practiſed in l racing, it is uſually among ign and blackguard pretenders; the gentleman-ſportſman, from his k ledge and experience, is able to with ſufficient accuracy of the e of his horſe's powers; and to d minate between the correction ſary to excite their exertion and leſs cruelty. Such a character ever rather chooſe to err on the of humanity, if, in any ſenſe, could be called an error. jockies are in the odious hab butchering and cutting-up their l unneceſſarily, or merely to mak oſtentatious diſplay of their pow the uſe of the whip and ſpur; to the truth, they lie under a diſa able predicament in the caſe; bread being at ſtake, they muſ incur ſuſpicion; but I have k men of that claſs, of feeling hea well as keen heads, and who poſ the juſteſt ideas of compaſſion. following anecdote will ſerve the poſe of farther illuſtration. years ſince a young jockey, wh in no particular ſervice, but rod various employers, deſcribed t very feelingly the painful ſituati which he then found himſelf: h lately ridden the horſe of a c ma[illegible] who kept ſeveral in training of whom he earned a good de money; but notwithſtanding th moſt exertion of his ſtrength ſkill, with a particular horſe, he i it impoſſible to win. He was eng to ride the ſame horſe again, place where he was ſure to meet ſame, or, in all probability, hor a yet ſuperior form. He repreſ to his employer the impoſſibili winning, for although the horſe both ſtout and honeſt, his antag went ſo much too faſt for him, th could make no impreſſion upon t even by running diſtreſt every

of the courſe. Such reaſoning was not calculated to make any impreſſion upon the ſolid ſconce, or marble heart of this Smithfield ſportſman. He chided the lad for his too great tenderneſs to the horſe in the laſt race; and for the ſucceeding one, his orders were, "Make him win, or cut his bloody entrails out.—Mark—if you don't give him his belly-full of whip, you never run again for me.—I'll find horſe, if you'll find whip and ſpur!" The generous little horſe ran three four mile heats without flinching, or hanging for a ſingle ſtroke, with that exceſs of exertion, that his very eye-balls ſeemed ready to ſtart from their ſockets; but unſucceſsfully: and, with an aching heart, I ſaw him literally cut up alive, from his ſhoulder to his flank, his ſheath in ribbands, and his teſticles laid bare. To my great mortification, no one took it in hand to rebuke the thick-headed miſcreant, who was the author of this uſeleſs piece of cruelty, except his jockey, who ſwore he would periſh for want ſooner than repeat ſuch an act of blaſted infamy.

"Few ſporting people, in or near the metropolis, but have heard of the hard fate of the poor old flea-bitten grey gelding. This excellent creature, though not a full-bred horſe, thrice ran twenty-two miles within the hour, over the hard road. By way of reward for ſuch uncommon excellence, he was afterwards, when his powers had declined, killed in an unſucceſsful match, with circumſtances of the moſt horrid barbarity. I have been informed, he was whipped to that exceſs, that his entrails were viſible, and even hung trailing on the ground: I ſpeak from information only, and heartily wiſh the owner, if he be ſtill alive, may have it in his power to contradict a ſtory ſo much to his diſcredit. The ill-judged and unſkilful attempts of ignorant people, at matching and racing upon the hard road (which they prefer) are almoſt ever attended with diſguſting circumſtances of cruelty.

"But the moſt fruitful ſource of miſery to horſes is, that they are committed (through neceſſity, in a great meaſure, perhaps) to the abſolute direction, in all reſpects, of their drivers; a majority of whom are the leaſt enlightened, the moſt hardened and profligate, of all the lower people. Here the generality of proprietors commit a great error againſt their own and the intereſts of humanity. A man with a well-informed mind, however ignorant he may chance to be of horſes, or of the eſtabliſhed routine of ſtable diſcipline, may be ſuperior, in one reſpect, to the moſt ſkilful groom or driver, I mean in that ſcience which teaches the government of the temper of both man and horſe; and there is a perfect analogy. The ignorant and brutal mind is too prone to tyranny, and meaſures of barbarous and ſavage coercion. You'll ſee a man of this ſort, to whom the the management of horſes is committed, everlaſtingly intent upon glutting his vindictive diſpoſition, for every fault, real or ſuppoſed, which the poor animals may chance to commit: whereas it is a truth, grounded upon the experience of ages, and confirmed by the beſt judges of the preſent time, that the obedience of horſes is beſt inculcated and ſecured by mild methods, and by overlooking trifling faults; and that from ſuch treatment, we ſhall reap the greateſt poſſible benefit from their labours. I here foreſee a difficulty ariſing in the minds of gentlemen, and owners of horſes, and I will do my endeavour to help them out of the dilemma. It would ſurely be no great trouble, nor productive of any inconvenience, for a gentleman or lady to ſay to a newly-hired coachman, carter, or groom, "Take notice, beaſts have both ſenſe and feeling, and I am told by experienced people, that horſes are beſt governed by gentle uſage. I am determined to permit no other to mine. I will have no foul blows given, nor ſuffer my cattle to be wealed and marked with the whip. If any of them will not do without ſuch uſage, prove it to me, and I will change them. I ſhall look and inquire ſtrictly into your conduct, and the inſtant you diſobey me in this reſpect, you are no longer my ſervant." *Chap.* 3, p. 147.

ON THE EQUESTRIAN ART.

"On the ſubject of riding on horſeback, it is rather an hazardous talk for an author to ſay any thing ſerious, after the immortal Bunbury's exquiſite burleſque of Geoffry Gambado, which has convulſed all thoſe of the preſent time, who have any tolerable portion of the animal *riſibile* in their compoſition. One would alſo wonder

how there could be any unſkilful or barbarous horſemen among us, ſince ſuch judicious and humane rules have been long ſince attainable, for the moderate ſum of one ſhilling, in the truly excellent pamphlet of my old acquaintance Profeſſor Charles Hughes. But thus it is, neither the light but poignant ſhafts of ridicule, nor the ſage admonitions of us pains-taking authors, are able to prevail upon the bulk of people to become good jockies. Hear old Blundeville upon this affair: "Of which knowledge, what lack we "Engliſh haue had, and ſpeciallie "haue at this preſent, is beſt ſeene "at a muſter, when the Queene's "Maieſtie hath need of horſes and "horſemen, where oftentimes you "ſhall ſee ſome that ſit on their horſes "like wind-ſhaken reeds, handling "their hands and legs like weauers: "or if the horſeman be good, then "the horſe for his part ſhall be ſo "broken, as when he is ſpurred to go "forward, he will go backward: and "when his rider would haue him "turne on the right hand, he will "turne cleane contrarie: and when "he ſhould ſtop he will arme himſelfe, "and run awaie, or elſe ſtop ſooner "than his rider would haue him, or "uſe ſuch like toies." Hear farther the warm-headed, but well-meaning Michael Barret:—"Alſo, hee muſt "carry his body upright, neither "yeelding too farre backe (as if he "were pulling at a great tree,) nor "too forward as if he were aſleep, "for theſe two motions ſerve to other "ends (as hereafter ſhall be ſhowne), "neither to ſit on one ſide, like a crab, "or to hang his body ouer as if he "were drunken, as I haue ſeen ſome "horſemen doe. Neither ought he "to carry his legs ſo cloſe to his "horſes ſides, that hee cannot give "any motion, except he firſt thruſt "them forth. Neither ought he to "carry his legs (out) ſtaring like ſtilts "(without jointes, as Saint George "painted on horſebacke) before his "horſe's fore-ſhoulder," &c. I have been as correct as poſſible, in the orthography of the above quotations, for the uſe of that worthy gentleman, who lately publiſhed certain genuine Shakeſperian MSS.; and who, no doubt, has more in petto, for the further amuſement of the public.

"The preſent times, however mature they ought to be in the ſcience, are far enough from deficient in caricatures of horſemanſhip. Obſerve that tall thin figure riding up Rotten-row, bolt upright upon his horſe, as though he were impaled; his ſtirrup-leathers of an exceſſive length, the extremity of his toe barely touching the ſtirrups, as if afraid of it; his lily hands adorned with ruffles *volant*, and his head with a three-cocked hat, as ſharp as a north-caſter; the head of his ſteed decked out with extraordinary trappings, and the ſtern ſecured by a crupper. This is a toe-jockey, or a taylor on horſeback. But let not my readers miſunderſtand me. I here ſpeak not of actual, but of virtual taylors; ſuch, by virtue of a figure. Far be it from me to ſpeak with the leaſt diſreſpect of a profeſſion which has produced ſo many heroes, in the ninth degree ſuperior to ordinary men. To go no farther, witneſs that noble Engliſh taylor to whoſe memory one of the chief cities of Italy erected a ſtatue on account of his military virtues—thoſe gallant taylors, who in the war before the laſt, plunged with their horſes into the Thames, and ſwimming acroſs, haſtened to gather laurels in the bloody fields of Germany—and that Hercules in fields of more pleaſant deſcription, the celebrated taylor of Brighton. Let it be remembered alſo, that every profeſſion which conduces to public and private benefit, is honourable—and, moreover, that it would ill become a poor author to write contumeliouſly of taylors, who are, in general, ſuch *creditable* men.

"Some you will ſee, who under *the miſtaken notion* that it is the go to lean forward, becauſe they have ſeen ſomething like it at a race, hang quite over their horſes necks; theſe equeſtrians make a ſmall miſtake, by bending at the hip joint inſtead of the middle of the ſpine, which, by protruding their poſtic parts, gives them the ſemblance of being juſt in the act of offering an oblation to the neceſſary goddeſs. Others thruſt their legs out from the horſes ſides in defiance of all ordinary gateways. Behold that knowing dog from Rumford, or the interior of Eſſex, with a quid in his mouth, an *Indiaman* waving from his *ſqueeze*, his horſe ſhuffling along dot and go one, or budging forward in that delightful *rack* between trot and gallop; the rider's whole foot and part of his leg,

ruſt through the ſtirrup, and
projecting downwards, as if
nt to dig a hole in the road;
s the living engine along, by
ely ſtriking the flank and ſhoul-
th his heel and toe, whilſt his
n uniſon, beat the devil's tat-
inſt his own ſides.
ıe modern ſeat on horſeback,
ſeems to have owed its eſta-
nt to reaſon, confirmed by ex-
:, is, to ſit naturally and eaſily
upon your ſaddle, as you
in your chair; your knees
ıs much bent and turned in-
your toes ſomewhat out, and
; your leg falling nearly
, and your foot home in the
; your back-bone prepared to
ı the middle, upon occaſion;
bows held cloſe to your ſides;
ands rather above the horſe's
, or the pommel of the ſad-
d your view directed between
s. This is the true turf or
.rket ſeat, and the beſt exem-
.on of it that I am able to
ı the portrait of Samuel Chif-
e jockey, upon a horſe named
t, once the property of his
Highneſs the Prince of Wales.
Chap. 5, p. 246.

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*In Authentic Account of the
ſperian Manuſcripts.* By W.
IRELAND. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
43. *Debrett.*

. Ireland junior, intends, by
his pamphlet, the exculpa-
: his father from any know-
of impoſture in regard to the
ſuppoſed to be Shakſpere's—
for a time gave riſe to ſo many
ons, particularly to the ela-
critiques of Mr. Malone.
ppears that the enthuſiaſtic
tion Mr. Ireland ſenior en-
s for the productions, and
larly for any ſcarce relics of
ımortal bard, induced his ſon
he declares, with a view to
his father, to copy a ſigna-
f Shakſpeare's, which imita-
as ſo ſucceſsfully accompliſhed,
y gradual efforts, a ſeries of
law papers, poetic frag-
ments, drawings, and dramatic MSS. were produced, and not only conſidered genuine by Mr. Ireland ſenior, but a formal acknowledgement of their originality was drawn up and atteſted by the ſignatures of ſome of our principal literati.—Theſe imitations were made with ink, diluted and prepared for the purpoſe by the ſervant of a bookbinder, and the paper was, with extreme care and aſſiduity, collected at ſeveral places of which the young gentleman was at ſome pains to procure information.

A Mr. Talbot, of the Dublin theatre, was alone privy to the deſign.—The account given to Mr. Ireland ſenior, was that the MSS. were found among the papers of a gentleman who gave them to Mr. Ireland, in return for a deed he had diſcovered, which while it ſecured the proprietor a large acceſſion of property, was connected with circumſtances rendering a concealment of the party's name abſolutely neceſſary; and Mr. Ireland ſenior, was alſo given to underſtand, that his ſon and Mr. Talbot had each taken a ſolemn oath never to divulge it.

Thus not only the play of Vortigern, but a numerous *et cetera* of other articles, ſuppoſed to be Shakſpeare's, are in this apology proved to be actually the productions of Mr. Ireland, junior, who, after deſiring the deception may be forgiven as merely the "act of a boy," concludes in the following words—

"Should I attempt another "play, or any other ſtage perform-"ance, I hope the public will lay "aſide all prejudice my conduct "may have deſerved, and grant "me that kind indulgence which "is the certain inmate of every "Engliſhman's boſom."

EXTRACT.

THE MANNER AND PROGRESS OF THE FORGERIES.

"AT a broker's in Butcher Row, I one day ſaw hanging up for ſale a coloured

loured drawing; thinking it might ſerve my purpoſe, I purchaſed it and went to chambers, where, having ſome water colours, I painted in the letters W. S. and the titles of the ſeveral plays; I likewiſe inſerted in the corner the arms of Shakſpeare, but was ſo unacquainted with them as to make the ſpear run the contrary way to what it really ſhould do; on the back of this drawing was the figure of a Dutchman; this I altered to the character of Shylock, by painting in the knife and ſcales. What I conceive the deſign originally to have repreſented was the contraſt of a money-getting old father, to a ſon ſquandering his property in gay apparel and diſſipation: the drawing is certainly very old, but the writing, arms, ſcales, knife, &c. were all added by myſelf.

"Many perſons having ſaid, that if the original manuſcript of one of his printed plays ſhould be found, it would prove whether he wrote all the ribaldry attributed to him in the firſt quartos. That led me to write over in the old hand the tragedy of King Lear, and make alterations where I thought the lines beneath him: one of theſe I ſhall quote. After Lear's death, the duke offers Kent his ſervices, which he refuſes: in all the printed copies Kent repeats the following couplet, ſo much ridiculed.

Kent. I have a journey, Sir, ſhortly to go,
My maſter calls, and I muſt not ſay no.

"In lieu of which I inſerted the following lines:

"Thanks, Sir, but I go to that un-
"known land,
"That chains each pilgrim faſt within
"its ſoil,
"By living men moſt ſhunned moſt
"dreaded,
"Still my good maſter this ſame jour-
"ney took,
"He calls me, I am content, and
"ſtraight obey;
"Then farewell world, the buſy ſcene
"is done,
"Kent lived moſt true, Kent dies
"moſt like a man."

"By ſuch alterations, the world ſuppoſed that all the ribaldry in his other plays was not written by himſelf, but foiſted in by the players and printers; herein it cannot be ſaid I injured the reputation of Sh on the contrary, the world him a much more pure and ter than before.

"To prove the papers ſt genuine, I wrote the agreen tween Lowin and Condell t ers. I alſo produced the pl receipts, and other accounts, to prove Shakſpear correct in of the moſt trivial nature. theſe were the receipts for pla fore Lord Leiceſter; the ſu mentioned was very high for riod: by this I meant to ſhe teem in which his company before all others, for I kne were at that time ſeveral pla in London. The ſtrings with tied the bundles were unravel a piece of old tapeſtry, part I left in the hands of Mr. about the ſame time I entru with the ſecret.

"My ink now failed me; a ſecond time to the boo man, and obtained a large the remains of which I have a to Mr. Wallis: thus I contin finding ſo many join in my belief, I thought with Richar

"The work went bravely

"At length I determined ing a play, and having often a drawing of my father's fro ſign of Mortimer's, on the ſ Rowena preſenting wine to V I thought this ſtory might ſerve, and accordingly ref Holinſhed's Chronicle, whic ther had; this I did when no preſent; finding it applicabl purpoſe, I planned the ſtor play, which I afterwards pr it conſiſts of more than two lines.—When aſked for the I made anſwer, that my frien not deliver them till I had tra the whole: thus I gained tim poſe and write the play in hand. At the time of its cor I was about nineteen years the world praiſed many parts, it was uneven, having the fa as are uſually found in many ſpear's plays; it was generally ſuperior to the worſt of his pl much inferior to his capital heard and ſmiled at theſe rem a little ſurpriſed that I cou young an age at all imitate

Mr. Talbot heard of the
:land, he coolly wrote, in-
: of his ſurpriſe that I had
n into this ſecret; for, to
truth, I had long neglected
ing according to my pro-
ng to compoſe and write all
-mentioned things: I ſent
I had attempted and wrote
after this, we correſponded
and I always ſpoke freely
ect of the manuſcripts.
te a few leaves of Hamlet,
l alteration, as I had done
likewiſe finiſhed other re-
l executed a coloured head
eare on parchment, round
ffixed the names of ſeveral
that day: I acquired this
: by looking into the folio
his plays.
was the general opinion, that
ndant of Shakſpear's could
ie might claim the papers, I
d on proving that a friend-
.bſiſted between our bard and
on of the name of Ireland;
urpoſe, I wrote the deed of
formed the ſtory of his fav-
eare from "*drowning*," as
: that the beſt method of
g for their great friendſhip,
queſts made to him by Shak-
alſo wrote the tributary lines,
: the drawing of Ireland's
d to ſtop all claims whatever
ers, I ſaid, that my friend
they originally belonged to
r anceſtors, and that he had
n to me as a matter of right.
reaſon for appearing ſo much
was to make the world think
y thoughtleſs young man, in-
f producing the papers.
Talbot came to England, and
a aſtoniſhed at the variety of
ad wrote; we deſtroyed mu-
our letters on the ſubject,
d, for the future, never to
nly on the buſineſs.
he world began to doubt, I
im to become a party in the
: with much heſitation con-
I then informed my father,
Talbot was alſo concerned;
ch he deſired his account of
aſcripts; but Mr. T. not
the ſtory he ſhould tell, and
o contradict what I might
before, informed my father
ould, in a few days, ſend a
ccount of the whole buſineſs.
To this my father very reluctantly agreed; and previous to Mr. T. leaving town, we planned the ſtory which he afterwards ſent."

X. MR. IRELAND'S *Vindication of his Conduct*, reſpecting the Publication of the ſuppoſed Shakſperian MSS. Being a Preface or Introduction to a Reply to the critical Labours of Mr. Malone, in his "Inquiry into the Authenti-" city of certain Papers," &c. &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. pp. 48.—*Faulder, White, &c.*

THIS publication ſeems to be little more than a kind of corroborative comment on that of Mr. Ireland junior, interſperſed with ſome ſpirited alluſions to the work of Mr. Malone's, mentioned in the title-page—and copies of ſeveral papers written by young Mr. Ireland and Mr. Talbot, in order to prove Mr. Ireland ſenior's innocence of the impoſition practiſed by his ſon. The drift and extent of the preſent Vindication is thus explained by the author.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE following ſheets originally formed a part of a work now in conſiderable forwardneſs, as a reply to Mr. Malone's critical labours on the ſubject of the Shakſpeare MSS. The body of this work required conſiderable reſearch, and ſo large a portion of time for its completion, as to render ſome further delay unavoidable in the publication of the whole: but this part of the work having been completed and ready for the public eye, I have yielded to the importunities of my friends, who have ſuggeſted to me the neceſſity at this moment of laying before the public ſuch further particulars as relate to my conduct therein. It will be obſerved that I have adverted, in the courſe of the following pages, to Mr. Malone; and if the animadverſions ſhould be deemed irrelevant, I truſt that no other apology is neceſſary than the intimation already given, of my having intended this Vindication as an introduction to the

the work alluded to; and, therefore, that it was a more eligible plan, not to make any deviation from the method I at firſt determined upon purſuing.

"A recent circumſtance, with which the public is well acquainted, ſeems to call for this Vindication, and even (painful as it is) to impoſe the meaſure upon me as a ſolemn duty, and obligation. I allude to the public ſtatement made by my ſon. The world to which he has appealed, will judge and pronounce upon the truth of the allegations, and the weight of the teſtimonies which he has laid before them. I beg to aſſure the public, that the refutation of Mr. Malone's book ſhall be brought forward with all poſſible ſpeed; in which, whether the papers imputed to Shakſpear are genuine or not, it will be clearly ſhewn that he embarked in this inquiry as utterly deſtitute of the information of a philologiſt and the acumen of a critic, as it will by his groſs and repeated perſonalities be manifeſted, that his ſelfiſh and intereſted views have made him throughout loſe ſight of the manners of a gentleman."

XI. *An Apology for the Believers in the Shakſpeare Papers* which were exhibited in Norfolk Street. By GEORGE CHALMERS, Eſq. 8vo. 6s. boards. pp. 628. *Egerton.*

Qui alterum incuſat probri eum ipſum ſe intueri oportet. *Plaut.*

And in the reproof of this *(Inquiry)* lies the jeſt. *Pains.*

ANALYTICAL OUTLINE.

THE apologiſt places himſelf at the bar of a court of criticiſm, in order 'to ſhew cauſe why an information ſhall not be filed by the public accuſer *(Malone)* againſt the believers of the papers which have been attributed to Shakſpear, for having committed the aggravated crimes of being *the credulous partizans of folly and impoſture*; of thinking for themſelves, and judging from evidence;' and to claim for thoſe believers the credit of appearing before their judges without being deemed *ſome untutor'd youths, unſkilful in the world's falſe forgeries.*—The ſubject of the Apology is divided into twelve heads, thus arranged.—

1. *The general Argument*,—in which the apologiſt defends the progreſs of belief by inferences drawn from the Shakſperiana of the public accuſer, antecedent to the diſcoveries of Norfolk Street, and after remarking on calculations of *probability* as preferable to thoſe of *poſſibility*, in all matters of evidence, notices the conduct of the believers and the unbelievers during the three periods of the Shakſperian ſtory, viz. from the diſcovery in February 1795 to the publication of the papers in December following: — from that epoch to the production of Mr. Malone's *Inquiry*, two days before the condemnation of Vortigern, — and from that period to the preſent.

2. *Queen Elizabeth and her Letter.*—Here, the apologiſt, quoting not a few inſtances of "the familiar," in Queen Elizabeth's perſonal habits, infers the probability of her correſpondence with Shakſpeare, whoſe *prettye verſes* to his royal miſtreſs are aſcertained to Mr. Malone, and their exiſtence proved by a ſurvey of the queen's character, and of the poet's then ſituation.—He next combats the objections made to the orthography of Norfolk Street, on comparing it with letters of Elizabeth in the Muſeum, by adducing proofs of the queen's inconſiſtency in that point from various authorities, including many of Mr. Malone's:—in like manner, he oppoſes the inadmiſſibility urged againſt certain words in the letter, and thence proceeding to the ſuperſcription, ſhews that the public accuſer and his own proofs *there* contradict each other, touching the ſituation of the Globe theatre.—Other grounds of objection, as to dates and events, are alſo diſputed, and the diſſimilarities in the hand-writing compared with thoſe of various fac ſimiles admitted to be genuine.

3. *Lord*

Lord Southampton and his Corlence.—Under this head is con:ed and diſproved the uniformof prefixing baptiſmal names ſignatures of the 16th cen--An authentic ſketch of the phy of Lord Southampton tes his literary connexion hakſpeare, and a number of ral evidences refute the mulcharge of abſurdity on the ondence in queſtion, by aſing, in particular, the du-n of conſonants, the uſage epithet *grace* as applied to and the frequent familiarities holary writing about the time eare wrote;—admitting, howhe controverted letters to be is.

hakſpeare's Letter and Verſes to Hatherr:vaye.—The counſel e believers here contends in ion to the public accuſer, that ry probable a youth of eighho was born a poet ſhould ove verſes, and miſ-ſpell the of his miſtreſs;—that the word was in uſe long before Shakuſed it;—that the cedar fre-r furniſhed imagery to the oets;—and that the criticiſm . M. is "as falſe by *heaven*, *eaven* itſelf is true."

hakſpeare's Profeſſion of Faith to draw forth ſome obſerva-n the religious perſuaſion of et, and on religious faſhions the reign of James I. beiving the apologiſt an oppor-of inconteſtibly proving, by a s liſt, that words may exiſt in guage although they do not in our dictionaries.

The Miſcellanies.—By an exaon of the *receipts*, it is aſcerin evidence, that the Arabic als were made uſe of in the f Shakſpeare, and that uniformthe ſpelling of a name is not ry to fix its authenticity.—*ter to Coxeley* produces ſome ation favourable to the chaof that comedian;—and on the of *the deeds* a variety of in-

veſtigation is brought forward and branched into at leaſt 50 points of controverſy diſcovered in the unfortunate manuſcripts by the public accuſer.

7. *The Leare and Hamblette.*—The apologiſt here runs over the ſeveral objections taken by the public accuſer, and offers his oppoſing remarks on the nonſenſe, corruptions, and interpolations to be met with in moſt of Shakſpeare's dramas, and on the mode of writing, and the condition of the paper, obſervable in theſe manuſcripts.

8. *Shakſpeare's Note of Hand.*—Under this head the apologiſt proves that *unſealed bills of debt*, or notes of hand, were in the practice of England antecedent to Shakſpeare's time, and that the aſſignment of debts was alſo common long before the general introduction of paper credit, by the formation of the Bank of England in 1694.—After thus following Mr. Malone over the whole field of diſputation, as far as the Shakſpearian manuſcripts are concerned,—the apologiſt proceeds to demonſtrate that the believers, as antiquaries, ſcholars, and heralds, are not quite ſo ignorant of the hiſtory of the ſtage, of the ſtudies of Shakſpeare, or of the ſucceſſive ſtate of the Engliſh language, as the public accuſer conceits.—He, therefore, by way of additional apology, adds the following heads.

9. *Of the Hiſtory of the Stage*, including biographical notices of thoſe players who were diſtinguiſhed as the original actors of Shakſpeare's characters, and many curious documents illuſtrating the modes, uſages, and expence of the early theatrical companies, and the immunities or reſtrictions by which they were affected.

10. *Of the Maſter of the Revels.*—Giving an account of that office, and of thoſe who ſucceſſively held it from the time of Henry the Eighth to the preſent period, with copies of ſeveral valuable papers connected with the ſubject.

11. *Of the Studies of Shakſpeare,* in which are pointed out the probable ſources whence he derived his learning and information, and various paſſages in his works traced to their correſponding points in his reading.

12. *The general Concluſion.*—Here the believers, again urging the plea of *ſtrong probability* for their belief, as produced by their Shakſpearian reſearches, indulge a preſumption that thoſe reſearches have brought authentic documents before the public, which might otherwiſe have eſcaped critical inquiry, and which muſt exculpate them from the charge of credulous ignorance. The apologiſt, therefore, concludes by accommodating Othello's well-known ſpeech to the public accuſer—

" Let him do his ſpite:
" Our ſervices which we have here-
" by done *to Shakſpeare*
" Shall out-tongue his complaints.
" 'Tis yet to know,
" Which, when we know that boaſt-
" ing is an honour,
" We ſhall promulgate."

EXTRACTS.

OF THE HISTORY OF THE STAGE IN SCOTLAND.

" ———SUCH are the various views which thoſe new notices give of the ſtage in England, at every ſtep of its progreſs. As Scotland was inhabited, during every period, by people of the ſame lineage, its laws, its cuſtoms, and its amuſements, were, in every age, nearly alike. When the warlike ſports of the field were faſhionable among the valourous people of England, tournaments, and other martial paſtimes, were the delight of the hardy inhabitants of Scotland. When London had its *abbot* of *miſ-rule*, Edinburgh had its *abbot* of *unreaſon*; when the citizens of London amuſed themſelves with the feſtive feats of Robin Hood, the citizens of Edinburgh diverted themſelves with the manly exerciſes of *Robert Hude*; and while the youth of London roſe in tumult, when their ſports were reſtrained, the *bairns* of Edinburgh ran into inſurrection, when an attempt was made, at the æra of the reformation, to ſuppreſs the game of Robin Hood. In Scotland, the drama held the ſame courſe as in England, from rudeneſs to refinement; beginning with *ſcriptural* MYSTERIES, improving with MORALITIES, and *finiſhing off* with *monarchicke* TRAGEDIES.

" It was not at Edinburgh alone that *the Abbot of Unreaſon* practiſed his *ruſtick revelry*. At Aberdeen a city, noted in every age for hilarity, they had, in very early times, an abbot of *Bonne-Acorde*, who gratified the citizens with a play; a ſcriptural play, or *myſtery*. About a century after the acting of the *myſtery* of the Haliblude on the Wyndmyll hill, at Aberdeen, Sir David Lyndſay exhibited his *moralities* upon the Caſtle hill, near Cowpar-in-Fife. The ſarcaſm of the ſatiriſt was chiefly levelled at the *prelats*, the *monks*, and the *nuns*, who were exhibited as extremely worthleſs: but what muſt have been the coarſeneſs of the barons, the dames, and the monarch, who could hear ſuch ribaldry without indignation, and ſee ſuch obſceneneſs without a bluſh!

" A reformation was, however, at hand, which is ſaid to have been brought forward full as much by *the moralities* of Lindſay as by *the ſermons* of Knox. The church of Scotland as it adopted its fundamental principles from the religious practices of Geneva, at the ſame time aſſumed its enmity to dramatic exhibitions. It is, nevertheleſs, certain, that a company of players performed at Perth, in June 1589. In obedience, indeed, to the act of the aſſembly, which had been made in 1575,* they applied to the

* " By the General Aſſembly, begun and halden at Edinburgh the 7th day " of March, 1574—
" It is thoucht meit and concludit yat na clerk playes, comedies, or trage-" dies, be maid of yc cannonicall Scriptures alsweil new as auld on Sabboth day " nor wark day in time coming. The contravenars hereof (if they be miniſ-" ters) to be ſecludit fra yr function and if they be utheris to be puniſhit be ye " diſci-

the conſiſtory of the church for a licence; ſhewing a copy of their play: and they were accordingly permitted to act the play, on condition, however, 'that no ſwearing, banning, nor any ſcurrility, ſhall be ſpoken, which would be a ſcandal to religion and an evil example to others.' Thus appears that the church of Scotland [illegible]ed analogous meaſures to the juſtus regulations of the wiſe miniſ- of England at the ſame epoch; by allowing *the uſe*, but preventing *the abuſe* of dramatic exhibitions. As a ſcholar and a poet, King James admired the drama. And *ſome Engliſh comedians* coming to Edinburgh, in 1599, he gave them a licence to act, though he thereby offended the eccleſiaſtics, who wanted not ſuch provocation to diſturb his government.*

Yet plays and players may be conſidered as *ſightleſs ſubſtances* in Scotland, during that age. Nor has diligence been able to ſhow in the Scottiſh literature any thing like a comedie, hiſtorie, or tragedie, from the reviral of learning to the acceſſion of King James. The *ſcurrilities* of Lindſay can no more be conſidered as legitimate dramas, than the ſcurril jeſts of Skelton, 'a ſharp ſatiriſt, indeed,' ſays Puttenham, 'but with more rail-'ing and ſcoffery than become a poet 'laureat.' *Philotus*, which, when originally printed in 1603, was entitled, "Ane verie excellent and delectabill "*Treatiſe*," was called a *comedie*, when republiſhed in 1612. The marriage of *Philotus*, as we ſee it, in this rhapſodical *colloquy*, can ſcarce be called *a wedding mannerly modeſt*: nor ought we to be ſurpriſed, that the church of Scotland preferred *a ſad funeral feaſt* to the coarſe and immodeſt dialogues which were preſented on the *play-field* to an unenlightened people.—But Lord Stirling was now *weaving warp, and weaving woof*, the *winding-ſheet* of obſcene plays: and the *monarchicke tragedies*, which muſt be allowed to have ſentiments that ſparkle—though no words that burn, were entitled to the honour of James's acceptance, and to the higher honour of Shakſpeare's adoption.

Of the Hiſtory of the Stage, p. 413.

OF THE MASTER OF THE REVELS.

"It was in the capricious reign of Henry the VIIIth, who, in 1543, had prohibited by act of parliament religious paſtimes, that a cyon *cleped* the *maſter of the revels*, was firſt grafted into the ancient ſtock. When we look into the houſehold eſtabliſhments of prior reigns, we ſee nothing of ſuch an officer. In 1490 there was, indeed, an *abbot of miſ-rule*, who was ſaid to have well performed his office; but he ſeems to have been merely a predeceſſor of the *Lord of paſtimes*, of ſubſequent times; a perſonage who was only appointed for the occaſion at

"diſcipline of ye kirk; and ordains an article to be given in to ſic as ſitts upon "ye policie yat for uther playes comedies tragedies and utheris profaine playes "as are not maid upon authentick pairtes of ye Scriptures, may be conſiderit "before they be exponit publiclie and yat they be not played upon ye Sabboth "dayes. [From the MS. 'Buik of the Univerſal Kirk of Scotland quhairin "ye heides and concluſiones devyſit by the miniſters and commiſſioners of the "particular kirks thairof are ſpecially expreſſit and containit.]"

* Archbiſhop Spottiſwood gives the following account of that tranſaction:—"In the end of the year [1599] happened ſome new jars betwixt the king and "the miniſters of Edinburgh; becauſe of a company of Engliſh comedians, "whom the king had licenſed to play within the burgh. The miniſters be-"ing offended with the liberty given them, did exclaim in their ſermons "againſt ſtage-players, their unruliness and immodeſt behaviour; and in their "ſeſſions made an act, *prohibiting people to reſort unto their plays, under pain of "the church cenſures.* The king, taking this to be a diſcharge of his licenſe, "called the ſeſſions before the council, and ordained them to annul their act, "and not to reſtrain the people from going to theſe comedies: which they "promiſed, and accordingly performed; whereof publication was made the "day after, and all that pleaſed permitted to repair unto the ſame, to the "great offence of the miniſters." [Hiſtory of the church of Scotland, p. 457.]

In this account, there ſeem to be implied two points; that King James did not ſend for the Engliſh comedians; and that there was not any company of Scottiſh comedians in Scotland during his reign.

great feſtivals, to incite mirth by the effuſions of his wit, and to reſtrain revelry by the exerciſe of his prudence.* In the eſtabliſhment which Henry the VIII made of his houſhold, in the 17th of his reign, [1525] and which he afterwards augmented, we ſee not a trace of the *maſter of the revels*. It was in the year 1546, while William Poulet, Lord St. John, of Baſing, was lord chamberlain, that the office of *maſter of the revels* was created. The origin of the word is as uncertain as the nature of the thing has hitherto been obſcure. '*Revels*,' ſays Minſheu, 'ſeemeth to be from 'the French *reveiller*, *excitari*, to 'awaken, or to be raiſed from ſleep; 'and ſignifieth, with us, ſports of 'dauncing, maſking, comedies, tra-'gedies, and ſuch like, uſed in the 'king's houſe, the houſes of [the 'inns of] court, or of other great 'perſonages." Skinner follows the derivation of Minſheu; but Lye derives the word *revel* from the Dutch raveelen, to rove about, which is much countenanced, ſays Johnſon, by the old phraſe *ravel-rout*, or tumultuous feſtivity. The *thing*, and the *word*, were both perfectly known to Shakſpeare:—

Sir Andrew ſays—

'I delight in *maſks* and *rev*

'times altogether.'

Sir Toby aſks—

'Art thou good at thes

'knight?'.

It was in 1546 that Si Cawerden, who appears in t hold eſtabliſhments of 1525, tleman of the privy char appointed to the office of *m revels*; '*officium magiſtri jo velorum, et maſcorum*,' vulg: ſays the patent, *revels* an Henry the Eighth might ſaid—

'——————— Go, C

'Stir up the Londinian you

'riments;

'Awake the pert and nimb

'mirth;

'Turn melancholy forth t

'*That* pale companion is

'pomp.'

"At that epoch our paſ rather joyous, than deli dramas were yet unformed actors were but *children*. Eighth, who thus eſtabliſh cular officer, as 'his uſual mirth,' had the ſame eſtabl his father had of players,

* There is a curious paſſage in Stow's London, [Strype's edit. 17 p. 304] which gives a particular account of the *lord of miſ-rule*:—

"Firſt—In the feaſt of Chriſtmas there was, in the king's houſe "ever he was lodged, a *lord of miſ-rule*, or *maſter of merry diſport* "like had ye in the houſe of every nobleman of honour, or go "were he ſpiritual or temporal. Among the which, the mayor "and either of the ſheriffs, had their ſeveral *lords of miſ-rule*, eve "ing without quarrel, or offence, who ſhould make the rareſt paſti "light the beholders. Theſe lords beginning their rule at Alhc "continued the ſame till the morrow after the feaſt of the *Purifica* "monly called *Candlemas* day; in all which ſpace there were fine "diſguiſings, maſks, and mummeries, with playing at cards for cour "and points, more for paſtimes than gain."

† The following eſtabliſhment, from a document in the *Paper* enable us to form a judgment of the relative importance of each of officers:—

	£.
The maſter of the revels — — —	10
The yeoman of the revels ——— ———	9
Eight players of interludes, at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each *per annum*	26
Three ſingers, at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each ———	20
Two ſingers, at 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* each ———	18
Two harpers, one at —— 18*l.* 5*s.*	
The other at — — 20*l.*	
———	38
A bag piper ——— ———	12
Two flute players, one at — 30*l.*	
The other at — — 18*l.* 5*s.*	
———	48
A ſerjeant trumpeter, and 15 other trumpeters, 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each ——— ———	413

cians, who contributed according to their ſeveral faculties to exhilirate his court—

'By pomp, and feaſt, and *revelry*,
'With *maſk*, and antick *pageantry*.'

P. 472.

XII. *Memoirs of the illuſtrious Houſe of Medici*, from Giovanni, the Founder of their Greatneſs, who died. in the Year 1428, to the Death of Giovanni Gaſton, the laſt Grand Duke of Tuſcany, in 1737. Illuſtrated with ſeveral genealogical Tables. By MARK NOBLE, F. A. S. of L. & E. RECTOR OF BARMING, IN KENT, AND DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER. 8vo. 7s. boards. pp. 456. *Cadell and Davies.*

HEADS OF THE CONTENTS.

A PRELIMINARY chapter, deſcribing the ſtate of Italy, prior to the hiſtory of the family of Medici. —Origin of the Houſe of Medici, with a view of Florence and its conſtitution, prior to the time of Giovanni. —The life of Giovanni de Medici, whoſe ſingular prudence laid the foundation for the future grandeur of his family. — The life of Coſmo, the father of his country;—Of Pietro the unpopular; —Of Lorenzo the magnificent;—Pietro the unfortunate, who was drowned in the Lira,—Pope Leo X, —Pope Clement VII,—Aleſſandro, Duke of Florence,—Coſmo I. Grand Duke of Tuſcany,—Franceſco Maria, —Ferdinando I,—Coſmo II,—Ferdinando II,—Coſmo III,—and Giovanni Gaſton, Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

*** *Six Genealogical Tables of the Medici* are given in the courſe of the work.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATION OF THE AUTHOR.

"AS there is no hiſtory of the "Medici in our language, it is pre- "ſumed theſe ſheets may not be "unacceptable; perhaps too, they "may be of ſome uſe to the Britiſh "traveller in his viſit to Tuſcany, "eſpecially as ſuch occurrences are "interwoven, as have ariſen be- "tween that ſtate and theſe nations. "The Medici were unequalled as "patrons of learning and the arts, "and no family produced ſo many "diſtinguiſhed perſonages, which "renders their hiſtory peculiarly in- "tereſting; and the unparalleled "revolutions that attended them, "make it as extraordinary as bril- "liant. It is, however, much to "be regretted that nature is often "ſhocked by the enormity of their "crimes. Their principal actions "are here ſelected, yet not omitting "ſuch of the leſs important ones "as lead to illuſtrate their charac- "ters."

EXTRACTS.

COSMO, THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

"——The ſame ſerenity that had accompanied him through life, did not forſake him, and he enjoyed his chearful pleaſantry to the laſt. His wife aſked him a little before he expired, why he kept his eyes cloſed; he anſwered, "To accuſtom them to it." *P.* 76.

CONSPIRACY OF POPE SIXTUS IV.

"The aſſaſſination of the illuſtrious youths (Lorenzo and Julian) was fixed for Sunday, April 26, 1478; the place, the cathedral of Florence, and at the moment the Hoſt was to be elevated; and their murder was to be the ſignal for ſeizing and expelling from the walls of the city all their relations and friends. What a tranſaction this for one who preſumed to ſtyle himſelf the Vicar of Chriſt, the common Father of Chriſtendom, to patronize!

"The fatal day arrived, and Lorenzo was already in the church, but Julian remained at home, owing to a ſlight indiſpoſition. The conſpirators, determined not to loſe one of their victims, went to invite, to entreat him to go. They embraced, and led him by a tender violence to the cathedral. The ſignal was given by the elevation of the conſecrated wafer, and whilſt the people fell upon their

their knees to adore, the aſſaſſins roſe, and, as was concerted, two of them, Franciſco Pazzi and Barnardo Bandini, fell upon Julian: the latter directed his poignard ſo truly, that it entered into the boſom of the unoffending youth, and he fell, mortally wounded at his feet.

"In a moment, as muſt be ſuppoſed, all was confuſion. Lorenzo, alarmed, put himſelf in a poſture of defence, when, in an inſtant, Antonio of Volterra, and Stephano, a prieſt, the dependant of the archbiſhop, who upon Giovanni Battiſti's declining the infamous taſk, undertook his deſtruction, ruſhed upon him as their deſtined prey. The conteſt continued ſome time; Lorenzo had received ſeveral dangerous wounds, and ſeemed to contend for his life in vain, but a ſervant whom he had lately relieved from priſon, inſpired by gratitude, heroically threw himſelf between his beloved lord and his aſſaſſins, receiving in his body thoſe weapons that were aimed at the breaſt of Lorenzo. This fidelity ſaved him, for, by one vigorous effort, he broke from Antonio and Stephano, and with a few friends gained a tribune, which they ſecured by cloſing the elegant door, formed of wrought copper, the gift of his grandfather.

"The rage of the people to ſee one of their favourites expiring, and the other covered with blood, was inexpreſſible. The Cardinal, Riario, found it difficult to ſave his life at that altar which he had ſtained by ſo horrid a deed, and to which he then fled for protection.

"Whilſt this infamous ſcene was acting in the cathedral, others of the conſpirators were attempting to ſeize the Palazzo, but with no better ſucceſs. The Archbiſhop Salviatti, who had undertaken to head them, gave the magiſtrates ſuſpicion, by thoſe violent emotions which agitated his whole frame. The nine ſenators who compoſed the magiſtracy, including the Gonfalonier, who had been appointed by, and were, in other words, the privy council of the Medici, immediately attacked thoſe who intended to have ſurpriſed them, and Salviatti and his followers had no ſooner gained the ſecond floor, than they found themſelves priſoners.

"Jacobo Pazzi ſoon appeared in the ſtreet, proclaiming with exultation the murder of Julian, and inviting the Florentines to free themſelves from the Medicean ſlavery; but perceiving that he was not joined by the people, the magiſtrates ſent off an hundred horſe to the reſcue of Lorenzo. This was the more to be commended, becauſe they continued to be aſſaul ed by the conſpirators, who finding their ſituation deſperate, forced themſelves to the ground floor, determining if poſſible to force the Palazzo. The magiſtrates, with their attendants, acted with ſuch reſolution and valour, that as often as they gained an entrance they drove them back, killing ſome of the aſſailants upon the ſpot; others they threw out of the windows upon the pavement; and to ſtrike an awe into thoſe that were without, they had the boldneſs and virtue to hang the archbiſhop from one of the windows, dreſſed as he was in his pontifical robes, with Poggio, another of the chief conſpirators. Florence reſounded in every part with the exclamation of—Medici! Medici! down with their enemies!

"Lorenzo was liberated from that part of the cathedral to which he had fled, and conveyed home in triumph, where his wounds were attended to, and where he found himſelf ſurrounded by his moſt valuable friends, to whom he was endeared by the ſhocking occurrences of the day. His partizans, however, did not ſpend their time only in lamentations for the death of one of the brothers, and exultations for the preſervation of the other. They united in purſuing the conſpirators, ſparing none that fell into their hands. Jacobo Pazzi was taken flying with his forces into Romania, and immediately hung: an officer of the Pope's, who commanded a brigade under Count Hieronimo, had alone the favour of decapitation.

"Bandino fled privately to Piſa, thence to Naples, and laſtly to Conſtantinople; but Bajazet, the Grand Sultan, to oblige Lorenzo, ſeized and ſent him back, and he was hung out of the ſame window from which the archbiſhop had ſuffered." *P.* 102.

POPE LEO X.

"In this ſituation was the Houſe of Medici, when Leo, its head, was ſuddenly called away by exceſs of joy; for whilſt he ſat at ſupper, news was brought him that the French were beaten

beaten out of Italy; he cried out, "God has been ſo merciful to me, "as to let me ſee three things, which "I deſired from the bottom of my "heart:—to return with honour into "Florence, whence I was baniſhed "with ſhame; to have merit ſufficient "to advance me to the papacy; and "to ſee the French beaten out of "Italy." In pronouncing of which laſt words, he fell dead, with the glaſs he held in his hand." *P.* 164.

COSMO I.

"The Grand Duke ſought relaxation from buſineſs in the company of ladies; Eleanora Albicia was his declared miſtreſs; yet neither this fair one, nor his ſecond wife, whom he choſe only on account of her perſonal attractions, could prevent his carrying his amours to a more criminal length than his predeceſſor Aleſandro ever could. The one defiled the beds of his ſubjects, and violated the cloiſter. Coſmo * * * * * * *. Perhaps this would have been for ever unknown, had not Vaſari, who was repoſing upon the ſcaffolding of the great hall, the cieling of which he was painting, been a witneſs of what ſhocks nature to relate, and ſhames even imagination. Judge the artiſt's danger, when the Grand Duke, finding the ſcaffolding ſtir, ran up to him with a poignard in his hand; he, however, eſcaped the threatened danger, by pretending ſleep; a prudence ſcarcely to be equalled." *P.* 254.

FRANCESCO-MARIA.

"In the government of his dominions, like his father, he was ſevere but juſt. He had a ſingular method of intimidating the magiſtrates, and preventing either their doing any thing againſt his authority, or giving improper judgments. This was the way he took: he perforated the ſix torquex in the Medicean arms, which were put up very high in the Palace Pitti, and where the magiſtrates ſat in their judicial capacity; all that was ſaid was diſtinctly heard in a gallery that was on the other ſide. Here he often took his poſt, and, much to his honour, if he detected them in any partiality, the cauſe was re-examined by himſelf, the decree reverſed, and judge puniſhed." *P.* 268.

GIOVANNI GASTON.

"It is impoſſible to give much of the perſonal hiſtory of a prince, who, from mere indolence and ſloth, was never dreſſed for the laſt thirteen years of his life, and who never left his bed for the laſt eight. His appearance was ſingularly whimſical: he received thoſe whom he ſuffered to approach him, in his ſhirt without ruffles, a cravat of conſiderable length made of muſlin, none of the fineſt, and a night-cap; all of which were beſmeared with ſnuff.

"Towards the latter part of his life, this filthy habit ſo far grew upon him, that the late Earl of Sandwich, the ſingularly great patron of the author of theſe ſheets, and whoſe loſs he muſt ever deplore, acquainted the writer, that to ſtifle the diſagreeable ſmells of his bed, the room was covered entirely, when his lordſhip was introduced to his royal highneſs, with new-gathered roſes.

"His levee was at noon, when thoſe who had buſineſs with him were ſummoned to his bed-chamber. He conſtantly dined at five o'clock in the evening, and ſupped at two in the morning. He always eat alone, and generally in bed. The hiſtory of one day is the hiſtory of a year. His chief favourite was Joannimo, with whom he uſually talked for two or three hours at meal-time, as alſo with ſome of his attendants called Ruſpanti, from the circumſtance of their being paid in ruſpes.

"Theſe were a body of young men of between two or three hundred, choſen out of all nations, who were not confined to any particular dreſs, but were always very finely perfumed and powdered. Moſt of theſe were Germans; they received from two to five ruſpes a week, and were regularly paid by Joannimo every Wedneſday and Saturday. The annual expence of them was ſuppoſed to amount to ſeven thouſand crowns. Their only employ was to attend at dinner and ſupper, and at thoſe times, ſcandal ſays, that by the admiſſion of young women, ſcenes were acted too indecent to be named, ſuch as were only fit for the Cyprian rites, and meant to recal thoſe pleaſures which age had diſqualified him from enjoying." *P.* 443.

XIII. *The*

XIII. *The Diſtilleries conſidered*, in their Connection with the Agriculture, Commerce, and Revenue of Britain. Alſo in their Effects upon the Health, Tranquillity, and Morals of the People. 8vo. 1s. pp. 88. *Mundell and Son*, Edinburgh; *Murray and Highley*, London.

IN oppoſition to a propoſed plan of aboliſhing the diſtilleries, during the late ſcarcity of corn, the author of this pamphlet undertakes to prove, that the diſtillation of ſpirits from grain, in this country, produces a poſitive benefit to its agriculture, commerce, and revenue; and that the uſe of diſtilled ſpirits is at leaſt a comparative advantage to the health, tranquillity, and morals of the people. The following extracts ſeem to include the leading matter of the argument, as applied to the ſeveral diviſions of the ſubject.

EXTRACTS.

Agriculture.—"THE diſtiller comes forward to the huſbandman, and ſays to him, I come betwixt you and all theſe difficulties and diſcouragements; (*thoſe attending exportation*) with me your uncertainties are at an end; your market is now at hand, and it is a ſure one; go exert yourſelves to the utmoſt, and your moſt ſpirited improvements ſhall be rewarded; the extenſion of diſtillation will enſure a market for your encreaſed productions, and no extraneous expence will diminiſh their price."

Commerce.—"Would not our ſpirits be a ſafe and eaſy barter for the immenſe quantities of timber and iron which we import from the Baltic? a trade whoſe balance has always hitherto been againſt us. Why may we not procure even the grain itſelf in barter for our ſpirits? I think in time, ſuch are our peculiar advantages, that we may ſupply even Holland itſelf with ſpirits, in return for the flax and flax ſeed, and all the various articles in which we trade with that country. Nothing, ſurely, could be more advantageous for us. The importation of that grain, and the extenſion of commerce by the extenſion of the diſtilleries, wc creaſe our riches, increaſe our ſh and the number of our ſaile ſailing in climates inſpiring and vigour. The animal ſ our markets would be ſo m creaſed, that neither our me men nor our naval armamen any longer depend upon Irela ſupply of well-fed beef and ho ſhort, in every point of vie trade is ſtrongly recommende couragement; and a proſper tillery, is found to be calculate greatly to the commercial inte the country."

Revenue.—"There is not a that if the diſtiller is diſcoura ſmuggler will ſupply his place trade, and fill up the demands country; for, if ſpirits can offered to the market by the manufacturer, at a price wit abilities of the conſumer, the the legal diſtiller will be anni the public treaſury diſappoint the Dutch will provide us in ance, at a price within the r our ploughmen and mechani this country *will be ſupplied.*"

Health.—"If a man has decent and regulated regard briety, and *will* indulge in ſi ceſſes, he will find the beverag luted malt ſpirits an exhilarat mirth-inſpiring drink: if he drunk, his object is ſoon attai he becomes quickly an e fool; but he get more quickly to his ſenſes: he immediately new his labours, and his ti induſtry are not long loſt to ſ his family."

Tranquillity.—"Whether th racters, (*drunkards,*) then, are high-life, or amongſt the l ranks, in no ſhape will they b prediſpoſed for bad deſigns or treaſon; for, if nature herſ modelled them for traitors, the would have ſet aſide her purp rendered them incapable of co the deſign."

Morals.—"If the diſtille either much diſcouraged or ſu this meaſure will occaſion ſti numerous and greater imm than what are now lamente moralities bearing the darke

plexion of guilt, dreadful in their nature and extent, and almoſt irremediable in their concluſion." (*Alluding to the extenſion of ſmuggling.*)

XIV. *The Hiſtory of London and its Environs*, embelliſhed with Maps, Plans, and Views. PART II. Royal 4to. printed on a ſuperfine wove Paper, and hot-preſſed. Price to Subſcribers 10s. 6d. to Non-Subſcribers 13s. 6d. boards, large Paper 1l. 1s. pp. 72. *Stockdale.*

*** This work will be completed in the courſe of the year, in Eight Parts, making two large Quarto Volumes.

ANALYTICAL NOTICES OF PART II.

CHAP. I. comprehends the Origin and Progreſs of the City, up to the great Conflagration in 1666, of which —*Section* 1. gives the earlieſt information reſpecting London, down to the withdrawing of the Roman power from Britain A. D. 420;—*Section* 2, the hiſtory of London, from the arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449, to the deſcent of William the Norman, A. D. 1066;—and *Section* 3, brings the hiſtory down to the death of King John, A. D. 1216.—Under the above heads are included a number of particulars relative to the general hiſtory of Great Britain, as *connected* with the object of the work.—Thoſe immediately belonging to it inform us, that the firſt hiſtorical notice of London is to be deduced from Cæſar's alliance with the *Trinobantes*, A. A. C. 54. a trading colony from the continent, who had ſettled on the banks of the Thames. Under the protection of the Romans, A. D. 43, this city made rapid advances in commerce and population, till deſolated by the jealouſy of the Britons, led by Boadicea, A. D. 61. London had re-eſtabliſhed itſelf as a great and flouriſhing city, when the Emperor Conſtantius, A. D. 296, delivered it from the plunder of the Franks and Saxons, who, making a ſimilar attempt in the reign of Valentinian, were defeated by the Roman troops under Theodoſius; but on the recal of that great general, the metropolis fell a prey to diſorder, rapine, and diſeaſe, nor recovered its former grandeur and pre-eminence till the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in Britain, under Pope Gregory. After ſome interruptions of its proſperity by fire and peſtilence, in the courſe of three ſucceeding centuries, London was burnt by the Danes, A. D. 852, and remained in ruins till the time of Alfred, whoſe attention to the arts of peace, amply reſtored and embelliſhed the capital. It, however, in A. D. 893, again ſuffered by accidental fire; and the ſame year, by the gallantry of its citizens in the defeat of a formidable Daniſh force, eminently advanced its own glory and that of its great benefactor. From the laws of Athelſtan it derived ſome additional diſtinctions, and Edgar's reign formed one of the great periods of its proſperity, which underwent ſeveral fluctuations from that time till the acceſſion of Canute, when the trade of England flouriſhed beyond all former example, and the citizens of London were admitted into the great council of the nation, thence claiming that national conſequence, found to be ſo troubleſome to the Norman conquerors in 1066.

THIS PART CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PLATES.

A View of the Monument, taken from the Middle of Fiſh Street Hill, between the Houſes of Wallis and Waugh.—Drawn by *Dayes*, and engraved by *Audinet.*

A Plan of the City of London, before the great fire in 1666.

A Survey of London, after the fire, in the ſame year.

A large four Sheet Plan of London, in its preſent ſtate, comprehending the villages; 4 feet 8 inches, by 3 feet 3 inches,—The three laſt engraved by *Neale.*

EXTRACTS.

THE ANCIENT THAMES, &c.

"IT is amuſing to compare, in imagination, the then ſtate of this illuſtrious ſtream; confined by no banks, ſwelling occaſionally by inland inundations, and twice every day by an influx from the ocean, forming a great ſea from above Richmond down to the Nore, but frequented by nothing that deſerves the name of navigation, with its preſent ſtate of improvement and importance, flowing upward and downward, riſing and falling between barriers reared by the hand of man, adorning, in its courſe, the fertile plains which it once overflowed, and enriched with the commerce of the globe. Neither is it leſs amuſing to contraſt the ignorance of the Roman general, reſpecting the ſimpleſt phenomena of nature, the weather, the equinoxial influence, the tides, the phaſes of the moon, with the intelligence of a common ſailor, or even a waterman, on all theſe ſubjects. How would Cæſar have felt, with all his undaunted courage, could he have heard the thunder, beheld the flame, and marked the effect of Britiſh naval artillery, turning invaſion into ridicule? The ſuperficiality of obſervation diſcoverable in Horace, the ornament of the court of Auguſtus, on an obvious ſubject, likewiſe excites a ſmile. In Ode 3, of Book 1, he repreſents the ſeparation of iſlands and continents by what he calls the *diſſociable ocean*, as a wiſe proviſion of nature. It is the evident deſign of nature to connect, not diſunite mankind by influent rivers and ſeas." NOTE, *p.* 12.

STATE OF MANNERS AND POPULATION IN BRITAIN FROM A. D. 449, TO 1066.

"IN writing the hiſtory of the Britiſh metropolis, during a period ſo dark and remote, and in a ſtate of *manners* and *ſociety* ſo very different from the preſent, it will naturally be expected, that we ſhould nevertheleſs endeavour to convey ſome general idea of the period which we have been running over, ſo as to enable the reader to ſtate ſundry important points of compariſon between our anceſtors and ourſelves. It is a period, indeed, of no leſs than ſix hundred and ſeventeen years, and produced revolutions more frequent, more ſudden, more violent, and more diſaſtrous, than the ſubſequent period of ſeven hundr
thirty years, from the Norma
queſt till now, preſents.
petty governments had been
dated into one powerful ki
The country had, however, lo
grievouſly to labour under the
of civil diſcord, and of forr
foreign invaſion. The death
moſt every ſovereign kindled a
about the ſucceſſion; the feeli
nature were violated, and the
or the ſword ſettled the contr
The Saxon race was borne do
expelled by the Daniſh: The
were maſſacred, oppreſſed, expe
their turn. Ferocious tyrants
the madman, and the people w
victims of their phrenzy. Th
of perpetual agitation could
favourable to improvement
kind. The language of the c
continued rude and barbarou
mixed jargon of various ill
nations. Agriculture, the par
all other arts, was neglected. T
and ſlavery were eſtabliſhed by
The ſeas ſwarmed with pirate
the highways were infeſted with
and banditti. What a contraſt
preſent well-ordered ſtate of
in Britain, where we now lau
ſcorn the idea of invaſion; wh
tongue in parliamentary debate
the pen in political pamphlets, a
only weapons of our warfare;
breath of the wind carries o
brings home, exhauſtleſs min
treaſure; the ſlave becomes fre
his maſter the moment his foot
on theſe hallowed ſhores; unnu
ed palaces ſwell the cities and e
liſh the plains, and golden h
wave on the lately barren waſte

"From the admiſſion of the S
down to the Norman conquel
ſtate of *population* was extremel
in England. Of this we hav
fulleſt evidence, and are enabl
aſſign the moſt ſatisfying reaſons.
Scots and Picts had dreadfull
populated the northern prov
previouſly to the arrival of the S
and thoſe dangerous auxiliarie
coming avowed enemies, partly
minated, partly enſlaved, and
chaced away, the ancient inhab
to make way for the eſtabliſhme
their ſeven principalities. Th
ceſſant, fierce, and bloody conte
which tore in pieces the hepta
propagated the evil. On the un

hole into one monarchy, a diſ-
ſpirit, but equally unfavourable
ulation, ſeized all ranks and
s of mankind. A rage for
ig, endowing, and peopling
eries, communicated itſelf from
nce to the peer, and from the
the people, and the land was
ed by uſeleſs, unproductive
and nuns. The ſwarms which
aniſh incurſions brought over
thinned than encreaſed popu-
Commerce and manufactures
till in their infancy, and the
of agriculture was the occaſion
uent famines, which deſtroyed
han the ſword. The cities and
were few in number, and thoſe
peopled. Even towards the
f this period, if we except
n and Wincheſter, no one city
ed ten thouſand inhabitants,
ſt of them only a few hundreds.
the largeſt in the iſland next to
we have mentioned, contain-
y 1418 houſes, of which 540
uninhabited. Though this city
e ſeat of an archbiſhop, and the
of a great province, which
ot hitherto thoroughly united
e reſt, its population amounted
more than one thouſand four
d and eighteen families. It
d of ſix wards, excluſive of
hiepiſcopal palace, one of which
was in a ſtate of total ruin;
ier five contained the families
rated, which at the rate of five
to a family, amounts to a little
7000 ſouls. The ſingle pariſh
kney now contains upwards of
times that number of inhabi-
In Exeter there were only 315
, and in Warwick but 223:
h contained 738 houſes, Ipſ-
8, Northampton 60, Hertford
anterbury 262, Bath 64, South-
84. All theſe particulars are
ed from the record known by
me of the Domeſday Book.
whole, it appears extremely
le, that the total amount of the
tion of England, at no one point
diſmal period, greatly exceed-
number of inhabitants now
ed in the cities of London and
inſter, and the villages in
icinity.

he *fine arts* could not be ſaid to
tivated at all, and the *uſeful*
ed in a very rude and imperfect
The noble fortifications reared by the Romans, for the defence of the country, were either violently demoliſhed, or permitted to fall into decay. The little ſkill in architecture poſſeſſed by the nation, was confined to the conſtruction of churches, chapels, and convents.—Alfred, indeed, exerted himſelf in promoting works both of decoration and of defence. He devoted much of his time, attention, and revenue, towards repairing the ruined walls of London in particular; and his daughter Elfleda, governeſs of Mercia, imbibed her father's ſpirit, and not only fought ſucceſsfully againſt the Danes, but built many fortreſſes for the purpoſe of checking their incurſions. But neither the authority nor the example of Alfred could ſtimulate a ſpiritleſs, indolent nobility, to beſtir themſelves in their own defence, and that of their country; and, as he had no model, ſo he had no imitator.

"The whole *commerce* of the country, foreign as well as domeſtic, centered in the port of London. Beda, our ſureſt guide through this dark period, ſpeaks preciſely to this this point. He tells us, that 'the city 'of London, the capital of the ſmall 'kingdom of Eſſex, was a celebrated 'emporium, frequented by the mer-'chants of ſeveral nations, who came 'thither both by ſea and land, for the 'purpoſes of trade.' This plainly intimates that London was the great centre of commerce in thoſe times; to which the Anglo-Saxon merchants, from the different nations of the Heptarchy, reſorted with their ſeveral commodities, and where they met with the foreign merchants, who had come from beyond ſeas to purchaſe thoſe commodities, either with money, or with the goods which they had imported from the continent. In this manner, and in this port only, for no other is mentioned in hiſtory, the limited foreign trade of England was carried on till about the middle of the eighth century. But what was the trade of the eighth and of ſeveral following centuries? The traffic of a few ſorry pedlars, who frequently attempted to reconcile God and mammon. Under pretence of religious pilgrimages, which by papal decrees were in every country exempted from toll, cuſtom, and tribute, they contrived to tranſport various ſorts of merchandize over the kingdoms of Europe, and to

enrich themſelves by eluding the payment of revenue to the princes through whoſe territories they travel-ed. Yet ſuch was the comparative importance of commerce even in thoſe times of ignorance, that by a law of king Athelſtan, already mentioned, a merchant who had made three foreign voyages on his own bottom, became entitled to the quality and privilege of thane: and we actually find the *ſeamen of London* aſſiſting in the great council of the nation, on an occaſion of no leſs importance than that of fixing the ſucceſſion to the throne. But the point of compariſon between modern and ancient London, in reſpect of commerce, is as infinity to nothing." *P.* 60.

XV. *A Narrative of the Sufferings of T. F. Palmer and W. Skirving*, during a Voyage to New South Wales, 1794, on board the Surpriſe Tranſport. By the Rev. Thomas Fyſche Palmer, late of Queen's College, Cambridge. 8vo. 1s. 6d. pp. 74. *Lunn, &c.* Cambridge; *Robinſons*, London.

SKETCH OF THE NARRATIVE.

IN this narrative Mr. Palmer, after enumerating ſeveral hardſhips that occurred at the commencement of the voyage, proceeds to ſay, that on Friday, May 31ſt, 1794, Capt. Campbell pretended to have diſcovered a dangerous plot on board: that ſix ſoldiers were in conſequence put in double irons, and one of them, for merely aſking the cauſe, was threatened with the contents of a piſtol, in failure of ſilence. In the above ſuſpicion it appears that, (through the machinations of Margarot, one Grant, an attorney, convicted of forgery, and the pretended evidence of Draper, a deſerter, formerly concerned in an inſurrection and plot to aſſaſſinate Prince Edward at Quebec) Meſſrs. Palmer and Skirving were involved, as alſo the chief mate, M'Pherſon, who was ſent on board the Suffolk; Campbell *going as his* accuſer, aſſured the *ſhip's company* on his return that M'Pherſon was condemned ironed hands and feet, faſtened iron bar on the poop, expoſed and day to the weather, and fed bread and water.

Though not one charge wa ſtantiated, five ſoldiers and tw victs were, without any court tial, condemned to be put in every ſecond man flogged im ately, and the reſt on the foll day; which ſentence was m verely executed, and threate be repeated every week til confeſſed: additional irons, weight of 60 pounds, were pu their legs, they were faſtened poop, expoſed to the weathe their backs bleeding from th cent puniſhment, and a heav run through the irons of thei and legs, and one end of it faſt to the captain's bed, t might have notice if they " *a ſingle link of it*," in which c of their daring " *to groan or m ſlighteſt noiſe*," the centinel ha orders to *blow their brains o* the ſame time, to induce ſom feſſion, magnificent promiſes c don and favour were mad without effect; they unani declared their innocence, or thorp excepted, who, unable dure his puniſhment, made ration, which was taken dc private, and he was ſet at lib

Meſſrs. Palmer and Skirvin alſo cloſely confined, princip the accuſation of Draper, w that ſome trifling money, le at his earneſt requeſt by a fr Palmer's, was meant as a b mutiny; and Grant alſo decl overheard the ſoldiers talking Erſe of a ſimilar plot, tho afterwards appeared that n them could ſpeak Erſe, an Grant himſelf only knew the land Erſe.

Notwithſtanding this medle cuſation, Meſſrs. Palmer and S were neither brought to tri allowed a copy of their wa commitment, though they fre and earneſtly entreated it. A d

ſues of the conſequent hardſhips they ſuſtained during the remainder of the voyage, a ſpace of near five months, being pent up together in a cabin not ſix feet ſquare, ſubject to the moſt diſtreſsful wants and mortifications, which were frequently extended to others in the ſhip, without the ſlighteſt cauſe. Two girls were barbarouſly flogged, with a view to extort confeſſion of a plot; and one Stirling makes affidavit that he was offered ſundry articles of apparel, and other conſiderations, as an inducement to accuſe Palmer and Skirving, refuſing which, he was threatened with being immediately put in irons, and to have his brains blown out with a pair of piſtols, then lying on the table. It appears from this depoſition, that Draper, when arrived at Port Jackſon, confeſſed to Stirling that the circumſtances of accuſation preferred againſt Meſſrs. Palmer and Skirving were, to his knowledge, totally falſe.

Mr. Palmer profeſſes this publication to be meant as no more than a neceſſary refutation of the obloquy thrown on himſelf and Mr. Skirving; and the above circumſtances of the narrative, with a number of others, are ſtrenuouſly and minutely ſupported by the declarations on oath of Mr. James Thompſon, ſurgeon on board the Surprize; Mr. W. Patullo, enſign in the New South Wales corps; corporal Ryan, George Pitt, George Griffiths, and Stirling, as abovementioned.

EXTRACTS.

THE CONFINEMENT OF MESSRS. PALMER AND SKIRVING.

"MR. Skirving and I were committed to cloſe cuſtody; my own cabin was taken away from me, and given to James Ellis, ſo that at laſt Campbell paid him at my expence; and I was thruſt into a cabin in the midſt of that infernal brothel of which I had ſo often expreſſed my diſlike. The language of Newgate was virtue and decency compared to what I was always doomed to hear. My neighbours were divided from me by only a wooden partition; the women were almoſt perpetually drunk, and as perpetually engaged in clamorous brawls and fighting.

"The cabin was not ſix feet ſquare; it was beſide ſo cloſe and hot under the torrid zone, that we could not bear the weight of our clothes, and were obliged to take it by turns to enjoy the privilege of ſitting by the door, for the ſentinel had orders not to permit us to paſs the threſhold.

"On the King's birth-day Skirving gave the centinel two glaſſes of red port, on the condition that he drank his Majeſty's health. A caſk of ſtrong ale was put upon the deck, and drink was liberally diſpenſed all over the ſhip; the centinel got drunk, but not by us, for he had no more than two glaſſes of wine. Baker and Campbell repreſented this as the greateſt fault that could be committed, and as contrary to all military diſcipline. They ſaid they had repreſented the caſe to the commodore, and that by his orders, myſelf, who had nothing to do with it, and Mr. Skirving, were for the future to be deprived of both wine and ſpirits. The poor centinel was flogged without further inquiry. Our confinement became now more rigorous, and we were allowed only a little ſmall-beer at our meals. With perpetual thirſt we had only putrid water, dangerous to drink; *and had it not been for a caſk of tamarinds, which a moſt kind friend gave us at Portſmouth*, I believe that I ſhould have ſunk under this uſage. The bed in the cabin was only two feet wide, in which it was meant that we two bulky men ſhould ſleep together. I ſent word to Campell that it was too narrow, it was utterly impoſſible that it ſhould hold us both; he facetiouſly replied, that I ſhould ſoon ſleep in a narrower, meaning my coffin. We were denied the common privilege of the worſt of felons, to breath an hour in the day the freſh air upon deck. Once the ſerjeant ſeeing me very faint and low, permitted me to take three turns on the main deck, for which he was ſeverely reprimanded by Campbell. I was forbidden all books, papers, pens, and ink: my money, trunks, and clothes were all taken from me. I was refuſed clean linen and *my own* ſtores. When the ſmall-beer was out, and we arrived at Rio de Janeiro, we were allowed little more than half a pint of *aqua dest* per day between us

us both; it was beſides *new*, and threw many of the people into a flux, and eſpecially myſelf. I was very ill ſix weeks, ſometimes in great pain, and was, with the exception of half a pint of brandy, denied a drop of my own liquors to alleviate it, till at laſt the doctor inſiſted that I ſhould be allowed my own wines, from which I received great benefit. Before I was ſeized with the flux, I kept myſelf in health by bathing at the pump; this was denied by the captain. I thought tobacco did me good, he refuſed me this alſo. We were ſuffered to ſpeak to no perſons whatever but the officers on watch, Reddiſh and Baker. We were not permitted to call for victuals or drink, and Reddiſh inſpected every thing that came into our cabin. Thus were we ſhut out from all poſſible information, while every art was practiſed to get falſe evidence to take away our lives, as the depoſitions of my witneſſes abundantly teſtify: at the ſame time Campbell and Baker pretended the utmoſt reluctance in what they did, and that they acted only in conſequence of the commodore's orders, which, they ſaid, they did not half put into execution. The commodore, they aſſerted, ordered me to be put in irons.

"The heat and confinement were not all that I ſuffered. The ſhip was ſo old and crazy, that every wave of the ſea daſhed the water through its ſide, and it ran on my bed. Two mattreſſes would frequently be wet through in one night; poſſibly it rained the next day that I could not get them dried; thus was I obliged to ſleep in a bed ſoaked with water. Had I not been inured to ſuffering, or rather, had I not been under the protection of a gracious Providence, this treatment muſt have killed me."

Page 30.

XVI. *Letters deſcribing a Tour through Part of South Wales.* By a pedeſtrian Traveller. With Views, deſigned and etched by the Author. Crown 4to. to Subſcribers 12s. 6d. Non-Sub. 15s. pp. 74. *Edwards, Clarke, Taylor.*

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

"INVITED by the name of garden, which is generally given to the ſouthern part of Wales, whilſt the whole is properly termed another Switzerland, I was irreſiſtibly tempted, in the month of June laſt, to make an excurſion thither, of which the following ſheets contain a journal.

"Being inceſſantly occupied in making ſketches of every object that had attracted my attention, I made a collection of a great number of ſubjects, and in the mean time wrote to a lady ſuch obſervations on them as could not be conveyed by the pencil. Though this work was not originally intended for publication, yet, at my return, through the perſuaſion and encouragement of ſeveral friends, I have ventured to lay it before the public, premiſing that the plates, in particular, are not to be conſidered as finiſhed pieces of an artiſt, but as the feeble performances of an amateur.——————"

THE ITINERARY.

The author, avowedly a foreigner, aiming rather to indulge an ardent paſſion for ſketching with the pencil, than to amuſe himſelf with the ſallies of the pen, does not furniſh to the reader much variety of incident from his tour. Its epitome, therefore, may be found in the following deſcriptive liſt of

THE PLATES.

Frontiſpiece.—*Valley of Llandilo.*

1. *Caldecot Caſtle*, Monmouthſhire,—built by the Normans, and afterwards the inheritance of the Conſtables of England.

2. *Caerwent*, formerly a Roman town.

3. *View on the road to Caerleon.*

4. *View in the Vale of Caerleon.*

5. *The hanging Tower in Caerphilly Caſtle*, which in the ſingularity of its ſituation, is ſuppoſed to exceed any hanging tower in Italy, or elſewhere, having been removed (probably by gunpowder in the civil wars) eleven feet from its perpendicular, and reſting only on one part of the ſouth ſide. It is in height 70 feet, in diameter more than 40,

and

as been in this leaning ſtate for
ſt two centuries.

The inner Part of Caerphilly
, an extenſive and pictureſque
"ſuch as in fairy tales might
eſcribed as the remains of a
s reſidence."

Pont y Pridd, a moſt extraor-
y ſtone bridge, of one arch,
the Taaffe, completed, after
unſucceſsful attempts, by Mr.
Edwards, a common maſon
e neighbourhood.

View at the junction of the
e and the Randarf.

View on the Randarf, near the
e.

. *Cwmwr Bridge*, a curious
of wooden ſtage thrown over a
nd rapid torrent.—It is formed
o long pieces of timber, a foot
e, faſtened to each other at the
y pegs, without any ſupport
the channel of the river.

. *Cogh Caſtle*, in the vale of
organ.

. *Two Welch Characters, fiſh-*

. *Ground Plan of the Church*
ndaff, as united with the ruins
e old cathedral, forming a cu-
mixture of ancient and mo-
architecture.

. *Ruins of an ancient Caſtle* at
en Town.

, 16, 17. *Views taken near*
n Ferry.

. *An Inhabitant of the ruined*
, near Neath, where a nume-
gang of mendicants live in the
rranean holes and receſſes of
lace.

, 20. *Romantic Views on the*
.

. *Section of the perpendicular*
on which ſtands Caraig-cenin
, with the courſe of the ſub-
n dug into the rock.

. *Dynowar Caſtle*, a pile of ru-
t Newton Park.

. *The wooden Bridge at Llan-*

. *A View of the Ford near*
ydoc, with Welch peaſantry,
Welch cart.

25. *View of a Stone Bridge on the Uſk*, in a richly romantic vale near Brecon.

26. *A View near Brecon*, with the diſtant mountains of Pennarven.

27, 28. *The ruined Caſtles of Tretown and Crickhowel.*

29. *The Earl of Pembroke's Monument* in Tintern Abbey.

30. *A Welch Countrywoman.*

EXTRACTS.

AT COWBRIDGE.

"WE were greatly ſurpriſed to ſee ſo many women employed in whitening their houſes; it was Saturday, and it is ſaid, that every week the inhabitant gives a clean outſide to his cottage; the little walls have alſo their ſhare, and in the embelliſhment even the detached ſtones by the road's ſide are not forgotten. This cuſtom, which we obſerved to be ſo univerſally followed from the time we entered Glamorganſhire, made me curious enough to inquire into its origin, which it owes entirely to ſuperſtition, a word that ought to be baniſhed from the Britiſh empire; but be that as it may, the good people think that, by means of this general whitening, they ſhut the door of their houſes againſt the devil. *Letter* 5.

AT NEATH.

"In my laſt I conducted you to the paſſage; inſtead of croſſing it, we turned by my Lord Vernon's park. This agreeable walk conducted us over a mountain, from which we could view the environs of Neath, together with the town, ſituated in a vale, through which the Tawy winds itſelf. From this eminence the proſpect is grand and rich, and affords much ſcope to the lovers of drawing. Upon our arrival in the town we breakfaſted, and then inſtantly walked out to pay a viſit to a gentleman in the neighbourhood: we had ſeen his houſe from the Ship and Caſtle Inn, ſo that, inſtead of taking a guide, we ventured to go alone, tho' I believe we did not purſue the neareſt way, for, ſeduced by the charming ſituations in the neighbouring valleys, we wandered to the right and left, examining the ſubjects which would be moſt agreeable for us to take during our reſidence at Neath. The ſight of the

the houſe at which we arrived is one of the moſt pleaſant in the country. On whatever ſide we caſt our eyes we had the moſt grand and picturesque views; immediately in front is an amphitheatre, in which one diſtinguiſhes, at firſt ſight, a ſuperb houſe belonging to Lady M——. The eye endeavours to trace out the walks that environ this beautiful habitation, and though the great diſtance prevents it from doing ſo diſtinctly, yet it makes amends, by preſenting to it an extent of country which, for ſix miles at leaſt, is a picture of fertility and abundance. No doubt but you wonder that, ſeparated as we have been ſome time from ſociety, I ſhould not begin by ſpeaking of the pleaſure we experienced in the agreeable company of the inhabitants of this munſion, inſtead of deſcribing the charms of the houſe itſelf; on that head, indeed, I ſhould have much to ſay, for here we met with all the politeneſs of the town, joined to the freedom and the openneſs of manners of the country; the reception we met with from Mr. D—— was of that ſort which conveys more to the heart than the tongue is able to expreſs. We returned to Neath to dinner, and then went to pay our homage to the ruins of the caſtle, which are but of ſmall account in themſelves; but the view from them extends over a rich landſcape. From this ſpot we walked towards the more conſiderable remains of the abbey, ſituated on the Tawy, half a mile from the town. Enough of the church is ſtill ſtanding, to give an idea of its form and beauty, for the windows of it are of an amazing ſize and grandeur, but the moſt entire and beſt preſerved part is the adjacent convent: it were to be wiſhed that it were leſs ſo, for the cells of it ſerve as a retreat to an innumerable gang of mendicants, whoſe figures are hideous beyond all that can be imagined: the air which they reſpire in theſe ſubterranean caverns is, without doubt, the cauſe of that livid complexion and lean aſpect which ſo particularizes them. As ſoon as I entered into one of the vaulted outer parts, ſeveral women came out of holes that communicated with it: they ſurrounded me, and the further I advanced the more the troop augmented; they carried, almoſt all of them, infants upon their backs, and the tone of voice with which they begged of us could be compared o that of thoſe women who head rebels at Paris. In fixing on places as their habitations, the themſelves the payment of rent idleneſs is the great cauſe of being in this ſtate of miſery. coming on, we could not beg draw any thing.

"Next morning we again n viſit to the ruins, for which p we provided ourſelves with a tity of copper coin, to ſatisfy th pies who ſhould attack us; great amazement, we had no ſion for it, for nearly at the ſam with ourſelves arrived at this ſ miſery and horror a perſon of quence and his family, conſiſt two carriages and ſeveral ſer this ſplendor of equipage, and, all, the inſignia of the order Patrick, fixed the attention of vaders, and we were at libe take our drawings. How ſhal tempt to deſcribe to you, mada agreeable ſight which this tra family preſented to me: the with a trembling touch, deli to the greateſt pitch of exactne inſide of a Gothic hall—whi daughter, ſcarce entered on her luſtrum, united all the graces o to the preciſion of Urania—m gination ſeemed to realize thoſe ſcenes of chivalry deſcri Taſſo. We compared our port and took our leave of each Mr. D——, who had th plaiſance to come to us, condu to his houſe, through a va which we could not refrai ſtopping often to take ſketch in which the abundance of ch little ſubjects is ſo great that embarraſſed to make a choice cloſed, you have ſome ſpec I have not attempted them cauſe I would leave you, mad opportunity of enriching yo port-folio at ſome future time valley. Paſſing by a forge, the iron is manufactured, w preſent, by accident, at one operations: I do not attempt ſcribe to you the inſide of thoſe abodes of Vulcan, becau foreign to my ſubject; I muſ ever, juſt note a thing wo great attention, thoſe vaſt m worked by fire, the ingenious tion of the age we live in,

ſupplying the place of human labour, produces ſuch ſurpriſing effects. Here the ſteam of water lifts, in equilibrium, a weight of five thouſand pounds, and the ſame ſteam, when condenſed, regulates the movements of the bellows, which, without ceaſing, keep blowing the furnaces where the metal is in fuſion.

"This ſame day, before we quitted Neath, we went to ſee the caſcade at Dylas: it is ſituated on the Tawy, about ſix miles above the town; the way to it is almoſt covered with lofty trees, and on all ſides the country is well cultivated and inhabited. My pencil will give but a very imperfect idea of what is ſo truly worthy of curioſity. Artiſts in general have been fond of attempting its deſcription, but how great is the difficulty of the taſk! There you ſee the earth ſeparated, and then joined together by enormous rocks,—the water juſt appears, and then is loſt in their cavities, as it were, to precipitate itſelf with greater uproar into a reſervoir, where it ſeems inſtantly to reſt after all its fatigues. This is certainly not the moſt favourable ſeaſon of the year for viewing ſuch a ſpectacle. In the winter it muſt needs be magnificently horrible. I will here finiſh my deſcription and my letter together, and deſire you to believe me to be, &c." *Letter* 6.

XVII *Peace, Ignominy, and Deſtruction*, a Poem. Inſcribed to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By Mr. JERNINGHAM. 2d Edit. 4to. 1s. 6d. pp. 17. *Rivingtons*, and *White*, Piccadilly.

"Rompez, Rompez tout pacte avec l'impiété."

ARGUMENT.

THE poet decks the ſhrine of the "enduring martyr" with the muſes' choiceſt wreaths, and gives the night ſhade of Ignominy to "*the Peace that lifts th' imploring eye:*" he ſees an Engliſh peer in the ſituation of a ſuppliant, where his memorial ought to breathe a long excited vengeance; and thence, addreſſing his country as the time ennobled ſeat of honour and virtue, urges her rather to periſh in the full blaze of glory, than to waſte in the ſocket the laſt gleam of an agonized exiſtence.—He repreſents the tygreſs France as incapable of repoſe; and, looking around her deſolated domain, for thoſe ſacred altars where the venerable prieſt performs the rites of peace and candour, he ſees, inſtead, the cauldron of diſcord, ſurrounded by a troop of infernal ſorcerers, who ſeaſon its turbid contents with the eſſence of every human calamity. Viewing theſe fiends and their horrid orgies, he laments that he poſſeſſes not the combined powers of a Dryden, a Parr, an Orford, a Cambridge, a Wyndham, a Pitt, a Sheridan, and a Fitzwilliam, to rouſe his country from her ſombrous lethargy.

The poet then adverting to the degraded ſtate of juſtice, honour, and religion, in France, pictures forth her deluded children as viſiting the cold remains of love, affection, and friendſhip, in the cemeteries of the dead, uncheared by any hope of re-union beyond the grave; themſelves journeying forward into the gloom of never-ending night, and robb'd of the heavenly rights of immortality.—He next marks the impious honours beſtowed on the aſhes of Voltaire, the departed champion of irreligion, and laments the cold, immoral blaſt, which has chilled the plants of ſcience in France, and frozen the current of inſtruction, imparting even to infant minds the hardened habits of ſanguinary cruelty. Viewing theſe enormities, he wiſhes for the warning voice which the prophet of old ſent forth in Media to arouſe and unite the land againſt that deſtroying mountain ſo pregnant with ruin to the reſt of the earth; and while "the fluttering prayer of embaſſy aſcends an iron ſky," he adjures his country, by her deareſt intereſts and moſt ſacred ties, to ſeize the pregnant hour, and regain the paths of martial renown. He

preſumes that England's new diſeaſe requires not the opium of peace, but the free operations of her conſtitutional ſtrength: he announces the wreck of his country's glory, under the reſtraints of cold reaſon and delayed reſentment; and preferring, in his mind, the higheſt infamy of a proſtituted poetic pen, to that of ſigning this unnatural bond of peace, he concludes with a tributary apoſtrophe to the enlightened ſage of Beaconsfield, the ſcatterings of whoſe loaded wain in the harveſt of moral and political ſcience, have tempted him to follow its track.

EXTRACT.

" MY anxious eyes ſolicit ſtill in vain
Some ſign that might my failing hopes ſuſtain;
Some ſacred altar, rob'd in ſpotleſs white;
Where candour's prieſt performs the genial rite;
Where long-tried ſtateſmen, fraught with wiſdom's lore,
Whoſe hair the hand of peace hath ſilver'd o'er,
With learned fathers ſway'd by virtue's rule,
Whom peace hath tutor'd in religion's ſchool;
Where, penſive as they walk'd, the holy breeze
Flew through the ſhady cloiſter whiſp'ring peace.
For theſe beſt pledges other ſcenes ariſe——
Th' enchanter's cauldron ſmites my wond'ring eyes!
Behold a troop of ghaſtly ſhapes advance
In frantic mood, and form a horrid dance;
Now bending low, theſe haggard forms of hell
Breathe the dark pray'r, and mutter the dread ſpell.
And now into the turbid ſtream they throw
(With imprecations big with future woe)
The galling tears that flow'd from beauty's cheek,
The voice of agony and terror's ſhriek,
The blood that trickles from affl dart,
The ſighs exhaling from a heart,
The burſt of anguiſh, murder' ing cry,
The ſcreams that hurried thro midnight ſky,
The famiſh'd infant's deep groan,
The dungeon'd victim's ſolitar
The clotted hair which deſ tore,
The milk of murder'd mothers with gore,
The plaint of innocence, the pray'r
Which the rude raviſher cont air,
The hallow'd edicts by plann'd,
And holy wedlock's deſecrate
Behold th' infernal ſorcerers u
To cloſe their incantation's fea
And leering caſt into the vaſe p
The likeneſs of two ſculls wh were crown'd.
" Say, for theſe fiends, if can deſcend
To weave the bond that grappl to friend,
Flown is the ſpirit of her livir
And what remains?—a carc name!
" Cou'd I, like Dryden, v bolts of war,
Or boaſt the warm exuber Parr?
The glow of thought the pier of heav'n,
By nature's liberal hand to giv'n?
The zeal of him whoſe energ
Unfolds the ſorrows of th train,
Brings the heart-rending tale tain's ear,
And bids compaſſion pay her rear;
The rare diſtinguiſh'd gift join'd,
Which decks, oh, Cambridge ſplendent mind;
The arguments that flow fron ham's ſenſe,
Well guarded round by ſtrongeſt fence;
The ſacred boon by Chath poſſeſt,
The muſe of eloquence that breaſt;

The quiver richly ſtor'd with attic darts,
Which genius to his Sheridan imparts:
Th'exalting winnow'd purity of ſoul
With which Fitzwilliam ſoars beyond controul;
Who, greatly daring, with a zeal ſevere
Stemm'd the wild deluge of opprobrious fear;
And, on the day eternally renown'd,
Like Abdiel, was the only faithful found:—
Had I theſe pow'rs concenter'd in one form,
I'd pour on England the reſiſtleſs ſtorm.
To wake her ſoul, to rouſe her mental part,
And chace her ſombrous lethargy of heart.
" Do ſome pretend that juſtice holds the ſcales
That o'er French councils honour now prevails?
Approach the dial in the dead of night,
Demand the hour by artificial light;
Then virtue ſeek with an inquiring eye,
Amid the ſyſtem unillum'd from high.
Mark yon ſad cemetery's ſtarleſs gloom,
Where time ſhall ne'er unlock the ravn'nous tomb,
Where ſhadowy death ſhall a dread vigil keep,
'Midſt the ſtill horror of eternal ſleep.
There the pledg'd maiden, at th'approach of eve,
O'er the dear relics of the youth ſhall grieve,
While her dark creed ſhall urge the ſting of woe,
And bid her flowing tears for ever flow:
Hope dares not whiſper to her clouded eye
To ſend a glance to time's unfolding ſky,
Where Pity weaves the amaranthine chain,
To circle lovers ne'er to part again.
" There, too, the mother, with affliction wild,
Bends o'er the grave that holds her darling child,
For ever holds—No pleaſing viſion cries,
' Suppreſs the tears that trickle from ' thine eyes,
' Ah! know thy child with angels ſoars ' on high,
' In the bright regions of the upper ' ſky,
' And, deck'd with wings that glitter ' to the ray,
' Plays on the ſun-beams of eternal ' day.'—
Her dark'ning creed with no aſſuagement fraught,
Forbids her ſoul to graſp the cheering thought!
" There, too, the friend his otherſelf ſhall mourn,
From his habitual ſight for ever torn;
Forbid to look to that celeſtial ſhore
Whoſe bliſsful bow'rs ſhall friend to friend reſtore:
Thus the ſtrong chain their ſacrilege has riv'n,
Which bound in ſacred union earth and hea♥'n;
Made every future high reverſion void;
The rights of immortality deſtroy'd;
Compell'd the claims of merit to be mute;
Creation's lord degraded to a brute;
And, what their hell-conſtructed thought deſign'd,
Inſulted nature and dethron'd the mind. *P.* 4.

XVIII. *A Bill* (as amended by the Committee) for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor. 8vo. 1s. pp. 44. *Stockdale.*

THE preamble ſtates, that it is become neceſſary to amend and enforce the laws for the relief, inſtruction, and employment of the poor, to improve their condition, and enſure a more comfortable maintenance and ſupport of them and their families.

HEADS OF THE BILL.

" CLAUSE I. Any father having more than two children, or widow having more than one child, being entitled to the benefit of the act, ſhall have ſuch weekly allowance, not leſs than 1s. for each child, as ſhall be directed by this act.

" II. Any poor perſon entitled, &c. not being able to earn the full rate of uſual wages, which not being

sufficient to support his or her family, the deficiency shall be made up from a parochial fund, without being compelled to be employed under the authority of this act. The parish so advancing the money to such person not having a legal settlement, to be reimbursed, i. e. by the parish to which such poor person actually belongs.

" III. If it shall appear that such person would, by the purchase of a cow, or other animal yielding profit, be able to maintain himself without farther relief, it shall be lawful to order the payment of money out of the rates to make such purchase.

" IV. No person to be excluded from parochial relief on account of the possession of any tenement or cottage, or any other visible property, if it does not exceed the value of 30l. consisting of tools, implements, furniture, apparel, or other necessaries.

" V. No poor person shall be liable to be removed from the parish in which he shall inhabit, and be actually chargeable, on account of any temporary disability or sickness of himself or family.

" VI. For the encouragement of industry, and to secure a competency in case of sickness or old age, parochial funds to be established, from subscriptions, contributions, and from aids out of the rates, to be called the parochial fund, for the relief of sick, infirm, and aged subscribers; such fund to be established by order of two justices, according to the form annexed, with rules, orders, &c.

" VII. The allowances to be the same as those established for friendly societies by the 33d of the present king.

" VIII. By the 43d of Elizabeth, and many other subsequent acts for relief of the poor, provisions have been made for setting the poor to work, and instruction of children in schools of industry; the same are confirmed, and two justices of the district are to be appointed at the quarter sessions to attend them, and put the regulations into effect.

" IX. Quarter sessions to appoint visitors of the poor: members of parliament, justices of the peace, persons in holy orders, &c. &c. are eligible to be appointed.

" X. Parishes may unite together to defray the establishment of schools of industry, or for any pur this act.

" XI. XII. XIII. XIV. XV and XVII. relate to the con such schools of industry, and gulation of the several house commodating the poor people.

" XVIII. No poor person w refuse any work, or to receive tions for executing it, or shall permit his family to be instruct be entitled to have relief.

" XIX. to XXXIX. are a lations respecting the houses dustry, the mode of their ment, the mode of purchasing the qualifications of the gu &c.

" XL. All elections of gu to be made by ballot, by th part of the acting visitors of tricts.

" XLI. No person to be el guardian, unless he shall be to be an elector of a guard have an estate, freehold or le of one hundred a year clear, heir apparent to an estate of t dred a year.

" XLII. All the laws now relating to the poor, except expressly altered, or are repu this act, shall be and cont force."

XIX. *Poems*, by W. Mason now first published. small 8vo. 6s. boards 316. *Todd*, &c. York;— *Cadell & Davies*, London

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ADVERTISEMENT.

" THIS volume consists of occasional Odes, &c. the author had before publi parately, but could not infer last edition of his Poems in t lumes, 1796, without too encreasing their size; to th added such as have stolen i world surreptitiously, and (chiefly juvenile compositions he was aware, existed in MS. hands of different persons. latter, (as in this typogr age, *nescit vox missa rever*

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thought, when reviſed, it would be beſt to publiſh in his life time, to prevent them from appearing in a leſs correct manner after his death. With reſpect to ſome other pieces, and particularly the two concluding dramas, when he adds that they had ſeveral years ago met with the approbation of certain poetical and critical friends, of unqueſtioned judgment, many of them ſince dead, he hopes that their preſent publication will not be deemed to proceed from a blameable partiality."

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Ode on leaving St. John's College, Cambridge.—Ode on expecting to return to Cambridge.—Two Odes for Muſic.—Ode.—Ode to the Naval Officers of Great Britain.—Ode.—Ode to the Hon. William Pitt.—Secular Ode.—Palinodia. Written in March 1794.—*Elegy* to Miſs Pelham, on the Death of her Father.—Elegy on viewing a Church-yard in South Wales.—*Sonnet* to a young Lady, with Dodſley's Miſcellanies.—Sonnet to a friend, on the Morning of his Marriage.—Sonnet, written in Auguſt 1773.—Sonnet to the Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1776.—Sonnet to a very young Painter.—Anniverſary Sonnet, 1795.—Anniverſary Sonnet, 1796.—Sonnet to the Biſhop of Worceſter, ſent with the preceding.—Sonnet, occaſioned by the late Attack on the preſent Taſte of Engliſh Gardens.—Sonnet to a Gravel Walk; relative to the ſame Subject.—Sonnet, occaſioned by a Didactic Poem on the Progreſs of Civil Society.—*Epitaph* on Thomas Fontayne, Eſq.—Epitaph on Lancelot Brown, Eſq.—*Inſcription* on a Tripod to the Memory of W. Whitehead, Eſq.—Inſcription for a Picture of the Editor of the Shakeſpeare MSS. 1796.—The Birth of Faſhion, an Epiſtolary Tale.—Il Bellicoſo, and Il Pacifico, in imitation of Milton's L'Allegro and Il Penſeroſo.—To the Author's Father.—Stanzas on the Banks of the Cam.—Iſis, a Monologue.—Protogenes and Apelles.—Ode tranſlated from Caſimir.—Song of Harold the Valiant.—Song.—Sappho, a Lyric Drama, in Three Acts.—Argentile and Curan, a Legendary Drama, in Five Acts, written on the Old Engliſh Model.

EXTRACTS.

IL BELLICOSO.

" HENCE dull lethargic peace;
Born in ſome hoary beadſman's cell obſcure,
Or in Circean bower,
Where manhood dies, and reaſon's vigils ceaſe.
Hie to congenial climes;
Prolong ſome caſtern tyrant's downy reign,
Or on Italian plain,
Mid citron ſhades and myrtle-veſted bowr's,
Lull thine ambroſial hours,
And wed enervate trills to tinkling rhymes.
But rouſe, thou God, by furies dreſt
In helm with terror-plumed creſt,
In adamantine ſteel bedight,
Gliſt'ring formidably bright,
With ſtep unfix'd, and aſpect wild.
Jealous Juno's raging child,
Who thee conceiv'd in Flora's bow'r,
By touch of rare Olenian flower.
Oft the goddeſs ſigh'd in vain,
Envying Jove's prolific brain,
And oft old Ocean heard her moan,
Bending from his coral throne;
At length thro' Flora's groves ſhe ſtray'd,
Kind Flora lent her fragrant aid:
Then fruitful grown, her ivory car,
With harneſs'd peacocks cut the air,
And circling wide Propontis round,
She lands at length on Thracian ground:
There teems thee forth, of nervous mould,
Haughty, ſanguine, fierce, and bold;
Names thee Mars, and bids thee call
The world from pleaſure's ſilken thrall.
Come, thou genius of the war,
Roll me in thy iron car,
And as thy courſers pierce the ſky,
Breathing fury as they fly,
Let courage hurry ſwift before,
All ſtain'd around with purple gore,
And victʼry follow cloſe behind
With wreath of palm and laurel join'd,
While

While high in ether Fame aſſumes
Her place, and waves her eagle plumes.
Then, whilſt her trumpet ſwells the note,
Roaring rough thro' brazen throat,
Let drums with many a beat maintain,
The meaſure of the martial ſtrain;
Hautboys, clarions, too be found,
Nor be miſs'd the fife's ſhrill ſound,
Nor yet the Scottiſh bag-pipes ſtrain,
Dear delight of Highland ſwain;
Whether on ſome mountain's brow,
Now ſqueaking high, now droning low,
It guides the ſteps of many a laſs,
Tripping it featly on the graſs;
Or whether, in the battle's fray,
Some ancient Caledonian lay
It boldly blows, to fill the train
With fury mixt with proud diſdain,
Strike ev'ry fire from ev'ry mind,
Nor leave one latent ſpark behind.
Bear me now to tented ground,
Where gallant ſtreamers wave around,
And Britiſh enſigns, wide diſplay'd,
Lend the earth a ſcarlet ſhade,
And pikes, and ſpears, and launces bright,
Dart around a ſilver light;
There to join the hardy crowd,
As they ſport in gameſome mood,
Wreſtling on the circled ground,
Wreathing limbs with limbs around;
Or ſee them pitch the maſſy bar,
Or teach the diſk to whiz in air.
Then, at night's return, regale
With chat full blunt, and chirping ale,
While ſome voice of manly baſs,
Sings my darling Chevy Chace;
How the child that's yet unborn,
May rue Earl Percy's hound and horn;
How Witherington, in doleful dumps,
Fought right valiant on his ſtumps;
And many a Knight and Squire full gay
At morn or night were clad in clay;
While firſt and laſt we join to ſing,
"God proſper long our noble king."
Thus, till midnight ſpreads around
Her ſable veſtments o'er the ground,
Then, I'll for a ſtudious ſeat
To ſome ſtrong citadel retreat,
By ditch, and rampart highly pent,
And batt'ry ſtrong, and battlement.
There, in ſome ſtore-room richly dight,
With coats of mail, and faulchions bright,
Emblazon'd ſhields of impreſs quaint,
Erſt borne at tilt and tournament;
There, while the taper burneth blue,
(As Brutus once was wont to do)
Let me turn the ample page
Of ſome grave hiſtoric ſage;
Or in Homer's ſacred ſong,
Mix the Grecian bards among,
Or liſt to Virgil's epic lyre,
Or lofty Lucan's wrapt in fire,
But rather ſtill let Shakeſpeare's muſe,
Her genuine Britiſh flame diffuſe;
And briſkly with her magic ſtrain
Hurry me to Gallic plain,
What time the gallant Talbot bleeds,
Or when Heav'n proſper'd Harry leads
His band; with ſeven-fold courage ſteel'd,
To Agincourt's immortal field.
Yet ſoon as morn begins to ſpread
The orient pale with ſtreaming red,
And the ſhrill cornets from afar,
Stoutly ſwell the note of war;
Then, as th' embattled files advance,
O Mars! my ev'ry thought entrance.
Guide me, thou terrific god!
Guide through glory's arduous road,
While conqueſt with gigantic pace,
Stalks before and ſhakes his mace;
While hailing bullets round me fly,
And human thunders rend the ſky,
With armour clanking, clarions ſounding,
Cannons bellowing, ſhouts rebounding,
"Guide me, thou terrific god!
"Guide thro' glory's arduous road."
But, ſhould on land thy triumphs ceaſe,
Still bear me from the ſcenes of peace:
Me lead, dread power! for warlike ſport,
To ſome wave-encircled fort;
Or, if it yield more open fight,
To ſome hoar promontory's height,
Whoſe high-arch'd cliff, with bending brow,
Frowns on the foaming ſurge below;
There eagerly to ken from far,
All the burſt of naval war,
And glow with ſympathetic rage,
While th' embattled fleets engage,
And ev'ry diſtant ſhore rebounds,
To their cannon's rattling ſounds;
When the ſulphurous fire-ſhip rends,
And thouſand deaths around her ſends,
And limbs diſſever'd, hurl'd on high,
Smoke amid the affrighted ſky.
But while I gaze, if envious night
Shuts the grand proſpect from my ſight,
Still let thy vot'ry hear from far
The ſound of elemental war;
Hark to the diſtant thunder's roll,
Nor till its laſt concluding growl,

dull Morpheus to apply
len finger to my eye;
en, even then, let Fancy's
ow'r
her viſionary ſtore,
t ſome mighty city's ſtate,
and nodding to its fate;
whoſe heav'n devoted fanes,
ous comets ſweep their trains,
ultures, fierce in marſhal'd
ight,
ied knights, a ghoſtly croud,
rth from ev'ry op'ning cloud,
azing ſwords of portent dire,
nute glares of meteor fire;
ſt as ſhot their livid gleam,
n beſieg'd Jeruſalem,
; o'er Rome ere Julius fell,
old ſages rightly ſpell,
ad prognoſtics that foreſhow,
ſions in our realms below.
hen at laſt cold creeping age
the current of my rage,
retire amidſt a troop
lids, a veteran group,
of ſome main limb by war,
y proud to ſhew the ſcar
ain'd, while fighting in the
auſe
on's liberty and laws;
iee full chearly I'll retire,
le round a ſea-coal fire,
em their paſt campaigns recite,
's ſack, and Blenheim's fight.
hen my children round me
hrong,
ie brave themes ſhall grace my
ongue,
h them, ſhould fair England
ieed
blood, 'tis their's to wiſh to
bleed;
s I ſpeak, behold them glow,
aſh their eye, and knit their
row;
, with heart-felt bliſs elate,
idly in paternal ſtate,
each half-form'd warrior face,
their future fortunes trace;
is, my ruddy, firſt-born boy,
his ſovereign ſhall employ;
ct o'er ocean's wide domain,
aſſert Britannia's reign,
m in freedom's cauſe, advance
urge of ſlav'ry and of France.
lelights if Mars afford,
with thee I whet my ſword."

IL PACIFICO.

ENCE peſtilential Mars,
ible-veſted Night and Chaos
ored,
On matter's formleſs bed,
Mid the harſh din of elemental
jars:
Hence with thy frantic croud,
Wing'd Flight, pale Terror, Diſcord
cloath'd in fire,
Precipitate retire;
While mad Bellona cracks her ſnaky
thong,
And hurries headlong on,
To Ach'ron's brink and Phlege-
thon's flaming flood.
But hail, fair Peace, ſo mild and
meek,
With poliſh'd brow and roſy cheek,
That on thy fleece-white clouds de-
ſcending,
Hither, ſoft-ey'd queen, art tend-
ing,
Gently o'er thy fav'rite land
To wave thy genial myrtle wand:
To ſhake from off thy turtle wing
Th' ambroſial dews of endleſs ſpring;
Spring, like that, which poets feign,
Gilded Saturn's eaſy reign:
For Saturn's firſt-born daughter thou;
Unleſs, as latter bards avow,
The youthful god with ſpangled hair,
Cloſely claſp'd Harmonia fair:
For, baniſh'd erſt heav'n's ſtar-pav'd
floor,
(As ſings my legendary lore)
As Phœbus ſat by weeping brook,
With ſhepherd's ſcrip and ſhepherd's
crook,
Penſive 'midſt a ſavage train
(For ſavage then was all the plain)
Fair Harmonia left her bow'r,
To join her radiant paramour:
Hence didſt thou ſpring; and at thy
birth
Lenient zephyrs fann'd the earth,
Rumbling thunders growl'd no more,
Prowling wolves forgot to roar,
And man, whom fiercer rage poſſeſt,
Smil'd diſſention from his breaſt.
She comes, ſhe comes, ye Nymphs pre-
pare
Gay floral wreaths to bind your hair;
Ye ſwains, inſpire the mellow flute
To dulcet ſtrains, which aptly ſuit
The featly-footed ſaraband
Of Phillis trim and Marian bland,
When nimbly light each ſimp'ring
laſs,
Trips it o'er the pliant graſs.
But ſee, her ſocial ſmiling train
Now inveſts th' inraptur'd plain!
Plenty's treaſure-teeming horn
Show'rs its fruits, its flow'rs, its corn;
Commerce ſpreads his ampleſt ſail;
Strong-nerv'd Labour lifts his flail;

Sylvanus

Sylvanus too attends ('tis he
That bears the root-pluck'd cypreſs tree)
He ſhall my youngling footſteps lead
Thro' tufted lawn and fringed mead,
By ſcooped valley, heaped hill,
Level river, dancing rill,
Where the ſhepherds all appear,
To ſhear and waſh their fleecy care,
Which bleating ſtand the ſtreams around,
And whiten all the cloſe-crop'd ground:
Or when the maids in bonnets ſheen
Cock the hay upon the green;
Or up yon ſteep rough road the ſwains
Drive ſlow along their rolling wains,
(Where laughing Ceres crowns the ſtack,
And makes the pond'rous axle crack).
Then to the village on the hill,
The barn's rapacious jaws to fill,
Where the anſw'ring flails rebound,
Beating bold with thund'ring ſound.
Enchanted with this rural ſcene,
Here let me weave my arb'retts green:
Here arch the woodbine, mantling neat
O'er my noontide cool retreat;
Or bind the oak with ivy twine;
Or wed the elm and purpling vine.
But if my vagrant fancy pants
For charms, that ſimple nature wants,
Grant, Pow'r Divine, admittance free
To ſome rang'd academy:
There to give to arts refin'd
All the impulſe of my mind;
And oft obſervant take my ſtand,
Where the painter's magic hand,
From ſketches rude, with gradual art,
Calls dawning life to ev'ry part,
Till, with nice tints all labour'd high,
Each ſtarting hero meets the eye:
Oft too, Oh! let me nice inſpect
The draughts of juſteſt architect:
And hence delighted let me paſs,
Where others mould the ductile braſs;
Or teach the Parian ſtone to wear
A letter'd ſage's muſing air.
But, ah! theſe arts have fix'd their home,
In Roman or in Gallic dome:
Tho' ſtrange beſeems, that arts ſhould ſpread
Where frowns black Slav'ry's baleful ſhade;
And, ſtranger far, that arts decay
Where Freedom deals her warmeſt ray.

This then deny'd; I'll ſwift
Where Camus winds with
ſweet:
There teach me, piercing
explore
The buſy mind's ideal ſtore;
There, heav'n-rapt Newton,
way
'Mid rolling worlds, thro'
day,
To mark the vagrant comet's
And thro' his wonders trace
Then, to unbend my mind, I
Amid the cloyſter's ſilent glo
Or, where ranged oaks th
diffuſe,
Hold dalliance with my darli
Recalling oft ſome heav'n bo
That warbl'd in Auguſtan rei
Or turn, well pleas'd, the
page,
If ſweet Theocritus engage;
Or blithe Anacreon, mirthfu
Carrol his eaſy love-lay light
Yet let not all my pleaſure li
Confin'd to one Phœbian joy
But ever give my fingers win
Lightly to ſkim the trembling
And from ſome bow'r to tune
While lit'ning birds cro
ſpray,
Or hovering ſilent o'er my h
Their quiv'ring wings exultin
Save but the turtles, they alo
With tender, plaintive, faithf
Shall tell, to all the ſecret gr
Their ſoft thick-warbled tale
Sweet birds! your mingling
ſing,
Ever billing, ever cooing,
Ye conſtant pair! I love to n
Your hoarſe ſtrain gurgling
throat;
And, ye unheard, from ſidel
The liquid lapſe of whiſp'rin
I hut to hear: ſuch ſounds
Sweet tranſports to the t
muſe.
Thus ſummer ſees me briſk
'Till winter ſpreads her
white;
Then to the city's ſocial walls
Where tolling clock to buſine
There the weaver's ſhuttle ſp
Nimbly through the fine-ſpun
There the vocal anvil rings,
While the ſmith his hammer
And ev'ry man and ev'ry bo
Briſkly join in warm employ.
Through ſuch throng ſcenes
I'll range,
Oft croud into the rich Excha

Or to yon wharf, aſide the mote,
Where the anchor'd ſhips do float,
And others, haſt'ning into bay,
Swell their ſails in fair array:
Wafting to Albion's ſons the ſtore
That each Peruvian mine can pour;
Wafting to Albion's ſmiling dames
The ruby's glow, the diamond's flames,
Till all the Indies ruſh into the Thames.
Joys vaſt as theſe my fancy claims;
And joys like theſe, if peace inſpire,
Peace, with thee I ſtring the lyre."

XX. *Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain*, applied to illuſtrate the Hiſtory of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts, at the different Periods from the Norman Conqueſt to the Seventeenth Century. With introductory Obſervations. By R. GOUGH. Part II. (containing the fifteenth Century.) Super-royal Folio, 9l. 9s. boards. pp. 386. App. pp. 17. *Nichols, Payne, Robinſons,*

THE LETTER-PRESS part of this work comprehends a numerous collection of ſepulchral and monumental notices, accompanied by accurate black letter copies of the inſcriptions, and to be referred to by an index not yet printed. The embelliſhments conſiſt of 149 ſubjects, delineated by Schnebbelie, Carter, Underwood, and others, and engraved principally by Baſire.

For the information of the antiquary, the following liſt of engravings is ſubmitted as a correct one: thoſe ſubjects taken from ſepulchral braſs plates are marked B. P.

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The Hiſtory of Sir George rrington, or the political Quix-, by THE AUTHOR OF THE MALE QUIXOTE.--3 vols. 12mo. ſewed.—*Bell*, Oxford-ſtreet.

THE STORY.

IS publication profeſſes to ex-poſe and reform the violence of *ded* patriotiſm, by a ſtory, the ipal incidents of which are near-under.

George Warrington, a baronet, ſeſſion of ſix thouſand a-year, g been bred up by his father in able ſentiments of oppoſition atever relates to the court or rty, and inſtructed in few other its than thoſe of the chace, with an accident, which by ning him ſome weeks to his ber, obliges him to ſeek re-s for amuſement hitherto lered unneceſſary.—The advice eal friend directs him to ſeize pportunity of improving his by ſtudy, which advice he fol-and his education having been begun under the auſpices of a r whom he had loſt at the age lve, he, as it were, takes up the l of improvement his father roken off, and becomes attached terature; but unfortunately ng with ſome inflammatory tracts amphlets, he entirely adopts impreſſions, and, contrary to remonſtance of his friends, ut as a general reformer of , and a very knight errant in uſe of liberty and equality—l whimſical adventures attend curſion; he reſcues the daugh-a man of property from the y of his footman, who pro-that his maſter had *ſaid* ſo much on the ſcore of equality, that *he*, from mere principle and convic-tion, conſidered himſelf entitled to participate in his family and poſſeſ-ſions:—a ſimilar way of thinking oc-caſions a butler to decamp with two hundred pounds, and in conſequence of an equalizing letter our hero is implicated in the crime and taken up as an accomplice.—The heroine of the piece is a Miſs Moreland, who, left an orphan by Engliſh parents in the ſouth of France, is there placed in a convent, where ſhe remains till the horrors of the revolution attach her to the abbeſs, deſerted by her un-grateful ſiſterhood, and expoſe her to an affecting climax of diſtreſs. Re-turning with difficulty to England, ſhe learns that her only friends are dead, and her finances being ex-hauſted, and ſeveral circumſtances corroborating her narrative, ſhe is delicately relieved by Sir George, who gives her letters and means of travelling to a reſpectable clergyman and his lady, with whom ſhe is to remain till ſomething eligible can be done for her.—Sir George then purſuing his favourite ſchemes, be-comes acquainted with the family of a Mr. Wilmot, conſiſting of his lady and three daughters, two of whom ſet their caps at Sir George.—Letters arrive here from Mr. Thompſon (the clergyman above mentioned) to ſay that Miſs Moreland is not arrived; afterwards that ſhe *is*—having been detained by ſickneſs which had again reduced her pocket and appearance:—theſe accounts are followed by others, which ſtate, after many lead-ing points, the elopement of that lady, not only with a married man, but with ſeveral valuable articles of plate and jewellery obtained in the moſt diſhonourable manner. As Sir George had entertained a penchant for Miſs Moreland, he is of courſe much afflicted, makes compenſation to the pecuniary ſufferers, and though he ſtrives to forget her, will not permit the fair delinquent to be advertiſed or purſued. He afterwards accidentally meets her as tu-toreſs

toreſs to the children of a lady, who being inſtantly informed of her behaviour at Mr. Thompſon's, by the Miſs Wilmots, is obliged to diſcard her, which is done before Sir George can have an opportunity to ſpeak to her.—Political affairs call Sir George to town, where he, by means of an accident, becomes reconciled to his uncle Lord Milbanke, who, from the pointed oppoſition of the Warrington family in their political opinions, had ever been on terms of diſtance with them.—By the converſations at his uncle's, Sir George diſcovers that the unfortunate Miſs Moreland is their niece, whom they have vainly endeavoured to find ſince the troubles in France;—fearful of giving pain, he forbears to mention his knowledge of her, when ſome honourable teſtimonies of her former veracity appearing from Sir George's own ſervant, he becomes more and more ſurpriſed at the myſterious contradiction of her latter behaviour. About this time Sir George, having headed an aſſembly of manufacturers in the "glorious cauſe of equality," they carry their deſigns to ſo contrary a length from their profeſſions that Sir George becomes their oppoſer, and, in conſequence of a miſtake, is dangerouſly wounded by a Captain Montague, who ſuppoſes him encouraging an attempt, which in fact he is repelling, to ſet a gentleman's houſe on fire.

Sir George on his recovery becomes more moderate in his ſyſtem of politics, and returning to town, proceeds in his inquiries after Miſs Moreland.

A diſcovery enſues, by means of a pawnbroker, with whom the ſtolen plate and other articles had been depoſited, that Kitty Harris, a girl of the town, had become poſſeſſed of the letters to Mr. Thomſon, and perſonating Miſs Moreland, had in *her* name been guilty of the robbery and elopement:--a highwayman had overheard the converſation of Sir George and Miſs Moreland, and following her chaiſe, had robbed her of her purſe and a pocket-book, co a bank note, with the lette addreſs of Mr. Thomſon, letters he gave to Kitty Ha this ſecond diſtreſs, Miſs M found a protectreſs in the la children ſhe had the care of, diſmiſſion enſued from the r the two younger Miſs Wilm though diſcovering her inno the date of her meeting patroneſs, maliciouſly conce knowledge, and by miſta time of her committing th poſed crimes, effectually the lady, who could otherw vouched for the falſehood o cuſation--Thus ſituated, Mi land takes up her reſidence tage where ſhe is recomm the friendſhip of an old lady keeper to Sir George, and Moreland had never heard h for he travelled incog—ſ cently reſides at his houſe, d abſence, with her old fri houſekeeper, and a ſudden calling Sir George home, a and ecclairciſſement follow Moreland is introduced to Mrs. Thomſon, and afterwar uncle Lord Milbanke, wh ſearches ſhe had purpoſely th roneouſly avoided, by ſuppoſi to be made by Sir George, had been maliciouſly told, follow her every where to p her for a robbery.—The trea the Miſs Wilmots is properly by Sir George, and after ſev paratory elucidations, a concludes the novel,—in the which ſeveral comic and in characters make their appeara the author, without any *often* humour, introduces ſome n on modern biography, educ families, female coquetry, patriots, old maids, &c. &c.

EXTRACT.

THE VISIT OF THE KETTE

"MR. Kettering deſi ladies would be ready earl wiſhed to go on to ſee his

:ettering replied, it would be
:ly vulgar to be at the caſtle
ix o'clock, and, if he choſe to
: earlier, he might go by him-
lere Mrs. Kettering had not
)n her ſide; yet ſhe prevailed.
not,' is a ſentence ſometimes
t power; and Mr. Kettering,
oppoſition, and perceiving, as
gained one point, the other
not be yielded without more
than he choſe to beſtow, at
after a little more argument,
up. Perhaps ſhe might have
nded, had he offered the poſt-
but here ſelf-intereſt prevail-
t always did in his boſom; and
er choſe his patient ſhould re-
erhaps an hour or two longer
relief, than pay a few ſhillings
dinary in chaiſe-hire. He now
room to prepare his medicines;
is the caſe in moſt provincial
in him the profeſſions of apo-
and ſurgeon were united.

Anna Maria now deigning to
her mother on ſome points of
ſs, ſhe deſired her to wear a
habit, as moſt proper for the
: they were to go in: and here
digreſs a moment to obſerve,
rs. Kettering had, generally
g, more ſenſe as well as judg-
han the reſt of the family,
ſhe had ſeldom the good for-
be able to make uſe of it, for
1 the reader will readily gueſs.
ıncy flatly refuſed; and, when
her inſiſted on it, flounced out
room, ſaying, 'indeed, at her
e thought ſhe might at leaſt
s ſhe pleaſed.' Here Mrs.
ng was a ſecond time right,
her advice was again unattend-
She had, however, the ſatisfac-
knowing ſhe had gained one
three; and though reflection
ſhe was in that inſtance wrong,
f keeping up all the authority
d, prevented her from owning
is this an uncommon inſtance:
ho are conſtantly contradicted
ies take up the wrong ſide of
ment, and maintain it with the
ɔſitiveneſs, from reſentment at
enerally oppoſed, and a deſire
ining their own way for once,
even by wrong means.

ıe appointed time Mr. Ketter-
ne-horſe chaiſe, or rather
drove up to the door; for as
principally intended for him to
viſit his patients, when diſinclined to mount his horſe, it was built in the lighteſt manner, and without a head, that it might move with greater expedition. That gentleman, having handed his wife and daughter, found ſome difficulty in ſeating himſelf in a carriage by no means calculated for family parties. Slowly and heavily, therefore the old mare dragged them up the hill going out of the town; and before they had proceeded three miles of the five, which ſeparated Bellingham from Warrington Caſtle, the ſky was over caſt, and threatened a hard ſhower. It was now that Mrs. Kettering exulted in her ſagacity; and, looking alternately at her huſband and daughter, ſhe would have compared herſelf to Caſſandra of Troy, had ſhe known the ſtory; but, as ſhe did not, was contented with ſaying, 'it was 'ſome people's misfortune never to be 'believed, though they were always 'in the right.'

The ſpirit of contradiction, which ſome authors very cruelly, as well as very unjuſtly, aſcribe peculiarly to the fair ſex, now, however, did take poſſeſſion of the lady; and ſhe wiſhed for rain, almoſt as earneſtly as a farmer in a drought. Indeed ſhe had little reaſon to fear it on her own account; as ſhe had equipped herſelf for the purpoſe in a rich ſilk gown and petticoat, over which ſhe wore a camblet ſafeguard, and had farther ſecured herſelf by a calaſh and long cloak, made of hatband ſilk, the fruits of her huſband's labours.

The fair Anna Maria had more cauſe to dread a ſhower, being dreſſed in a thin muſlin jacket and coat over a dyed purple ſilk, a faſh and bonnet of the ſame colour (the latter edged with a deep veil of Britiſh lace,) and a black gauze cloak. She therefore viewed the approaching ſtorm with very different ſenſations; and, when the rain firſt came on, put up an umbrella, which was her ſole dependance. In times of diſtreſs and danger, we ſhould be very certain of the ſteadineſs of that friend for whom we have diſclaimed all other protection; leſt, like the fair Anna, we ſhould, by their deſertion, be left to ſtruggle alone with the bitter winds of adverſity. Boreas, that day unfortunately recollecting his contention with Phœbus, in which the latter conquered, now in a rage reſolved to muſter all his forces, and attack

the

the firſt mortal who fell in his way, determined not to be again vanquiſhed. Unhappily the firſt object was Miſs Kettering, whoſe umbrella, like a fairhleſs ally, made no reſiſtance, but yielded at the firſt attack, and left her expoſed to 'the pelting of the pitileſs 'ſtorm,' and pitileſs indeed it was, for it completely deranged every part of her attire. Her bonnet was the firſt victim of his fury; the rain ſpotted the lilac ſilk, and ſhrunk up the Britiſh lace veil. Her gauze cloak and muſlin petticoat received ſeveral mortal wounds, from her endeavours to keep the umbrella from abſolute flight; and in other places, the rain drawing out the purple dye, marked the muſlin with enſanguined ſtreams. Her black pins and powder, like cowards, fled from the field of battle; but the pomatum ſtill adhered: which gave her head no ſmall reſemblance to that of the ancient lady well known by the name of Meduſa; though it muſt be allowed her face was not one that would turn the hearts of beholders into ſtone, though it had often the power of ſcorching them to cinders.

The conteſt between Boreas, the umbrella, and Miſs Kettering, continued till they were within ſight of the park gates; when an accident decided the victory, or rather put an end to the battle: in ſhort, going over a very rugged piece of road, one of the wheels gave way, and though it did not abſolutely overturn them, it obliged the whole party to proceed on foot. and this put the finiſhing ſtroke to the young lady's appearance, as the dirt in a very few minutes formed a black border to her white dreſs, and rendered the yellow ſtripes in her ſlippers undiſtinguiſhable. Angry with herſelf for not taking her mother's advice, but more angry with her mother for ſome occaſional ſallies of triumph which had eſcaped her lips; mortified at the idea of being ſeen by Sir George in ſo lamentable a ſtate, yet not knowing how to avoid it, ſhe burſt into tears of mingled paſſion and grief, when the footman who had been ſent by his maſter, opened the gate to receive them. Sir George himſelf ſtood at the window, watching their progreſs, which was very ſlow; and when, from their advancing nearer, he diſcovered their ſituation, he immediately diſpatched the houſekeeper to aſſiſt them in repairing the accidents of the afternoon. To add to Anna Maria's vexation young Mr. Bennet, who had been at the caſtle on buſineſs, paſſed them on horſeback juſt before they entered the houſe, and was conſequently a witneſs of their deranged appearance, which ſhe was very conſcious he would not only enjoy, but report with exaggerations, as he had been an unſucceſsful candidate for her favour, and attributed this to her penchant for the baronet.

When the ladies were a little refitted, they entered the drawing room; where Sir George received them with all poſſible politeneſs, and many expreſſions of concern for the misfortunes of the day; which he alſo endeavoured to counteract, by ſending Mr. Kettering to his patient on one of his own horſes, and offering them the carriage on their return. The delay occaſioned by this accident, and their conſequent change of dreſs, added to Mrs. Kettering's etiquette of not arriving too early, made it conſiderably paſt ſeven when the tea was brought in; and as the carriage was ordered at half paſt eight, the evening was not too long. Nothing material occured; except that Sir George, whoſe mind was now in a ſtate of improvement, was ſurpriſed he ſhould have conſidered Miſs Kettering in any other light than that of a pretty girl; for, in fact, ſhe had no pretenſions to wiſdom, and her wit was of that innocent ſpecies, which neither cuts nor dazzles; conſiſting chiefly of quaint ſayings, not very unlike Swift's polite converſation, and this was natural to her, and not acquired by any ſtudy of the book in queſtion. He alſo promiſed to return their viſit before he left the country; and this, added to the delight of going home in his coach, ſeemed to atone for every paſt evil. But

Every white will have its black,
And every ſweet its ſour:

for Miſs Anna Maria could ſcarcely enjoy this pleaſure, from recollecting it would not be viſible to their neighbours, as it muſt be dark before they could arrive at home. This, however, ſhe conſoled herſelf for, by reflecting ſhe could tell it next day; for in fact, ſhe conſidered it as only preceding the offer of his hand.

They took leave of the baronet with a profuſion of thanks for his civilities, and reached their own houſe in the utmoſt harmony: but this was ſoon at an end;

r, reviving the events of the
:r ſupper, they each accuſed
er of having in ſome degree
heir miſfortunes, not reflecting
re equally to blame themſelves.
. Kettering hired a poſt-chaiſe,
ould have eſcaped the rain
had Mrs. Kettering conſent-
et out an hour earlier, they
ave been ſafe at the caſtle; or,
s Nancy yielded to her mam-
treaties, ſhe might have been
m the mortifications ſhe ſo
ſly met with. Thus, re-
ig each other's conduct with-
ecting their own, they paſſed
rs till they parted for the

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VENTURE AT MR. GOLDNEY'S.

E next morning about ſeven
our hero was awakened by a
uproar which grew every mo-
much louder, that he haſted to
nſelf from a hope that he might
n his power to aſſiſt the family,
oubted not but they were in
:eat diſtreſs, though of what
ie was yet to learn; but on at-
g to go down ſtairs, he found
mber door locked on the out-
his ſeriouſly alarmed him, and
; the bell; the noiſe ſtill con-
and for ſome time prevented
ing a little ſhrill voice through
r, crying 'what would you
to want, Sir?' 'I want the door
l for me, to go down ſtairs,'
ed our hero.
n very ſorry, Sir,' ſaid the
a ſtill more tremulous accent,
can't unlock it, but maſter
t the key.'
can aſk him for it, I ſuppoſe,'
George almoſt angrily, 'how
uſt I ſtay here?'
y, Sir, till the conſtables are
and they will be here in a
:.'
conſtables!' exclaimed he,
at purpoſe?'
girl at the outſide was terrified,
an running up ſtairs, ſhe called
deſired he would anſwer the
an, and then made her eſcape.
rge now repeated the queſtion,
d him for what purpoſe the
es were ſent for, and what oc-
the uproar? The man re-
he did not know,' and more
ed than the girl, followed her
:ene of action.

The peace officers now arrived, and the door of Sir George's chamber being unlocked, they charged him in the king's name as an accomplice in the robbery committed that night on the property of Mr. Goldney.

Our hero, all aſtoniſhment, required an explanation, which after ſome time was granted, and he learned that Mr. Goldney's butler having broken open his maſter's bureau and taken out a conſiderable ſum, had made off with it, leaving a letter behind to excuſe his conduct.

'And did that letter criminate me?' aſked our hero with that calm dignity which only conſcious innocence can give.

'No,' replied the perſon from whom he had received this information, (who was a neighbour Mr. Goldney had called in on making the diſcovery;) 'you are only taken on ſuſpicion, and 'the grounds for your accuſation are 'ſo weak there is no doubt but on ex- 'amination you will be inſtantly ac- 'quitted.'

'I have ſo little reaſon to fear,' returned the baronet, 'that I yield 'without oppoſition; though I muſt 'ſay, Mr. Goldney's conduct is inexcu- 'ſable, and totally unlike a gentleman. 'May I ſee the letter you allude to?'

'Yes certainly,' ſaid the man; he then gave him the letter, and he read as follows:

Sir,

By the time you meet with theſe lines, you will have diſcovered my making free with what you may probably call part of your property; but the converſations which paſſed yeſterday and the day before, between you and the ſtrange gentleman, have convinced me that every man has an equal right to the goods this world can afford. Now it is but a very ſmall ſhare that I have taken to myſelf: you had an abundance, I had a neceſſity; and you cannot, therefore, in conſcience, be angry with me for taking the firſt opportunity of equalizing property (as you call it) as far as lay in my power; though I certainly begin before the ſcheme is general, as you laſt night declared you hoped it would ſoon be; and from this declaration, I have reaſon to think you will rather applaud than condemn me. But not chuſing to truſt entirely to this, as I have too often ſeen gentlemen who ſpeak one thing when they

mean another, I will take good care to avoid a proſecution, by getting quite out of your reach. I have only to add my thanks to the ſtrange gentleman, for putting this in my head, by ſpeaking of the propriety of a diviſion of property; as to him, I ſhall probably be indebted for a comfortable maintenance, till the grand ſcheme is put in execution, which will make me, at once, your brother, as well as friend,

DANIEL TURNER.

"The degree of clever aſſurance in this letter would have made our hero ſmile, had he not felt too much aſhamed and diſconcerted at the recollection that the liberty of ſpeech he had allowed himſelf was probably the cauſe of this action, by which Mr. Goldney was a conſiderable ſufferer, and the poor wretch himſelf, in fact, would be more deeply ſo; as it muſt in future prevent him from all honeſt reſources, and oblige him to continue in a way of life which too ſurely would terminate in the gallows. But here a want of knowing the world was again his enemy,—or he would have diſcovered, from the ſtile of the letter, that Mr. Daniel Turner was an old offender; and that equalizing property was his excuſe, but had not been his motive; and this diſcovery might have conſoled him. As it was, he returned it to the perſon, and was going to aſk farther particulars, when he was ſummoned to the parlour. His cheek glowed with honeſt indignation, on entering the room as a criminal, where he had been received as a gueſt, and courted as a ſuperior."

XXII. *An Inquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex.* By THOMAS GISBORNE, M. A. Author of the Duties of Men. 8vo. 6s. boards. pp. 426. *Cadell & Davies.*

HEADS OF THE SUBJECT.

CHAP. 1. Plan of the Work explained. Prefatory obſervations to the reader,—and advice to thoſe who may object to the quotation of ſcripture authorities.—CHAP. 2. *General Grounds of the Importance of the Female Character, briefly ſtated.* The minds of young women ought actuated by four great motives ful exertion.—CHAP. 3. *On culiar Features by which the C ter of the Female Mind is na diſcriminated from that of the Sex.*—"In different countrie at different periods, female lence has been eſtimated by ve ferent ſtandards."—A parallel between the fortitude of wome that of the men, under vario als, and a general apology fi foibles of that which is term weaker ſex.—CHAP. 4. *On Education.* The importance ligious inſtruction, and the f of thoſe arguments which ho early tuition of youthful mi tenets of religion to be wro the advantages of domeſtic tion, with ſome remarks on ſchools, on the benefit of emu among youth, and on the du a teacher. — Ornamental ac ments conſidered, and the mi notions of their conſequence bated;—with a few hints for th ſideration of female minds o point.—Obſervations on the health.—CHAP. 5. *Of the M introducing young Women into Society.*—Two great errors parents rectified,—and a prop of action pointed out for p vigilance. — CHAP. 6. *On Converſation and Epiſtolary ſpondence.* The alledged fr of converſation in young wo generally owing to the affecta it in men.—The influence tery allowed to be a primary —The want of ſolidity in letter writing often ariſes fr want of actual buſineſs as a —CHAP. 7. *Remarks on Pr to Imitation.* The laudable poſes of imitation conſidere its effects in the article of dre traſted. Cautions againſt t proper influence of faſhion, marks on the many evils att it.—CHAP. 8. *On Amuſement neral.—Maſquerades.— The of individual Example conſid*

The manners of women are generally congenial with their amuſements;—various inſtances of the barbarous adduced.—The attractions, follies, and dangers, of a maſquerade deſcribed,—and an inveſtigation of thoſe arguments uſed by the partizans of amuſement againſt the efficacy of individual example in reforming popular taſte.—CHAP. 9. *The Subject of Amuſements continued*—viz. theatrical entertainments—muſical entertainments—Sunday concerts—dancing—gaming and cards, with general reflections on exceſs in the purſuit of amuſement.—CHAP. 10. *On the Employment of Time.*—How the vacuities of the female mind ought to be filled up:—reading recommended, and ſome ſuggeſtions on the choice of books.—The diſcharge of relative duties.—Exerciſe not to be loſt ſight of.—A well-regulated life knows no vacuum.—CHAP. 11. *Conſiderations antecedent to Marriage.*—The duty of obedience ſtated and explained, and the reaſonableneſs of pre-eminence in a huſband.—Definition of what is uſually called "a good match," and the little regard paid to the firſt duties of life by ſuch an union.—The danger of believing that a reformed rake will prove a good huſband.—General obſervations on the harmony of tempers, opinions, and condition, neceſſary to connubial happineſs.—CHAP. 12. *On the Duties of the married State.*—Of duties ariſing from the influence which a married woman may poſſeſs over the conduct and character of her huſband.—The attractions of virtuous example in a wife, and the abſurdity of indulging turbulent paſſions.—The value of diſcretion—dangerous opinion of ſome writers, that a wife of ſtrong mental endowments is ſeldom a deſirable companion.—The ſuperintendance of domeſtic affairs an indiſpenſable duty.—General rules for domeſtic management.—Of ſedateneſs of character,—Of viſiting.—Of demeanour to friends or neighbours—and of the mutual diſcovery of latent faults between huſband and wife.—CHAP. 13. *Duties of matrimonial Life continued, with a View to the different Situations and Circumſtances of different Individuals.* viz. the married lady in London, or its vicinity;—The town lady at her country reſidence;—The country wife;—The clergyman's wife;—The wife of a church dignitary;—The wife of a military officer;—The wife of a manufacturer;—and the wives of tradeſmen in general.—CHAP. 14. *On Parental Duties.*—Mothers recommended to nurſe their own children.—A parent the beſt inculcator of the early rudiments of education.—Of boarding ſchools, and of domeſtic teaching.—Of the government of young minds by fear.—Of juvenile arts and concealments.—Of the regulation of converſation before children.—Effeminate indulgencies conſidered.—Of the undue exerciſe of parental authority, and the neceſſity for parents to poſſeſs the confidence of their children.—The conſequences to a daughter, of frequent invitations from home.—The general imprudence of mothers in forming ſchemes of matrimonial alliance for a daughter.—CHAP. 15. *Further Remarks on the Duties belonging to the middle Period of Life.*—Of the foibles moſt predominant among women who are paſt their youth, and the important ſervices they might render to young people.—An apology for elderly ladies who are unmarried.—CHAP. 16. *On the Duties of the Decline of Life.* An attachment to the gay amuſements of youth reprehenſible in old age.—Of avarice.—Of a deficiency in tender concern for the intereſts of others, and of affectionate tendencies carried to an extreme.—Querulouſneſs.—A diſſatisfied temper.—Of the conſolations of age, and the happineſs attending the cloſe of a well-regulated life.

EXTRACT.

THE DOMESTIC DUTIES OF A WIFE.

"TO ſuperintend the various branches of domeſtic management, or, as St. Paul briefly and emphatically expreſſes the ſame office, 'to guide the houſe,' is the indiſpenſible duty of a married woman. No mental endowments furniſh an exemption from it; no plea of improving purſuits and literary pleaſures can excuſe the neglect of it. The taſk muſt be executed either by the maſter or the miſtreſs of the houſe; and reaſon and ſcripture concur in aſſigning it unequivocally to the latter. Cuſtom alſo, which in many inſtances preſumes to decide in plain contradiction to theſe ſovereign rules of life, has, in this point, ſo generally conformed to their determination, that a huſband who ſhould perſonally direct the proceedings of the houſekeeper and the cook, and intrude into the petty arrangements of daily œconomy, would appear in all eyes except his own, nearly as ridiculous as if he were to aſſume to himſelf the habiliments of his wife, or to occupy his mornings with her needles and work-bags.

"Are you then the miſtreſs of a family? Fulfil the charge for which you are reſponſible. Attempt not to transfer your proper occupation to a favourite maid, however tried may be her fidelity and her ſkill. To confide implicitly in ſervants is the way to render them undeſerving of confidence. If they are already negligent, or diſhoneſt, your remiſsneſs encourages their faults, while it continues your own loſs and inconvenience: if their integrity is unſullied, they are ignorant of the principles by which your expences ought to be regulated; and will act for you on other principles, which, if you knew them, you ought to diſapprove: they know not the amount of your huſband's income, or of his debts, or of his other incumbrances; nor, if they knew all theſe things, could they judge what part of his revenue may reaſonably be expended in the departments with which they are concerned. They will not reflect that ſmall degrees of waſte and extravagance, when they could eaſily be guarded againſt, are criminal; nor will they ſuſpect the magnitude of the ſum to which ſmall degrees of waſte and extravagance frequently repeated, will accumu the courſe of the year. Th conſider the credit of your cl as intruſted to them; and wi ceive that they uphold it by pr The larger your family is, the will be the annual portion of y penditure, which will, by theſe be thrown away; and if you fortune inclines you to regard as ſcarcely worth the little which would have been requ prevent the loſs, conſider the of good which it might have pliſhed, had it been emplo feeding the hungry and clothi naked. Be regular in inquiri punctual in examining your accounts: be frugal without mony; ſave, that you may diſ Study the comfort of all und roof, even of the humbleſt tants of the kitchen: pinch inferior part of the family, to againſt the coſts of a day of dor; conſider the welfare of t vants of your own ſex, as larly committed to you; en them in religion, and be a furniſhing them with the m inſtruction. Let their numb fully adequate to the work they are to perform, but let it ſwelled, either from a love of or from blind indulgence, to an which is needleſs. In thoſe r life where the mind is not acc to continued reflection, idlene ever-failing ſource of folly vice. Forget not to indulge fit ſeaſons with viſits to their nor grudge the pains of con opportunities for the indulgenc not one tyrannize over anoth hearing complaints be patient quiring into faults, be candid proving, be temperate and un Let not your kindneſs to the rious terminate when they leav houſe; but reward good con them, and encourage it in oth ſubſequent acts of benevolence ed to their circumſtances. L your reſolution, when called deſcribe the characters of who have quitted your fam act conſcientiouſly towards parties intereſted, neither aggr nor diſguiſing the truth; and let any one of thoſe whoſe qu tions are to be mentioned,

to apply for the account, find
uced from your purpoſe, by
y or by reſentment.
ere is ſometimes ſeen in fami-
inmate, commonly a female
of the maſter or of the miſ-
the houſe, who, though ad-
to live in the parlour, is, in
n humble dependant, received
om motives of charity, or for
of being made uſeful in the
of domeſtic affairs, or of be-
mpanion to her proteſtreſs,
e latter is not otherwiſe en-
r amuſed. Have you ſuch an

Let your behaviour to her
as ſhe ought to experience:
not to call her a friend, while
it her as a drudge. If ſick-
infirmity, or a ſudden preſ-
occupation, diſqualifies you
rſonally attending in detail to
omary affairs of your houſe-
ail yourſelf of her aſſiſtance:
it not from an indolent aver-
trouble, nor from a haughty
rid yourſelf of the employ-
While you have recourſe to
ve it as an act of kindneſs,
e conſtrained obedience of an
ervant. Teach the inferior
your family to reſpect her,
ecting her yourſelf: remem-
aukwardneſs of her ſituation,
ſult her comfort. Is ſhe to
friends in the kitchen, or in
ſe-keeper's room? Aſſuredly
ſhe to live an inſulted being
our roof? Your benevolence
at the idea. Admit her, then,
ely to the formalities, but to
dom and genuine ſatisfactions
courſe. Tempt her not, by a
demeanor, perpetually re-
her of the obligations which
unfortunate enough to owe
echo your opinions, to crouch
humours, to act the part of
bler: if ſervile aſſiduities and
compliances are the means by
e is to ingratiate herſelf, bluſh
r proud and unfeeling heart.
part of friendſhip, of liberal
on, to harraſs her with diffi-
to enſnare her ſincerity, to
her in the petty acts of cun-
d adulation? Rather diſmiſs
h ſome ſmall pittance of boun-
arch in obſcurity for an honeſt
ance, than retain her, to learn
ſy, and to teach you arro-
gance, to be corrupted, and to cor-
rupt.

"In all the domeſtic expences, which are wholly, or in part, regulated by your opinion, beware that, while you pay a decent regard to your huſband's rank in ſociety, you are not hurried into oſtentation and prodigality, by vanity lurking in your breaſt. Examine your own motives to the bottom: if you feel an inward ſenſation of uneaſineſs, when one of your neighbours is reported to maintain a table more elegant than your own, to ſurpaſs you in the number of ſervants, or in the coſtlineſs of their liveries; if you feel ſolicitous for an additional carriage, or, hearing that the equipage of an acquaintance has recently been enlarged; if you are eager to new-model or to decorate a room afreſh, when neither uſe nor propriety requires the alteration, becauſe a ſimilar ſtep has been adopted in a manſion in your vicinity; if you diſcard handſome furniture before it had rendered half the ſervice of which it was capable, becauſe ſome frivolous lady can no longer bear the ſight of the chairs and the window-curtains which have remained two or three tedious years in her drawing-room; your profeſſions of being only deſirous to do what is requiſite in your ſtation are mere pretences to deceive others, or proofs that you are ignorant of yourſelf. You are laviſh, vain, proud, emulous, ambitious; you are defective in ſome of the firſt duties of a wife and of a chriſtian. Inſtead of ſquandering, in extravagance and parade that property which ought partly to have been reſerved in ſtore for the future benefit of your offſprings, and partly to have been liberally beſtowed for the preſent advantage of thoſe whom relationſhip, or perſonal merit, or the general claims which diſtreſs has upon ſuch as are capable of removing it, entitle to your bounty; let it be your conſtant aim to obey the ſcriptural precepts of ſobriety and moderation; let it be your delight to fulfil every office of unaffected benevolence. Picture to yourſelf the difficulties, the calamities, the final ruin, in which tradeſmen, with their wives and children, are frequently involved, even by the delay of payments due to them from families to which they have not dared

to

to refuſe credit. Subject not yourſelf in the ſight of God to the charge of being acceſſary to ſuch miſeries.—Guard, by every fit method of repreſentation and perſuaſion, if circumſtances ſhould make them neceſſary, the man to whom you are united from contributing to ſuch miſeries, either by profuſion or by inadvertence. Is he careleſs as to the inſpection of his affairs? Open his eyes to the dangers of neglect and procraſtination. Does he anticipate future, perhaps contingent reſources? Awaken him to a conviction of his criminal imprudence. Encourage him, if he ſtands in need of encouragement, in vigilant but not avaricious foreſight; in the practice of enlarged and never-failing charity. If your huſband, accuſtomed to acquire money by profeſſional exertions, ſhould become too little inclined to impart freely what he has laboriouſly earned, ſuggeſt to him that one of the inducements to labour, addreſſed to him by an apoſtle, is no other than this,—'that he 'may have to give to him that needeth.' If his extenſive intercourſe with the world, familiarizing him to inſtances of merited or pretended diſtreſs, has the effect of rendering him ſomewhat too ſuſpicious of deceit, ſomewhat too ſevere towards thoſe whoſe misfortunes are, in part, at leaſt, to be aſcribed to themſelves; remind him that 'God is kind to the 'unthankful and the evil;' and that what conſcience may require to be with-held from the unworthy ought to be dedicated to the relief of indigent deſert. Win him conſtantly and practically to "remember the words 'of the Lord Jeſus, how he ſaid, It 'is more bleſſed to give than re-'ceive.' *Chap.* 12.

XXIII. *A Letter to General Waſhington*, from THOMAS PAINE, Author of the Rights of Man, &c. &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. pp. 77. *Symonds.*

EPITOME OF THE SUBJECT.

THIS Letter (including two others to Mr. Waſhington, and a Memorial to Mr. Monroe) accuſes the late Preſident of Congreſs of treachery in his private friendſhips, and hypocriſy in his public character;—and theſe accuſations are grounded on the ſilence of the American miniſtry on the ſubject of Mr. Paine's impriſonment in the Luxembourg, during the convulſions occaſioned by the faction of Robeſpierre.—It having been hinted to Mr. Paine, that his accepting a ſeat in the convention, and the title of citizen in France, precluded his claim to citizenſhip in America, he refutes the idea, by drawing a diſtinction between the member of a convention met for the purpoſes of *forming* a government, *de novo*, and the member of a convention meeting to put the principles of ſuch government in practice:—claſſing himſelf in the former diſtinction, he looks on his title, as citizen of France, to be merely honorary, for, he obſerves, if academies confer the rank of honorary member upon foreigners, eminent in knowledge, and make them citizens of their literary or ſcientific republics, without affecting or alienating their rights of citizenſhip in their own country, why ſhould not the ſcience of government have the ſame advantage, by conferring ſimilar honours on ſimilar terms?—From theſe arguments, he conſiders the inactivity of Mr. Waſhington as a breach of friendſhip, which extended to an enormous length; as, in conſequence of it, the faction of Robeſpierre, conſtruing ſuch ſilence into approbation, had, as appeared from their papers, determined to accuſe Thomas Paine "*for the intereſt of America as well as of France*;"—and, but for the ſudden overthrow of that faction, the accuſation would have undoubtedly taken place, with conſequences ſimilar to thoſe experienced by one hundred and ſixty others, who were accuſed, condemned, and guillotined on the ſame evening; it being daily the cuſtom, during Paine's impri-

ſonment,

ſonment, he obſerves, for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, or *more*, to meet the like fate. — Mr. Paine's peril, therefore, enhancing the ingratitude of his friend, he concludes the article of private affairs by ſaying, that 'errors and caprices of the *temper* 'can be pardoned and forgotten; 'but a cold deliberate crime of the '*heart*, ſuch as Mr. Waſhington is 'capable of acting, is not to be 'waſhed away.' The *motive*, during the above charge, aſcribed to the Preſident's conduct is, that, as many improprieties were gaining ground in the ſyſtem of American government, Mr. Waſhington knew that Mr. Paine would, on his return to America, endeavour to reform them, and therefore connived at his impriſonment, and perhaps at his intended death, to prevent the inconvenience of his oppoſition. — The charges of a public nature are, that Waſhington's hypocriſy has ruined the character, and ſenſibly impaired the conſtitution of America,—that actuated by a ſpirit of egotiſm, he has aſſumed the credit and honours of an independency eſtabliſhed by the wiſdom and activity of others,--that he had *no* ſhare in the *political* exertions, and very little in thoſe of the military,—that he claimed victories gained by other American generals, over whom, though *ſtyled* commander in chief, he had neither power nor influence, while for his own part, gaining the character of prudence, by "*ſleeping away his time*," he purſued "*Fabian meaſures without Fabian means*," and but for the timely aſſiſtance of France, his "*cold, unmilitary*" conduct would, in all probability, have loſt America.

Proceeding to later dates, he ſays that the Waſhington adminiſtration, ungrateful and unfaithful to France, has, by what he terms Mr. Jay's treaty of penance and petition with the Britiſh government, betrayed the commercial intereſts of both France and America to England, and that the miniſter *penitentiary*, (Mr. Jay) by ſubſtituting ſubmiſſion for remonſtrance, has in fact accompliſhed a treaty which operates as a loan to the Engliſh government, by giving it permiſſion to take American property at ſea, and pay for it when convenient; which latter period, he ſays, may probably not arrive, the buſineſs end in a juggle, and the money never be paid at all.—The above charges branching out into a variety of minutiæ, we ſhall wind up this general ſketch by giving, as a ſpecimen of the language, the two following extracts, of which the latter concludes, the general letter to Mr. Waſhington.

EXTRACTS.

PAINE'S CHARACTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

"A STRANGER might be led to ſuppoſe, from the egotiſm with which Mr. Waſhington ſpeaks, that himſelf, and himſelf only, had generated, conducted, completed, and eſtabliſhed the revolution. In fine, that it was all his own doing.

"In the firſt place, as to the political part, he had no ſhare in it; and therefore the whole of that is out of the queſtion with reſpect to him. There remains, then, only the military part; and it would have been prudent in Mr. Waſhington not to have awakened inquiry upon that ſubject. Fame then was cheap; he enjoyed it cheaply; and nobody was diſpoſed to take away the laurels, that, whether they were *acquired* or not, had been given.

"Mr. Waſhington's merit conſiſted in conſtancy. But conſtancy was the common virtue of the revolution. Who was there that was inconſtant? I know but of one military defection, that of Arnold; and I know of no political defection, among thoſe who made themſelves eminent when the revolution was formed by the declaration of independence. Even Silas Deane, though he attempted to defraud, did not betray.

"But when we ſpeak of military character, ſomething more is to be underſtood than conſtancy; and ſome-

thing

thing more *ergo* to be underſtood than the Fabian ſyſtem of *doing nothing*. The *nothing* part can be done by any body. Old Mrs. Thompſon, the houſekeeper of head quarters (who threatened to make the ſun and the *wind* ſhine through Rivington of New York) could have done as well as Mr. Waſhington. Deborah would have been as good as Barak.

" Mr. Waſhington had the nominal rank of commander in chief, but he was not ſo in fact. He had in reality only a ſeparate command. He had no controul over, or direction of, the army to the northward under Gates, that captured Burgoyne, or of that to the ſouth, under Greene, that recovered the ſouthern ſtates. The nominal rank, however, of commander in chief, ſerved to throw upon him the luſtre of thoſe actions, and to make him appear as the ſoul and centre of all military operations in America.

" He commenced his command in June 1775, during the time the Maſſachuſet army lay before Boſton, and after the affair of Bunker's Hill. The commencement of his command was the commencement of inactivity. Nothing was afterwards done, or attempted to be done, during the nine months he remained before Boſton. If we may judge from the reſiſtance made at Concord, and afterwards at Bunker's Hill, there was a ſpirit of enterprize at that time, which the preſence of Mr. Waſhington chilled into cold defence. By the advantage of a good exterior he attracts reſpect, which his habitual ſilence tends to preſerve; but he has not the talent of inſpiring ardour in an army. The enemy removed from Boſton to Halifax in March 1776, to wait for reinforcements from Europe, and to take a more advantageous poſition at New York.

" The inactivity of the campaign of 1775, on the part of General Waſhington, when the enemy had a leſs force than in any other future period of the war, and the injudicious choice of poſitions taken by him in the campaign of 1776, when the enemy had its greateſt force, neceſſarily produced the loſſes and misfortunes that marked that gloomy campaign. The poſitions taken were either iſlands or necks of land. In the former the enemy, by the aid of their ſhips, could bring their whole force againſt of General Waſhington's, as ſmall ſtair of Long Iſland; and latter, he might be ſhut up as bottom of a bay. This had been the caſe at New York, ar was in part; it was actually th at Fort Waſhington; and it have been the caſe at Fort General Greene had not move cipitately off, leaving every behind, and by gaining Hack bridge, got out of the bay of I neck. How far Mr. Waſhing general, is blameable for theſe n I am not undertaking to dete but they are evidently defe military geography. The ſm ſkirmiſhes at the cloſe of the ca (matters that would ſcarcely be in a better ſtate or things) ma brilliant exploits of General W ton's ſeven campaigns. No we ſee ſo much puſilanimity *preſident*, when we ſee ſo little prize in the *general*.

" The campaign of 1777 famous, not by any thing on t of General Waſhington, but capture of General Burgoyne army under his command, northern army, at Saratoga, General Gates. So totally diſti unconnected were the two ar Waſhington and Gates, and pendent was the latter of the a of the nominal commander i that the two generals did much as correſpond, and it w by a letter of General (ſince nor) Clinton, that General W ton was informed of that event Britiſh took poſſeſſion of Phila this year, which they evacua next, juſt time enough to ſav heavy baggage and fleet of tra from capture by the French D'Eſtaing, who arrived at the of the Delaware ſoon after.

" The capture of Burgoyn an eclat in Europe to the A arms, and facilitated the allian France. The eclat, howeve not kept up by any thing on of General Waſhington. Th unfortunate languor that mar entrance into the field, co always. Diſcontent began to prevail againſt him, and was formed in Congreſs, while at York Town, in Penſylvan

him from the command of
The hope, however, of
ies, the news of the alliance
nce, and the unwillingneſs of
diſcontent, diſſipated the

ing was done in the cam-
1778, 1779, 1780, in the
e General Waſhington com-
except the taking Stony
General Wayne. The
ſtates, in the mean time,
rrun by the enemy. They
rwards recovered by Gene-
e, who had, in a very great
created the army that accom-
hat recovery. In all this
Waſhington had no ſhare.
n ſyſtem of war, followed by
an now to unfold itſelf with
ils; for what is Fabian war
Fabian means to ſupport it?
nces of Congreſs, depend-
lly on emiſſions of paper
vere exhauſted. Its credit
. The continental treaſury
ble to pay the expence of a
of waggons to tranſport the
ſtores to the army, and yet
bject, the eſtabliſhment of the
n, was a thing of remote
The time I am now ſpeak-
in the latter end of the year

his ſituation of things it was
t only expedient, but abſo-
ceſſary, for Congreſs to ſtate
e caſe to its ally. I know
this matter (before it came
greſs, or was known to Gene-
ngton), of its progreſs, and
than I chuſe to ſtate in this
Colonel John Lawrens was
rance, as an envoy extraordi-
this occaſion, and, by a
greement between him and
companied him. We ſailed
ſton in the Alliance frigate,
11, 1781. France had al-
ne much in accepting and
ills drawn by Congreſs, ſhe
called upon to do more.
nt of Colonel Lawrens's miſ-
ſion, with the aid of the venerable miniſter Franklin, was, that France gave in money, as a preſent, ſix millions of livres, and ten millions more as a loan, and agreed to ſend a fleet of not leſs than thirty ſail of the line, at her own expence, as an aid to America. Col. Lawrens and myſelf returned from Breſt the firſt of June following, taking with us two millions and a half of livres (upwards of two hundred thouſand pounds) of the money given, and convoying two ſhips with ſtores

"We arrived at Boſton the twenty-fifth of Auguſt following. De Graſſe arrived with the French fleet in the Cheſapeak at the ſame time, and was afterwards joined by that of Barras, making thirty-one ſail of the line. The money was tranſported in waggons from Boſton to the bank of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Thomas Willing, who has ſince put himſelf at the head of the liſt of petitioners in favour of the Britiſh treaty, was then preſident. And it was by the aid of this money, of this fleet, and of Rochambeau's army, that Cornwallis was taken, the laurels of which have been unjuſtly given to Mr. Waſhington. His merit in that affair was no more than that of any other American officer." *P.* 54.

"This is the ground upon which America now ſtands.—All the rights of commerce and navigation are to begin anew, and that with loſs of character to begin with. If there is ſenſe enough left in the heart, to call a bluſh into the cheek, the Waſhington adminiſtration muſt be aſhamed to appear.

"And as to you, Sir, treacherous in private friendſhip, (for you have been ſo to me, and that in the day of danger) and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an APOSTATE or an IMPOSTOR? Whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any?"

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*** *Thoſe Articles printed in Capitals are noticed in the preceding Pa*

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'The following account of a Canada gooſe is ſo extraordinary that I am aware it would with difficulty gain credit, was not a whole pariſh able to vouch for the truth of it. The Canada geeſe are not fond of a poultry yard, but are rather of a rambling diſpoſition: one of theſe birds, however, was obſerved to attach itſelf in the ſtrongeſt and moſt affectionate manner to the houſe dog, would never quit the kennel, except for the purpoſe of feeding, when it would return again immediately. It always ſat by the dog, but never preſumed to go into the kennel, except in rainy weather. Whenever the dog barked, the gooſe would cackle and run at the perſon ſhe ſuppoſed the dog barked at, and try to bite him l heels. Sometimes ſhe would at to feed with the dog; but th dog, who treated his faithful c nion rather with indifference, not ſuffer.

"This bird would not go tc with the others at night, unleſs by main force; and when in the ing ſhe was turned into the fiel would never ſtir from the yard but ſit there the whole day, in ſi the dog. At laſt, orders were that ſhe ſhould be no longer mo but ſuffered to accompany the ſhe liked: being thus left to h ſhe ran about the yard with h night; and what is particularly ordinary, and can be atteſted whole pariſh, whenever the dog out of the yard, and ran into t lage, the gooſe always accom him, contriving to keep up wi by the aſſiſtance of her wings, this way of running and flyin lowed him all over the pariſh.

"This extraordinary affect the gooſe towards the dog, whic tinued till his death, two year it was firſt obſerved, is ſuppo have originated from his havin dentally ſaved her from a fox very moment of diſtreſs. Wh dog was ill, the gooſe never him day nor night, not even to and it was apprehended that ſhe have been ſtarved to death, l orders been given for a pan to be ſet every day cloſe to th nel. At this time the gooſe ge ſat in the kennel, and would n fer any one to approach it, exc perſon who brought the dog's own food.—The end of this bird was melancholy; for wh dog died, ſhe would ſtill keep ſion of the kennel, and a new dog being introduced, which, and colour, reſembled that late the poor gooſe was unhappi ceived, and going into the ken uſual, the new inhabitant ſeiz by the throat, and killed her.'

"A ſimilar affection was ol between a cat and a pidgeon years ago, at the houſe of t Robert James, Eſq. of Putney this difference, that it appeare reciprocal. What rendered i extraordinary was, that they we found one day on the wall of t den, and both became dome

r. James's, where they conti-
to be inſeparable companions."
P. 11.

BARNET. — SIR ALEXANDER CUMING.

IR Alexander Comyns, Bart.
ıer in the Charter Houſe, bu-
ug. 28, 1775." He was ſon of
ıder Cuming, of Coulter, cre-
baronet in 1695. It appears by
rnal (in the poſſeſſion of Iſaac
Eſq. of Staples Inn) that he
ed to the law of Scotland, but
luced to quit that profeſſion in
ience of a penſion of 300*l.* per
being aſſigned him by govern-
either, as he intimates, for
s done by his family or ex-
from himſelf. This penſion
ithdrawn in 1721, at the in-
as he ſuggeſts, of Sir Robert
le, who had conceived a pique
his father, for oppoſing him
ament. It is more probable,
was found too viſionary a
r to fulfil what was expected
m. In 1729 he was induced,
dream of Lady Cuming's, to
ke a voyage to America, for
poſe of viſiting the Cherokee
He left England on the 13th
ember, and arrived at Charles
on the 5th of December. On
h of March following, he ſet
the Indians' country, and on
of April, 1730, he was crown-
mander and chief ruler of the
ee nations, in a general meet-
chiefs at Nequiſee, among the
ins: he returned to Charles
on the 13th of April, with ſix
chiefs, and on the 5th of June
at Dover; on the 18th he pre-
the chiefs to George II. at
r, where he laid his crown at
eſty's feet; the chiefs alſo did
laying four ſcalps at the
eet, to ſhew that they were an
tch for their enemies, and five
tails, as emblems of victory.
rcumſtances are confirmed by
ſpapers of that time, which
of the proceedings of the
es whilſt in England, and
them as brought over by
ander Cuming. Their por-
re engraved on a ſingle ſheet.
ander ſays, in his journal, that
was in America, in 1729, he
ich injudicious notions of li-
revail, as were inconſiſtent
with any kind of government, parti-
cularly with their dependance on the
Britiſh nation. This ſuggeſted to him
the idea of eſtabliſhing banks in each
of the provinces dependant on the
Britiſh exchequer, and accountable
to the Britiſh Parliament, as the only
means of ſecuring the dependency of
the colonies. But it was not till 1748
(as it appears) that he laid his plans
before the miniſter, who treated him
as a viſionary enthuſiaſt, which his
journal, indeed, moſt clearly indicates
him to have been. He connected
this ſcheme with the reſtoration of
the Jews, for which he ſuppoſed the
time appointed to be arrived, and
that he himſelf was alluded to in va-
rious paſſages of ſcripture as their de-
liverer. He was not, like a late en-
thuſiaſt, to conduct them to the Holy
Land, but propoſed to take them to
the Cherokee mountains: wild as his
projects were, ſome of the moſt learn-
ed Jews (among whom was Iſaac
Netto, formerly grand rabbi of the
Portugueſe ſynagogue) ſeem to have
given him ſeveral patient hearings
upon the ſubject. When the miniſ-
ter refuſed to liſten to his ſchemes,
he propoſed to open a ſubſcription
himſelf for 500,000*l.* to eſtabliſh pro-
vincial banks in America, and to
ſettle 300,000 Jewiſh families among
the Cherokee mountains. From one
wild project he proceeded to another,
and being already deſperately involved
in debt, he turned his thoughts to al-
chymy, and began to try experiments
on the tranſmutation of metal. He was
ſupported principally by the contri-
butions of his friends, till at length,
in 1766, Archbiſhop Secker appointed
him one of the penſioners of the
Charter Houſe, where he died at a
very advanced age." *P.* 20.

ROMFORD.—SIR ANTHONY COKE.

"ON the eaſt wall, (in Romford
chapel) near Sir Anthony Coke's mo-
nument, is a tablet with the follow-
ing inſcription:

'An epitaph upon the death of the
Right Worſhipful Sir Anthony Coke,
knight, who died the 11th day of
June, 1576.

'You learned men, and ſuch as learn-
ing love,
Vouchſafe to read this rude un-
learned verſe;
For ſtones are doombe, and yet, for
manne's behove,

God lends them tongues ſometymes
for to rehearſe
Such wordes of worthe as worthieſt
wittes may pearſe;
Yea ſtones (oftymes) when bloode and
bones be rott,
Do blaſe the brute which ells mighte
be forgott:
And in that heape of carved ſtones
dothe lye
A worthy knighte, whoſe life, in
learning ledd,
Did make his name to mounte above
the ſkie.
With ſacred ſkill unto a king he
redd,
Whoſe towarde youthe his famouſe
praiſes ſpredde;
And he therefore to courtly life was
called,
Who more deſyred in ſtudy to be
ſtalled.
Philoſophy had taughte his learned
mynde
To ſtand content with contrye quyet
lyfe;
Wherein he dwelt as one that was
aſſynde
To guarde the ſame from ſundry
ſtorms of ſtryfe:
And but when perſecuting rage was
ryfe,
His helping hand did never fail to
ſtay
His contrye's ſtaffe, but held it up
alway.
No highe advance, nor office of avayle,
Could tempte his thoughtes to row
beyonde his reache;
By broont of bookes he only did aſ-
ſayle
The forte of fame whereto he made
his breache.
With tyre of trewthe, which God's
goode word dothe teache,
The wreathe he woone was dewe for
his degree;
He neyther roſe by ryche rewarde nor
fee.
And yet although he bare his ſayles
ſo lowe,
The gales of grace did ſpread his
courſe ſo faſte,
That in his lyfe he did righte well
beſtowe
His children, all before their pryme
was paſte,
And linckte them ſo as they be lyke
to laſte.
What ſhould I ſay, but only this in
ſumme—
Beatus hic qui timet dominum?
That only ſkill, that learninge
the belle,
And of that ſkill I thought
ſtone) to treate;
That ſuch as lyke to uſe thei
inge well
Mighte reade theis lynes, an
with oft repeate,
Howe here on earthe his gy
God is great,
Which can employ his learn
the beſt:
So did this knighte whiche h
me dothe reſte."

Note,

BECKENHAM.—THE GYP
"MARGARET Finch,
Oct. 24, 1740." This ren
perſon lived to the age of 10
She was one of the people call
ſies, and had the title of thei
After travelling over various
the kingdom, during the grea
of a century, ſhe ſettled at N
whither her great age, and t
of her fortune-telling, attrac
merous viſitors. From a habi
ting on the ground, with h
reſting upon her knees, the
length became ſo contracted
could not riſe from that poſt
ter her death, they were ob
encloſe her body in a deep
box. Her funeral was atte
two mourning coaches; a ſerm
preached upon the occaſion,
great concourſe of people
the ceremony. There is an e
portrait of Margaret Finch,
drawing made in 1739. Her
adorns the ſign-poſt of a houſe
lic entertainment in Norwoo
the Gypſy Houſe. In an a
cottage lives an old woman,
daughter of *Queen* Margaret,
herits her title. She is niece
Bridget, who was buried at
in 1768. Her rank ſeems to b
titular; I do not find that th
pay her any particular reſp
that ſhe differs in any othe
than that of being a houſehol
the reſt of her tribe. A few
facts relating to this extraordi
of people, who are ſcatte
moſt parts of Europe, Aſia, a
rica, will, it is preſumed, nc
acceptable in this place to my
The gypſies are called, on m
of the continent, *cingari*, or
the Spaniards call them *gita*

rtain when they firſt appeared in
e; but mention is made of them
ngary and Germany ſo early as
ar 1417. Within ten years af-
ds, we hear of them in France,
rland, and Italy. The date of
rrival in England is more un-
; it is moſt probable, that it
t till near a century afterwards.
year 1530, they are thus ſpoken
he penal ſtatutes: 'Foraſmuch
fore this time divers and many
ndiſh people, calling themſelves
ptians, uſing no craft nor feat
erchandize, have come into
realm, and gone from ſhire to
, and place to place, in great
any, and uſed great ſubtil and
y means to deceive the people;
ing them in hand that they, by
iſtry, could tell men's and wo-
's fortunes; and ſo, many times,
raft and ſubtilty, have deceived
people of their money; and
have committed many heinous
ies and robberies, to the great
and deceit of the people they
come among,' &c. This is
eamble to an act, by which the
s were ordered to quit the realm
heavy penalties. Two ſubſe-
acts, paſſed in 1555 and 1563,
it death for them to remain in
gdom; and it remains on re-
that thirteen were executed un-
eſe acts, at the aſſizes for the
y of Suffolk, a few years before
ſtoration. It was not till about
ar 1783 that they were repeal-
The gypſies were expelled in
e in 1560, and in Spain in 1591;
does not appear that they have
extirpated in any country. Their
tive numbers, in every quarter
globe, have been calculated at
100,000. They are moſt nume-
n Aſia, and in the northern parts
rope. Various have been the
ns relating to their origin. That
ame from Egypt has been the
prevalent: this opinion (which
rocured them here the name of
s, and in Spain that of *gitanos*)
from ſome of the firſt who ar-
in Europe, pretending that they
from that country; which they
perhaps, to heighten their re-
on for ſkill in palmiſtry and the
ſciences. It is now, I believe,
generally agreed, that they
originally from Hindoſtan; ſince
language ſo far coincides with
the Hindoſtanic, that even now, after
a lapſe of more than three centuries,
during which they have been diſperſed
in various foreign countries, nearly
one-half of their words are preciſely
thoſe of Hindoſtan; and ſcarcely any
variation is to be found in vocabularies
procured from the gypſies in Turkey,
Hungary, Germany, and thoſe in Eng-
land. Their manners, for the moſt
part, coincide, as well as their lan-
guage, in every quarter of the globe
where they are found; being the ſame
idle, wandering ſet of beings, and
ſeldom poſſeſſing any oſtenſible mode
of livelihood, except that of fortune-
telling. Their religion is always that
of the country in which they reſide;
and though they are no great frequen-
ters either of moſques or churches,
they generally conform to rites and
ceremonies as they find them eſta-
bliſhed. Upon the whole, we may
certainly, as Grellman ſays, 'regard
'the gypſies as a ſingular phenomenon
'in Europe: for the ſpace of be-
'tween three and four hundred years,
'they have gone wandering about like
'pilgrims and ſtrangers, yet neither
'time nor example has made in them
'any alteration; they remain ever,
'and every where, what their fathers
'were; Africa makes them no black-
'er, nor does Europe make them
'whiter.'" *P.* 301.

ELTHAM. — THE ANCIENT OFFICE OF A MIDWIFE.

"EXTRACTS from the form of a midwife's oath in Biſhop Bonner's regiſter: 'Ye ſhall mother cauſe ne 'ſuffer any woman to nayme or put 'other father to the chylde but only 'hym that ys the verey father in dede 'thereof.—Item, Ye ſhall not ſuffre 'any woman to pretend, fayne, or 'ſurmyſe herſelf to be delyvered of 'chylde, which is not in dede, no-'ther to name any other woman's 'chylde for her owne. — Item, Ye 'ſhall not ſuffre any chylde to be 'murdered or maymed, or otherwiſe 'hurtyde, as nygh as ye may.—Item, 'Ye ſhall not in anywyſe uſe or ex-'erciſe anye manner of wychecrafte, 'charmes, ſorcerye, invocations, or 'other prayers than may ſtand with 'Godde's lawes and the kynge's!— 'Item, Ye ſhall have perfectly the 'woordes appoynted for baptyſme 'of chyldren, and uſe noone other 'but the ſame that ys to ſay: 'I

'cry-

'cryſteyn thee, N.' &c.—Item, when 'of neceſſitie ye ſhall chryſtyn any 'chylde, ye ſhall uſe pure and cleane 'water, nether mixte with roſe wa-'ter, damaſke water, or otherwiſe 'altered or confected.—Item, That 'ye ſhall not ynforce any woman, by 'paynes or any other ungodly wayes 'or meanes, to give you more or 'greater reward for bryngyng her a 'bedde than ſhe would otherwiſe doo. '—Item, Ye ſhall never conſent nor 'agree that any woman be delyvered 'ſecretely, but in the preſence of two 'or three honeſt women, and that 'there be two or three lyghtes, if 'ſhe do travell by nyght.—Item, If 'eny chylde be dead borne, ye ſhall 'ſee yt buried in ſuch ſecrete place as 'nother hogge, nor dogge, nor any 'other beaſt, may come to yt; and 'ye ſhall not ſuffer eny ſuch chylde 'to be caſt into the jaks, or yn eny 'other inconvenient or unhoneſt 'place.' All midwives were to be licenſed and ſworn by the Biſhop of Weſtminſter. Regiſt. London. Bonner, f. 253, b." *P.* 409.

GREENWICH.—THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

"SOME years after the reſtoration, King Charles II. (anno 1675) pulled down the old tower, and founded on its ſite a royal obſervatory. The foundation owed its origin to the following circumſtance: Monſieur de St. Pierre, a Frenchman, who came to London in 1675, having demanded a reward from King Charles II. for his diſcovery of a method of finding the longitude by the moon's diſtance from a ſtar, a commiſſion was appointed to examine into his pretenſions. Mr. Flamſteed, who was appointed one of the commiſſioners, furniſhed St. Pierre with certain *data* of obſervation by which to calculate the longitude of a given place. This he was unable to do; but excuſed himſelf, by aſſerting, that the *data* were falſe; viz. Flamſteed contended that they were true, but allowed that nothing certain could be deduced from them, for want of more exact tables of the moon, and more correct places of the fixed ſtars, than Tycho's obſervations, made with plain ſight, afforded. This being made known to the king, he declared, that his pilots and ſailors ſhould not want ſuch an aſſiſtance: he reſolved, therefore, to found an obſervatory, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the motions of the moon, and the places of the fixed ſtars, as a means of diſcovering that great *deſideratum*, the longitude at ſea; and Flamſteed, who was recommended to his majeſty by Sir Jonas Moor, was appointed Aſtronomer Royal. Several places were talked of for the ſite of the obſervatory, as Hyde Park, the Polemical College at Chelſea (now the Hoſpital) &c. Mr. Flamſteed went to ſee Chelſea College, and approved of it; but Sir Chriſtopher Wren having recommended Greenwich Caſtle, that ſituation was preferred. The king allowed 500*l.* in money, towards the building; bricks from Tilbury Fort, where there was a ſpare ſtock, and materials from the caſtle, which was pulled down; promiſing to grant any thing farther that ſhould be neceſſary. The foundation was laid Auguſt 10, 1675, and in the month of Auguſt, the next year, Flamſteed was put in poſſeſſion of the Obſervatory, which, from him, has acquired the name of Flamſteed-houſe. In September he began to make obſervations with a ſextant of ſix feet radius, contrived by himſelf, and ſuch other inſtruments as were then in uſe. He reſided there many years, doing ample juſtice to the royal choice; and ſhewing himſelf ſo eminently qualified for his office that, as has very juſtly been obſerved, he ſeemed born for it. Meanwhile he was walking in an almoſt untrodden path, being one of the firſt who made uſe of teleſcopic ſight: and it was not till 1689 that he had the advantage of a mural quadrant; and even then it was not ſuch as is now in uſe, but one contrived and divided partly by himſelf, without any help but the ſtrength of his own genius. Flamſteed died at Greenwich, December 31, 1719; when he was ſucceeded by Dr. Halley, who was an aſtronomer alſo of great eminence. Finding, upon his appointment, the Obſervatory bare both of inſtruments and furniture, he began immediately to furniſh it anew, and to fix a tranſit inſtrument. A mural quadrant, of eight feet radius, conſtructed under the direction of Graham, was put up at the public expence in 1725. Dr. Halley's obſervations were principally directed to the motions of the moon: he died at the Obſervatory in 1742, aged

and was buried at Lee, near
:h, being ſucceeded as Aſtro-
oyal by Dr. Bradley, whoſe
:s, already before the pub-
juſtly ranked him among the
nomers of the preſent age:
rations, as yet, to the great
: of ſcience, unpubliſhed,
:never they ſhall be brought
afford farther proofs of his
ccuracy. To enter into any
the circumſtances by which
cation has been ſo long re-
ould be foreign to the nature
ork; but my relation to Dr.
vill, perhaps, be regarded as
(when treating of the Royal
ory) for ſaying a few words
to a charge (made by a very
gentleman, who, I doubt
been miſinformed upon the
which cenſures the repreſen-
: the late Aſtronomer Royal
leſs of his fame, and as hav-
an injuſtice to the public, by
ling his obſervations. After
ley's deceaſe, the guardians
ly daughter, then a minor,
that ſhe had a right to any
nich might accrue from her
abours, took poſſeſſion of the
a ſuit being inſtituted againſt
is majeſty's name, for the re-
: theſe papers, as the pro-
the public, they were ad-
r eminent counſel, not to
:heir claim; but in the year
Rev. Samuel Peach having
Dr. Bradley's daughter, and
and being in conſequence
of the right which ſhe might
er father's MS. obſervations,
ſelf, the ſuit being then un-
:d, upon the generoſity of
:nt, and preſented them to
rth, then Chancellor of the
:r, who, being at that time
or alſo of the Univerſity of
gave them to that learned
th a view to their immediate
on. The circumſtances which
e delayed their appearance,
:ther wiſh well to the cauſe of
r feel intereſted in Dr. Brad-
e, muſt join in lamenting.
ar 1750 ſome very valuable
were made to the inſtru-
:he Obſervatory; a new mu-
quadrant, of eight feet ra-
:ranſit inſtrument, of eight
h, and a moveable quadrant,
inches radius, by Bird, an
aſtronomical clock, by Shelton, a Newtonian reflecting teleſcope, of ſix feet, focal length, by Short, &c. Dr. Bradley died on the 13th of July, 1762, at the houſe of his wife's brother, Samuel Peach, Eſq. at Chalford, in Glouceſterſhire, and was buried in the church-yard of Minchinhampton in that county. His immediate ſucceſſor at Greenwich was Nathaniel Bliſs, M. A. who died in 1764; when he was ſucceeded by the preſent Aſtronomer Royal, Nevil Maſkelyne, D. D. who fills that ſituation with great ability: ſince his appointment the Obſervatory has been furniſhed with an excellent achromatic teleſcope of 46 inches focal length, with a treble object-glaſs, together with a divided achromatic object-glaſs micrometer, by Dollond; and the whole apparatus has been much improved by Dollond, Nairne, and Arnold. In 1767 his majeſty iſſued an order that the obſervations made by the Aſtronomer Royal at Greenwich ſhould be publiſhed annually, under the inſpection of the Royal Society. The Obſervatory undergoes a viſitation once a year from the Society." *P.* 455.

GREENWICH. — EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.

"FRANCIS North, ſon of Samuel North, (being born without arms, his hands growing out of his ſhoulders) baptized July 4, 1619."

Extract from the Pariſh Regiſter.

"Several inſtances of ſuch births have occurred, and the wonderful acquirements of perſons thus maimed by nature, have often been the ſubject of public aſtoniſhment, and proved a ſource of gain to themſelves or their relations: Giraldus Cambrenſis ſpeaks of a young woman born without arms, whom he ſaw at Cheſter, in the reign of Henry the Second. He mentions her working very dexterouſly with her needle. (Itin. Cambrenſ. lib. ii. c. 11.) Stow gives an account of a Dutchman born without arms, who, in 1581, exhibited ſurprizing feats of activity in London, ſuch as flouriſhing a rapier, ſhooting an arrow near a mark, &c. (Annals, 4to. p. 1168.) Bulwer, in his Artificial Changling, (p. 302) ſpeaks of John Simons, a native of Berkſhire, born without arms or hands, who could write with his mouth, thread a needle, tie a knot, ſhuffle, cut, and deal

deal a pack of cards, &c. He was ſhown in public 1653. I have a hand-bill of John Sear, a Spaniard, born without arms, ſhown in London, in King William's reign, who profeſſes that he can comb and ſhave himſelf, fill a glaſs, thread a needle, embroider, write ſix ſorts of hands, and play on ſeveral inſtruments of muſic.—Matthew Buchinger, a German, born without arms or legs, who was in England the beginning of this century, wrote a good hand (many ſpecimens of which are extant) and performed ſeveral wonderful feats. He died in 1722, aged 48. Thomas Pinnington, a native of Liverpool, born without legs or arms, performed much the ſame feats as Sear, in 1744, and ſeveral years enſuing; ſince which a Miſs Hawtin, from Coventry, born without arms, and others whoſe names have not been mentioned, have exhibited themſelves at Bartholomew fair and other places. Thomas Inglefield, born without arms or legs, at Hook, in Hampſhire, (anno 1769) died a few years ago in London. He was not publicly ſhown, but got his bread by writing and drawing. There are two portraits of him, one of which was etched by himſelf. There is now living a farmer, at Ditcheat, in Somerſetſhire, born without arms, William Kingſton, of whom frequent mention has been made in the public papers: he ſurpaſſes, according to accounts which ſeem very well atteſted, all that have been yet ſpoken of: he tranſacts all the buſineſs of his farm, can milk his cows, make his hay, catch his horſe, bridle and ſaddle it, dreſs and undreſs himſelf, comb and ſhave, write out his bills, &c. It is ſaid, too, that he is a good boxer, and has been victorious in a pitched battle. He was married a few years ago." *Note, p.* 473.

PRESENT STATE OF POPULATION IN THE PARISHES TREATED OF IN THIS VOLUME.

"THE inhabitants having been numbered in the populous pariſhes of Barking and Weſtham, (which includes Stratford) the average appears to be about five and a half to a houſe; at which proportion the inhabitants of the other pariſhes and hamlets are calculated.

	No. of Houſes.	*No. of Inh.*
Chipping Barnet	220	1
Eaſt Barnet	60	1
Elſtree	50	1
Totteridge	58	1
Waltham Croſs	100	1
Barking	752	4
Chigwell	210	1
Chingford	100	
Eaſtham	150	
Little Ilford	15	
Leyton	380	2
Romford	450	2
Walthamſtow	386	2
Wanſted	150	
Weſtham	1057	5
Woodford	250	1
Beckenham	140	
Bromley	357	1
Charlton	95	
Chiſlehurſt	196	1
Deptford, St. Nicholas	1200	6
Deptford, St. Paul	2400	12
Eltham	240	1
Foot's Cray	23	
Greenwich	1850	9
Hayes	62	
Lee	50	
Lewiſham	530	2
Plumſtead	120	
Eaſt Wickham	34	
Weſt Wickham	70	
Woolwich	1200	6
	12955	71

"The population of the whole ſtrict of 12 miles round Londo thus calculated:

Houſes.		*Inh.*
	In SURREY,	
1815	numbered, and found to contain	1
16246	calculated at 6 to a houſe	9
	In MIDDLESEX,	
2339	numbered, and found to contain	12
37050	calculated at 5 and a half to a houſe	20
	In HERTFORDSHIRE, ESSEX, and KENT,	
1809	numbered, and found to contain	
11140	calculated at 5 and a half to a houſe	6
70405		39

A Treatiſe on the Yellow
, as it appeared in the Iſland
ominica in the Years 1793,
6. To which are added,
vations on the Bilious Re-
it Fever, on Intermittents,
itery, and ſome other Weſt-
Diſeaſes; alſo the Chemical
ſis and Medical Properties
Hot Mineral Waters in the
Iſland. By JAMES CLARK,
. F. R. S. E. and Fellow of
ollege of Phyſicians of Edin-
. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards, pp.
Murray and Highley.

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ated in theſe iſlands, and in
, from natural cauſes.—The
of cure.

2. Of the method of pre-

3. An inquiry into the re-
uſes of this fever at Domi-
d in the other iſlands, and
h America.

E OTHER DISEASES OF THE WEST INDIES.

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nittents.

3. Of the typhus fever and
of cure in the Weſt Indies.
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inflammation, and the me-
cure.

4. Of the dyſentery, and
hod of cure.—General re-
m the method of treatment
commended.

Chap. 5. Of the dry belly-ache.—Of the cure.—Cauſe of the diſeaſe, and a note on the method of ſhifting and curing of new rum.

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EXTRACTS.

HISTORY OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE ISLAND OF DOMINICA.

"BY the prodigious influx of emigrants from the iſland of Martinique to the town of Roſeau in this iſland, about the 10th of June, 1793, the ſtreets and houſes were very much crowded. The number of people who arrived here in the courſe of three days, to avoid the cruelty and perſecution of their countrymen, could not be aſcertained exactly, but it was eſtimated at between three and four thouſand. Theſe people were brought over in ſmall veſſels, expoſed to the weather, and in want of almoſt every neceſſary of life. They were not ſick on their arrival, and this fever had not made its appearance in Martinique when they left it, as many of the moſt reſpectable amongſt them declared to me.

In a few days after their arrival, viz. the 15th of June, this fever firſt broke out, and the firſt victim to it was an Engliſh ſea-faring man, aged about forty, who had only been a

fortnight on the iſland, and had never before been in the Weſt Indies.—Some days after, many of the ſailors on board the ſhips in the road were attacked, and then the unfortunate emigrants were the next ſufferers. From the firſt of July to the firſt of October it was computed that 800 emigrants, including their ſervants and ſlaves, were cut off by this fever; and about 200 Engliſh, including new comers, ſailors, ſoldiers, and negroes, alſo fell victims to it in the ſame ſpace of time. Few new comers eſcaped an attack; and very few of theſe recovered. It ſpared neither age nor ſex among the Europeans and emigrants who arrived; and not only the people of colour from the other iſlands, but the new negros who had been lately imported from the coaſt of Africa, were all attacked with it. I knew a lot of twenty-four fine healthy new negroes all ſeized with this fever about the ſame time, one third of whom died in the courſe of the diſeaſe. The negroes who had been long in the town, or on the iſland, eſcaped; I only recollect one exception, which was in a negro who had undergone very great fatigue, and had been much expoſed to the heat of the ſun during a long journey.

Many emigrants fled from this iſland; but, alas! it was to fall a ſacrifice to the ſame diſeaſe, that now prevailed in every iſland. It appeared a few weeks earlier in Grenada and St. Vincents than it did in this, as we heard afterwards; and to the former it was ſuppoſed to have been brought by a Guinea ſhip with negroes from the iſland of Bulam, on the coaſt of Africa, and was therefore called the Bulam fever. It was a few weeks later before it reached Antigua and the reſt of the Leeward Iſlands; but all partook of its ravages during the autumnal months, and even till the months of December and January following.

During theſe months it alſo raged in Philadelphia, where, in the ſpace of three months only, 4000 citizens were cut off by it. It broke out about the ſame time at Jamaica, and St. Domingo, at the latter of which iſlands the contagion was ſuppoſed to have been brought to the town of Philadelphia.

This fever became leſs violent here in the month of October, and about the beginning of November altogether, which was ſup proceed from the comparat neſs of the weather; but th of ſome American veſſels weeks after, convinced us ſhort reſpite was more owi want of proper ſubjects vitiated atmoſphere to act u to the change of its tem for in a ſhort time all on bo had not been in the W before, were ſeized with it, though the mortality amor was not ſo great as it had many died. This happene cember 1793, and in Jan February 1794. From this the month of July few caſes and moſt of theſe recovered, in the following autumnal m mortality was not near ſo g the former year.

After the 10th Octob when Berville Camp, in Gu ſurrendered, the emigration iſland commenced, and in a f the town of Roſeau was nearl crowded as it had been in J This fever did not appea theſe people until the 10th vember, and although man died, it was by no means ſ before, nor did it laſt more months.

From the middle of Ja July, 1795, it diſappeared; during this autumn only a fe from irregularity of living tacked, and two caſes only in November: ſince which the 12th of June, 1796, w the iſland, not a ſingle ca diſeaſe had occurred. The ſeaſon, however, was the dreaded.

I find from my correſpon this fever has followed nearl courſe in all the Leeward Iſl that it has been rather more v continued longer in this, o haps to the town being crowded by the frequent e of the French from the iſ were ſituated near to us."

THE METHOD OF PREVE

"WHEN the diſeaſe wa frequent, and raged with viole new comers from Europe wer with it in eight or nine d their arrival; ſome were

ht after; of theſe I knew three men from thirteen to fifteen f age, who arrived the ſame the iſland, and were attacked fortnight all about the ſame ie of whom died the fifth day, other two recovered; but of nly attended one, who was by mercury. Many were ed till after a month or ſix reſidence; and I remember ance of a perſon dying of this after he had been nine months Weſt-Indies, and had viſited ſlands. But in general the upon new comers was during month or ſix weeks after their

Officers of the navy and ere rarely attacked during the fatigues of a campaign, and hen expoſed to the violent heat un; but in a few weeks after re relieved from it, and repoſe ed to exceſſive exertion and of mind, very few eſcaped an

Emigrants who had endured atigue in their flight, had lived r nouriſhment, had bad lodg- d little ſleep, and who had harraſſed by the influence of ief, and exceſſive heat, all of are powerful predifpoſing were attacked almoſt to a y in a week or ten days after. this fever prevails, I found one g neceſſary for new comers of uinary temperament and a make, and a cooling purgative xt day; and ordered them to iefly on a vegetable diet and and to avoid the heat of the ſun h as poſſible, and to take ſome laxative medicine frequently the firſt month or ſix weeks. tely my chief dependance was cury: a purge of calomel and as firſt given, and frequently d, or a few grains of calomel iven once or twice a day till the were affected, and a purgative rds; and ſoon after, this courſe newed without confining the , and after this ſome bark was lly ordered every day for a r more. Few could be prevail- n to continue the mercurial long enough, and fewer ſtill w it, but ſuch as did were not d. On the arrival of Europeans, calomel purges in the courſe firſt ten days, with a vegetable nd a moderate uſe of wine, together with bark for ſeveral days after, and the renewal of the calomel purges and bark from time to time, during the firſt two or three months reſidence, was the moſt common method employed to prevent an attack, and it was generally ſucceſsful. It is worthy of remarking, however, that a ſtrong doſe of calomel was commonly given upon the leaſt indiſpoſition or appearance of an attack, and bark in infuſion, or otherwiſe, taken for ſome days after. The officers of his Majeſty's navy and army who have leiſure, and can be prevailed upon, on their arrival, to undergo one or two gentle courſes of mercury, taking a few laxative medicines after, confining themſelves to the moderate uſe of wine, and living chiefly on vegetables and fruits for the firſt two months, may rely almoſt to a certainty on eſcaping this fever. But if the nature of the ſervice requires their exertions immediately, which has generally been the caſe ſince this fever firſt broke out, a few briſk calomel purges as ſoon as poſſible after their arrival, and bark at intervals during the ſervice they may be upon, will generally ſecure them againſt an attack. But as ſoon as the ſervice is over, they ought then to be moſt attentive to prevent an attack, and not to neglect, if poſſible, taking calomel for ſeveral days, and bark afterwards. The ſame plan ought to be followed in regard to the ſailors and troops on theſe iſlands, but this muſt be attended with much difficulty, and I ſhall not preſume to adviſe the medical gentlemen of the navy and army on this head. Their own experience has, no doubt, pointed out to them the readieſt and ſafeſt mode of adminiſtering medicines, and alſo the beſt method of treatment; my intention here being only to recommend, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the liberal uſe of mercury when an opportunity offers, both as a preſervative againſt, and an effectual remedy for this fever; and in the former caſe to fortify the conſtitution by the plentiful exhibition of bark, continued for ſome time, eſpecially after a hard campaign, or great fatigue and expoſure to the exceſſive heat of the ſun. The emigrants could not bear much purging; one doſe of calomel and rhubarb was ſufficient for them, and bark afterwards, renewing the purgative occaſionally. This

method ſecured all againſt an attack, who were under our care on this iſland. Some new comers who eſcaped this fever by the means abovementioned, had ſome months afterwards an attack of the remittent bilious fever, or of an intermittent, neither of which are dangerous diſeaſes when attended to at the beginning, being conſidered here as only a ſeaſoning to the climate." *Chap.* 2.

XXVI. The Hiſtory of Greece. By WILLIAM MITFORD, Eſq. vol. 3. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards, pp. 539. *Cadell and Davies.*

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Chap. 27. Affairs of Greece the elevation of Thebes by the of Leuctra, to the failure o attempt to extend the Theba premacy over Greece, through port from Perſia.

Chap. 28. Affairs of Greece the failure of the attempt to eſt the ſupremacy of Thebes ov the Grecian republics, throug ſupport of Perſia, till the dep together of the ariſtocratical a mocratical intereſts, and the d tion of the ancient ſyſtem of G confederacy through the event battle of Mantineia.

*** The preceding volun the work being without the li our obſervation, we have ſimpl ed the general contents of this, out deſcribing the author's and arrangements, or detaili narrative the ſubdiviſions of chapter. A very ample tal contents is prefixed to the volu

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EXTRACTS.

ENORMITIES OF THE COUNC THIRTY AT ATHENS.

« SUCH were the circumſtar which the council of Thirty e with abſolute authority, upo adminiſtration of the affairs of A Whether by appointment of the dæmonians, or by election council itſelf, Critias preſided; by every advantage of birth, fo connection, education, and t pointed out for the arduous ſitu His paternal great grandfath brother of the great lawgiver and, what ſhould have been a mo advantage, he had been himſelf gent hearer of Socrates. B Athenian democracy denying e ſecurity, not only incited ar and avarice, but ſ incited the p nobility and wealth.

3 « Xen

nophon deſcribes Critias, whom
w well as his fellow diſciple,
his illuſtrious birth and large
nce, elated with the early
n of power and influence
e court and adulation enſuing,
en ſoured by a baniſhment
ıe had ſuffered from a decree
eople. Henceforward Critias
:d a vehement averſion to the
cauſe, and his pride and am-
ecame ſtimulated by indigna-
l revenge.

t among the members of this
the man moſt diſtinguiſhed in
ice and in party meaſures,
ıeramenes, ſon of Agnon,
ve have already ſeen a leader
revolution which aboliſhed,
another which reſtored, the
nty of the popular aſſembly.
aged now in this third revolu-
ıder the patronage of Lacedæ-
ith a diſpoſition and views
liffering from thoſe of Critias.
ıily, though noble, had been
. His father, Agnon, foun-
Amphipolis, had been a diſ-
ed favourite of the people;
owever Theramenes himſelf
vith all reaſonable men, diſ-
ſovereignty of the multitude,
eſſing an inherited family in-
nong the people, and talents
vate it, he loved popularity.
rming the government, there-
was not his purpoſe to op-
e people. He ſeems rather to
opoſed to reſtore, under ſanc-
the ſtronger means now poſ-
y the Thirty, that mixed go-
ıt which, upon the overthrow
our hundred, he had framed,
ld not ſupport, and which we
highly commended, but ſo
plained, by Thucydides.
ſcheme of Critias, not alto-
ıew in Greece, was, however,
had not been executed, nor
attempted, upon ſo extenſive

The habit of having all
ıs offices performed by ſlaves,
conceive that the exiſtence of
:r order of freemen might be
d with, and made that poſ-
ıd even obvious in Greece,
n modern Europe could nei-
: executed, nor ſcarcely be
d. Critias would allow no
of popular folly and inſolence
r: he would remove as far as
the danger of having the de-
mocratical law of treaſon reſtored, and
put in execution againſt himſelf. He
would abandon all hope of the glory
of preſiding over a powerful indepen
dent ſtate, to have eaſe and affluence
in a ſubordinate command. He pro-
poſed, therefore, under the protecting
authority of Lacedæmon, to be lord
of Athens; he would make the city
and its whole territory the private
property of himſelf and a few aſſoci-
ates, allowing no more of the Athenian
people to remain within the country,
than with Lacedæmonian aſſiſtance
might be held in complete ſubſer-
viency.

"With theſe extravagant and ne-
farious views, which it could not be
prudent immediately to declare, Cri-
tias in the outſet courted Theramenes,
and there was, for a ſhort time, the
appearance of perfect harmony be-
tween them. Soon, however, dif-
ferences aroſe, but ſtill Critias main-
tained a ſhow of deference for his
colleague. Meanwhile, amongſt the
reſt of the Thirty he made his party
ſecure. No eminence of character
there moved his envy; no ſuperior
talents excited his apprehenſion; no
firmneſs of principle thwarted his pur-
poſes. Concert then being eſtabliſhed
among them, the abilities, and, yet
more, the popularity of Theramenes
became ſuſpicious to all. For ſecurity
againſt their effects, it was reſolved to
ſolicit an armed force from Lace-
dæmon. Theramenes, not yet aware
that he was himſelf the object, in
vain remonſtrated; the reſolution
paſſed, and Æſchines and Ariſtoteles,
two of the Thirty, were deputed to
Sparta, authoriſed to engage for pay
from the Athenian treaſury for the
troops deſired. A force for holding
Athens in obedience, and to be paid
for doing ſo, was not likely to be
denied. A body of Lacedæmonians
was ſent, and Callibius, their com-
mander, with the title of Harmoſt,
(regulator,) which the Lacedæmonians
affected for thoſe to whom they
committed really the command, as
governors, of Grecian cities, took
his reſidence in the citadel of Athens,
with the troops as its garriſon.

"Confident now of means to over-
bear oppoſition, Critias no longer kept
meaſures with any, whether of the
democratic or oligarchal intereſt,
whom he ſuſpected of inclination,
with power to thwart his deſigns:

but

but he began to conſider ſome of the oligarchal party, whom it was in the general policy of Lacedæmon to raiſe to power, as more dangerous opponents than any in the democratical intereſt, now ſufficiently depreſſed. From the firſt arrival of the Lacedæmonians, he was ſedulous in attention to the harmoſt; and by the ſhow of much deference, obtained the effectual command of him. Under the pretence, and perhaps in the belief, that the intereſt of Lacedæmon required, Callibius iſſued orders, as Critias inſtigated, and the Lacedæmonian ſoldiers were employed to apprehend whom the Thirty denounced. Proſecution was no longer confined to ſycophants and men notoriouſly turbulent and infamous, but extended to characters the moſt irreproachable. Some forms of legal proceſs were obſerved, and thoſe of the old conſtitution were moſtly retained; but whomſoever the Thirty accuſed, the obſequious council never failed to condemn, and deliver to the executioner.

"Such proceedings excited aſtoniſhment with alarm among all ranks; what could be the motive, and where the end of them, and what the form of government at length to be eſtabliſhed, were the anxious ſubjects of general wonder and inquiry. Theramenes himſelf, ſurpriſed as diſſatisfied, while Critias yet maintained a decent exterior towards him, remonſtrated among his colleagues on the impolicy of their meaſures: 'Without ſome party among the people,' he ſaid, 'no oligarchy could ſtand; 'and alarm and offence were now 'extended to all parties.' The admonition was taken, but not as Theramenes intended. Nothing the Thirty ſo much ſtill feared as the popularity of Theramenes himſelf. To obviate its efficacy, they haſtened the publication of a catalogue of three thouſand citizens of their own ſelection, who ſhould partake of the ſovereign power in common aſſembly, and be competent for magiſtracy. All other Athenians were reduced to the condition of ſubjects, not to the three thouſand only, but to the Thirty, whoſe ſovereignty over them was declared abſolute.

"Theramenes again remonſtrated: Their faith was pledged,' he ſaid, by their former declarations, that all 'thoſe, and only thoſe, ſhould ſhare 'in the government, whoſe education 'might give the neceſſary knowledge, and whoſe property would 'afford means to allot leiſure to its 'functions. Pay for attending the 'general aſſembly to the courts of 'juſtice, it had been agreed, ſhould 'no longer be allowed. But three 'thouſand men, as if there were ſome 'virtue in the number, had been 'arbitrarily choſen, without any attention to the propoſed qualifications, and all other Athenians were 'as arbitrarily deprived of the rights 'of citizens. The imprudence was 'equal to the juſtice of the meaſure; 'violence only could ſupport it; and 'the force of thoſe who were to command was inferior to that of thoſe 'who were to be held in ſubſerviency.' This admonition alſo was taken, but, like the former, very differently from the monitor's intention. A review of arms was ordered; of the three thouſand in one place; of the other citizens in another. The avenues to the latter were occupied by the confidential adherents of the Thirty, ſupported by the Lacedæmonian troops. The arms of the citizens not of the catalogue were taken from them as they paſſed, and being carried to the temple of Minerva in the citadel, were committed to the care of the Lacedæmonian garriſon.

"Effectual oppoſition being thus obviated, the Thirty proceeded with a ſhameleſſneſs in crime, for which, after all we have ſeen of crime in Grecian hiſtory, could he be ſuſpected of partiality for the democratical cauſe, we ſhould with difficulty believe the expreſs teſtimony even of Xenophon. The credit of his account, however, ſtrong as his authority is, does not reſt on his ſingle authority. We find it ſupported by two other cotemporary writers; one his decided adverſary in politics, the other no way his friend—Lyſias and Plato. From their united evidence we learn, that the moſt abominable policy guided the meaſures now purſued: revenge and avarice had their full ſway: many ſuffered death for private enmities; many merely for their wealth. Every eminent man was either to be deſtroyed or gained; but as means were wanting to attach a ſufficient number by favours, the infernal expedient was practiſed

of forcing men to a com-
fintereſt through a participation
. Driven by terror to execute
al orders, they became in-
in the ſame guilt, and ob-
to the ſame reſentment, and
r's and that of the Thirty be-
ommon cauſe.
id numerous enormities, the
three men, the moſt eminent
commonwealth, and all no-
attached to the oligarchal
particularly excited general
and alarm. Of Niceratus,
the rich and worthy Nicias,
iſhed at Syracuſe, it was ſaid,
inherited the ariſtocratical
neither father nor ſon, by
action or word, having ever
l democracy. The able ad-
powerful eloquence of Anti-
d ſerved ſo many individuals,
he free expenditure of his
fortune in public ſervice dur-
war, had acquired him ſuch
n for public ſpirit, that he
favour with all parties;
his whole political conduct
directed to promote ariſto-
Leon of Salamis, amid the
ce and crimes of his age and
had been eminent for his
's life. The monſter Critias
l to involve his maſter, So-
the odium of the execution
ccellent a man. A meſſage
e Thirty required the attend-
Socrates, with four others.
himſelf gave the order for
go to Salamis, to apprehend
nd bring him to Athens.
ler, knowing its purpoſe, and
it contrary to law, Socrates
d. The other four, leſs
us or leſs courageous, per-
it. To be apprehended and
condemned were nearly the
ing; and Leon, Niceratus,
iphon, were all delivered over
ecutioner.
merous as the executions of
of property had been, the
ion iſſuing did not ſuffice to
he deficiencies of the public
, ſo curtailed by the event of
, and to furniſh the rewards
by the forward adherents
Thirty. Money was wanting
the Lacedæmonian troops in
el. The Metics were thought
reſource. They had much
among them; and the op-
preſſion, which had been ſucceſsfully
dared againſt the firſt of the Athenians,
might be exerciſed, it was hoped,
againſt aliens with leſs noiſe, and no
hazard. Some ſymptoms of diſaffec-
tion towards the ruling powers were
made the pretence, and it was re-
ſolved to accuſe eight of the richeſt,
to whom, as a blind, were added two
in indigent circumſtances.

" The orator Lyſias, from whom
we have the detail, was of the order
of Metics, and among the ſufferers.
His father, Cephalus, was a Syracuſan,
whom faction in his own city had
driven to migrate, with a large for-
tune, to Attica, when the able ad-
miniſtration of Pericles, in aid of
what remained of Solon's laws, made
Attica the moſt deſirable reſidence in
Greece. He had enjoyed the friend-
ſhip of Pericles, and of Socrates, and
his houſe in Piræus is the ſuppoſed
ſcene of thoſe dialogues, ſo celebrated
under the title of Plato's republic.
Lyſias had gone a boy to Italy, with
the hiſtorian Herodotus, when, under
the patronage of Pericles, the colony
of Thurium was ſettled on the ruins
of Sybaris. There he had lived above
thirty years, when, by the defeat in
Sicily, the Athenian intereſt in thoſe
parts was overthrown, and Thurium
was no longer a ſafe reſidence for
men of property, who would not ac-
cept, or could not obtain Lacedæ-
monian protection. Lyſias, collect-
ing whatever he could carry, returned
to Athens, where, a partnerſhip with
Polemarchus, his brother, a manufac-
tory of ſhields, in which above a
hundred ſlaves were employed, ſtill
gave him affluence.

" He was, as he relates, entertain-
ing ſome ſtrangers at ſupper, when
ſome of the Thirty entered, command-
ed his gueſts to withdraw, and himſelf
to remain their priſoner. Committing
him then to the care of Peiſon, one of
their number, they proceeded to take
account of his effects, of which the
ſlaves were a principal part. Mean-
while Lyſias, apprehending his life
to be in danger, tampered with his
keeper, and, for a bribe of a talent,
obtained a promiſe of ſafety; but, to
pay the money, being obliged to open
a cheſt, in which were more than three
talents, about ſeven hundred pounds
ſterling, in ſilver, with Cyzicenes and
Darics, the gold coins then moſt
current in Greece, to the amount of
near

near five hundred more, Peiſon ſeized the whole. Remonſtrance was vain, but the admonition was ſalutary to Lyſias. From a houſe to which he had been conducted as a place of ſecurity, while the Thirty were ſtill occupied in pillage, he found means to eſcape, and haſtening to Piræus, proceeded thence by ſea to Megara. His brother, Polemarchus, leſs provident or leſs fortunate, being carried to the common priſon, was, without trial, in purſuance of a ſimple order of the Thirty, executed in the Athenian manner, by a draught of hemlock. All the property of both was confiſcated. Melobius, one of the Thirty, with his own hands tore from the wife of Polemarchus the golden ear-rings ſhe wore. The body was not denied to his friends for burial, it would have been bootleſs impiety; but clothes for it, ſolicited from his large wardrobe, and an apartment in one of the three houſes which the family had poſſeſſed, were refuſed.

"Such are the circumſtances related by Lyſias himſelf. We ſhall receive the account with caution, as from an orator, famed for the talent of giving falſehood the air of truth, and, on this occaſion, not merely pleaded a cauſe, but the cauſe of his own revenge, and avowing his purpoſe to inflame the multitude who were to judge it. The teſtimony of Xenophon, however, ſeems to ſhow, that the whole detail might be nearly true. Had not the conduct of ſome of the Thirty been marked with peculiar atrocity in this tranſaction, had there not been ſomething in it particularly ſhocking to the feelings and prejudices of the Athenian people, Theramenes would ſcarcely have taken up the proceedings againſt Metics, rather than thoſe againſt citizens, for the ground of encreaſed vehemence in oppoſition to his colleagues. He now arraigned their conduct in a manner that gave them ſerious alarm. It was evident that their ſafety and his were become incompatible, and they reſolved that he ſhould himſelf be the next proſecuted.

"The council of judicature, though thus far obſequious to the views of the Thirty, was not yet duly prepared to be the inſtrument of their purpoſe againſt Theramenes. Nevertheleſs, they determined to make it their inſtrument for his deſtruction. Some of the members they could command; they endeavoured to perſua to alarm others. Matters ranged with thoſe in whom t beſt confide: the council moned: a body of men with arms ſurrounded the hall; t attended, and Theramenes place among them; when riſing, in a ſet ſpeech accuſe treaſon againſt the exiſting ment. Stating no facts amo treaſon by any known law, h rather as a conſpirator to hi plices, than a public accuſer court of juſtice; contending the ground of public law, bu venience only to the party, accuſed ſhould be capitally co

"Theramenes, eloquent, a tiſed in thoſe difficult and d ſituations which require, wi mind, the readieſt exertion powers, ably adapted his d the exiſting circumſtances. aſſerted, as before a juſt ju the right and the duty of a pu in his place in council. to de ſupport by argument his o public matters, (which alm had been imputed to him) would be at leaſt uſeleſs, and injurious. He therefore himſelf rather to the fears ings, than to the conſcience a of his judges; and he ſo dem the expediency of the meaſu he had always recommended, only the iniquity, but the d thoſe purſued by Critias, tha poſed a majority of the coun favour.

"The moment was critical was aware that his own ru now ſcarcely fail to follow carriage of his purpoſe againſ menes. After ſhort comm with the Thirty, he went directed his armed attendants themſelves. Returning ther dreſſed the council thus: 'I 'a duty of my ſtation, (he w 'dent of the Thirty) to prev 'acting under me in the ad 'tion from being deceived o 'I ſhall therefore take upo 'to do what the preſent er 'requires.' The crowd at yc 'have declared they will 'under the acquittal of one 'known purpoſe is the overt 'the oligarchy. In the new 'is enacted, that the citizen

'catalogue ſhall be liable to capital 'punishment only from the judgment 'of the council; but over all others 'the authority of the Thirty is abſo-'lute. I therefore, confident of your 'unanimous approbation, ſtrike the 'name of Theramenes from the cata-'logue, and we, the Thirty, condemn 'him to death.'

"To Athenians, familiar under their democracy with the moſt anomalous and tyrannical meaſures of government, theſe proceedings were not aſtoniſhing and ſhocking, as they would be among thoſe accuſtomed to the better political order of Europe, and eſpecially of England. No oppoſition was made to them, either among the Thirty, or by the council. Theramenes ſaw that his deſtruction was reſolved, and inſtantly had recourſe to what alone ſeemed to afford a chance of ſafety. He ſprang to the altar (for among the Greeks every council hall had its altar), and thence claimed the protection of a law ſo lately made, which Critias was propoſing ſo groſsly to violate. 'As for 'this altar,' he ſaid, 'I know its 'ſacredneſs will not protect me; but 'I will at leaſt ſhow, that the impiety 'of thoſe men is equal to their in-'juſtice. Yet I cannot but wonder 'that you, counſellors, men of rank 'and high worth, will not aſſert your 'own cauſe: for the name of any 'of you may be eraſed from the cata-'logue with as little ceremony as 'mine.'

"The herald of the Thirty had been diſpatched to command the attendance of thoſe high officers of juſtice called the Eleven, who were already gained to the views of Critias. They entered the council-hall with their uſual attendants, while Theramenes was ſtill ſpeaking from the altar. Critias immediately told them that Theramenes had been condemned to death according to law, and commanded them to do what in conſequence became their duty. In vain Theramenes alledged illegality and impiety. The council, awed by thoſe around the hall, now known to be armed, was paſſive, while Satyrus, a man of ability, verſed in high office and leading ſituations, but whom Xenophon deſcribes as the moſt profligate as well as the moſt daring of the Eleven, ſet the example for laying hands on Theramenes, dragged him from the altar, and hurried him away to the priſon. Daringly, or perhaps incautiouſly, as the neareſt way, he paſſed through the agora. Theramenes, with exerted voice, endeavoured to excite the people in his favour. Exaſperated by this, 'If you ſpeak 'again,' ſaid Satyrus, 'I will make 'you groan.'—'And had I ſaid no-'thing,' replied Theramenes, 'ſhould 'I eſcape groaning?' The people, however, prepared to fear, and not to reſiſt, made no ſtir. In the priſon, the deadly potion being brought, Theramenes drank it with a ſerene countenance, and then, tinkling the cup (the Grecian cuſtom at banquets in paſſing the cup to another), as a remaining drop fell, 'This libation,' he ſaid, 'is for the worthy Critias.' 'Such particulars,' ſays the cotemporary hiſtorian, 'are, I am aware, of 'little worth in themſelves, yet what 'they prove of Theramenes I think 'deſerving admiration, that neither 'readineſs nor pleaſantry forſook him, 'even with immediate death impend-'ing." *P.* 28.

XXVII. *Poems*, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Author of Joan of Arc, an Epic Poem. 12mo. 5s. pp. 220. Printed for *Joſeph Cottle*, Briſtol; *Robinſons*, London.

INTRODUCTORY SONNET.

"WITH way-worn feet, a pilgrim woe-begone,
Life's upward road I journey'd many a day,
And hymning many a ſad yet ſoothing lay,
Beguil'd my wand'ring with the charms of ſong.
Lonely my heart, and rugged was my way,
Yet often pluck'd I, as I paſs'd along,
The wild and ſimple flowers of poeſy,
And as beſeem'd the wayward fancy's child,
Entwin'd each random weed that pleas'd mine eye.
Accept the wreath, BELOVED! it is wild,
And rudely garlanded: yet ſcorn not thou,

The humble offering, where the ſad
rue weaves
Mid gayer flowers its intermingled
leaves,
And I have twin'd the myrtle for
thy brow."

ADVERTISEMENT.

"I have collected in this volume the productions of very diſtant periods. The lyric pieces were written in earlier youth. I now think the Ode the moſt worthleſs ſpecies of compoſition, as well as the moſt difficult, and ſhould never again attempt it, even if my future purſuits were ſuch as allowed leiſure for poetry. The poems addreſſed to the heart and the underſtanding are thoſe of my maturer judgement. The inſcriptions will be found to differ from the Greek ſimplicity of Akenſide's in the point that generally concludes them. The Sonnets were written firſt, or I would have adopted a different title, and avoided the ſhackle of rhyme, and the confinement to fourteen lines."

CONTENTS.

The triumph of woman, taken from the 1ſt book of Eſdras: inſcribed to Mary Woolſtonecraft.—Seven Sonnets on the Slave Trade.—To my own miniature Picture.—The Pauper's Funeral.—Ode written on the 1ſt of January.—Eight Inſcriptions adapted for remarkable Places and Events.—Two Birth-day Odes.—Four Botany Bay Eclogues.—Ten Sonnets on various Subjects.—Sappho, a Monodrama.—Ode, written on the 1ſt of December.—Written on Sunday Morning.—On the Death of a favourite old Spaniel.—To Contemplation.—To Horror.—The Soldier's Wife.—The Widow.—The Chapel Bell.—The Race of Banquo.—Muſings on a Landſcape of Gaſpar Pouſſin.—Mary, a Ballad founded on Fact.—Donica, from a traditionary Tale in Finland.—Rudiger, a Ballad taken from a German Tradition.

EXTRACTS

MARY: THE MAID OF T

The Story of the following related to me when a Schoolb which had really happened in England. I have adopted Mr. Lewis's Alonzo and Ime deſervedly popular.

1.

"WHO is ſhe, the poor ma
wildly-fixt eyes
Seem a heart overchar
preſs?
She weeps not, yet often
ſhe ſighs,
She never complains, but
implies
The compoſure of ſettle

2.

No aid, no compaſſion, the
ſeek,
Cold and hunger awa
care:
Thro' her rags do the w
winter blow bleak
On her poor withered boſo
and her cheek
Has the deathy pale hue

3.

Yet chearful and happy, no
day,
Poor Mary the maniac h
The traveller remembers w
ed this way
No damſel ſo lovely, no
gay,
As Mary, the maid of th

4.

Her chearful addreſs fille
with delight
As ſhe welcomed them
ſmile:
Her heart was a ſtranger
affright,
And Mary would walk b
at night,
When the wind whiſtle
dark aiſle.

5.

She loved, and young R
ſettled the day,
And ſhe hoped to be
life,
But Richard was idle, and
and they
Who knew him, would
Mary, and ſay,
That ſhe was too go
wife.

6.

'Twas in autumn, and ſtormy and dark was the night,
And faſt were the windows and door;
Two gueſts ſat enjoying the fire that burnt bright,
And ſmoaking in ſilence with tranquil delight,
They liſtened to hear the wind roar.

7.

'Tis pleaſant,' cried one, 'ſeated by 'the fire-ſide,
'To hear the wind whiſtle without.'
A fine night for the abbey!' his comrade replied,
'Methinks a man's courage would 'now be well tried,
'Who ſhould wander the ruins 'about.

8.

'I myſelf, like a ſchool-boy, ſhould 'tremble to hear
'The hoarſe ivy ſhake over my 'head;
'And could fancy I ſaw, half perſuaded by fear,
'Some ugly old abbot's white ſpirit 'appear,—
'For this wind might awaken the 'dead.'

9.

'I'll wager a dinner,' the other one cried,
'That Mary would venture there 'now.'
'Then wager and loſe!' with a ſneer he replied,
'I'll warrant ſhe'd fancy ſome ghoſt 'by her ſide,
'And faint if ſhe ſaw a white 'cow.'

10.

'Will Mary this charge on her cou-'rage allow,'
His companion exclaimed with a ſmile,
'I ſhall win, for I know ſhe will ven-'ture there now,
'And earn a new bonnet by bringing 'a bough
'From the elder that grows in the 'aiſle.'

11.

With fearleſs good humour did Mary comply,
And her way to the abbey ſhe bent;
The night it was dark, and the wind it was high,
And as hollowly howling it ſwept thro' the ſky,
She ſhivered with cold as ſhe went.

12.

O'er the path ſo well-known, ſtill proceeded the maid,
Where the abbey roſe dim on the ſight,
Thro' the gate-way ſhe entered, ſhe felt not afraid,
Yet the ruins were lonely and wild, and their ſhade
Seem'd to deepen the gloom of the night.

13.

All around her was ſilent, ſave when the rude blaſt
Howl'd diſmally round the old pile;
Over weed-covered fragments ſtill fearleſs ſhe paſt,
And arrived in the innermoſt ruin at laſt,
Where the elder tree grew in the aiſle.

14.

Well-pleas'd did ſhe reach it, and quickly drew near,
And haſtily gather'd the bough:
When the ſound of a voice ſeemed to riſe on her ear,
She paus'd, and ſhe liſten'd, all eager to hear,
And her heart panted fearfully now.

15.

The wind blew, the hoarſe ivy ſhook over her head,
She liſten'd,—nought elſe could ſhe hear.
The wind ceas'd, her heart ſunk in her boſom with dread,
For ſhe heard in the ruins diſtinctly the tread,
Of footſteps approaching her near.

16.

Behind a wide column, half breathleſs with fear,
She crept to conceal herſelf there;
That inſtant the moon o'er a dark cloud ſhone clear,
And ſhe ſaw in the moon-light two ruffians appear,
And between them a corps did they bear.

17.

Then Mary could feel her heart-blood curdle cold!
Again the rough wind hurried by,—
It blew off the hat of the one, and behold,

Even close to the feet of poor Mary it roll'd,—
She felt, and expected to die.

18.

'Curse the hat,' he exclaims, 'nay, 'come on and first hide
'The dead body,' his comrade replies.
She beheld them in safety pass on by her side,
She seizes the hat, fear her courage supplied,
And fast through the abbey she flies.

19.

She ran with wild speed, she rush'd in at the door,
She gazed horribly eager around,
Then her limbs could support their faint burthen no more,
And exhausted and breathless she sunk on the floor,
Unable to utter a sound.

20.

Ere yet her pale lips could the story impart,
For a moment the hat met her view,—
Her eyes from that object convulsively start,
For—oh, God! what cold horror then thrill'd thro' her heart,
When the name of her Richard she knew!

21.

Where the old abbey stands, on the common hard by,
His gibbet is now to be seen.
Not far from the road it engages the eye,
The traveller beholds it, and thinks with a sigh,
Of poor Mary, the maid of the inn." *P.* 163.

RUDIGER.

"*DIVERS princes and noblemen being assembled in a beautiful and fair palace, which was situate upon the river Rhine, they beheld a boat, or small barge, make towards the shore, drawn by a swan in a silver chain, the one end fastened about her neck, the other to the vessel; and in it an unknown soldier, a man of a comely personage, and graceful presence, who stept upon the shore; which done, the boat, guided by the swan, left him, and floated down the river. This afterwards in league with a ilewoman, married her, and by many children. After some ye same swan came with the san into the same place; the soldi ing into it, was carried thence he came, left wife, children, a ly, and was never seen amon after.*

"*Now, who can judge th any other than one of those spi are named Incubi? says Thon wood. I have adopted his not his solution, making the unkn dier not an evil spirit, but one purchased happiness of a malev ing, by the promised sacrifice of born child.*"

"BRIGHT on the mountain' slope
The day's last splendors shin
And rich with many a radiant l
Gleam gayly on the Rhine.

And many a one from Wal walls
Along the river stroll'd,
As ruffling o'er the pleasant str
The evening gales came col

So as they stray'd, a swan they
Sail stately up and strong,
And by a silver chain she drew
A little boat along,

Whose streamer to the gentle
Long floating fluttered light
Beneath whose crimson canopy
There lay reclined a knight

With arching crest and swellin
On sailed the stately swan,
And lightly up the parting tid
The little boat came on.

And onward to the shore they
And leapt to land the knigh
And down the stream the swan boat
Fell soon beyond the sight.

Was never a maid in Wal walls
Might match with Margaret,
Her cheek was fair, her eye dark,
Her silken locks like jet.

And many a rich and noble you
Had strove to win the fair,
But never a rich or noble yout
Could rival Rudiger.

y tilt and tourney he
ore away the prize;
ghtly feats ſuperior ſtill,
knightly courteſies.

ant feats, his looks, his love,
won the willing fair;
n did Margaret become
wife of Rudiger.

rning dreams of happineſs
oll'd the months away,
was kind, and ſhe was kind,
who ſo bleſt as they?

diger would ſometimes ſit
rb'd in ſilent thought,
s dark downward eye would
eem
anxious meaning fraught.

n he rais'd his looks again,
ſmil'd his cares away;
id the hall of gaiety
none like him ſo gay.

ward roll'd the waining months,
hour appointed came,
argaret her Rudiger
i with a father's name.

ntly did Rudiger
little infant ſee;
rkly on the babe he gaz'd,
very ſad was he.

ien to bleſs the little babe
holy father came,
nſe the ſtains of ſin away,
riſt's redeeming name,

d the cheek of Rudiger
ue a death-like hue,
his clammy forehead ſtood
:old convulſive dew.

ltering in his ſpeech, he bade
riеſt the rites delay,
could, to right health reſtor'd,
' the feſtive day.

'er the many-tinted ſky
w the day decline,
d upon his Margaret
ılk beſide the Rhine.

re will take the little babe,
ſoft's the breeze that blows,
ie wild murmurs of the ſtream,
l lull him to repoſe.'

together they did go,
vening breeze was mild;
diger upon his arm
llow the ſweet child.

And many a one from Waldhurſt's
walls
Along the banks did roam,
But ſoon the evening wind came cold,
And all betook them home.

Yet Rudiger, in ſilent mood,
Along the banks would roam,
Nor aught could Margaret prevail
To turn his footſteps home.

'Oh, turn thee, turn thee, Rudiger,
'The riſing miſts behold;
'The evening wind is damp and chill,
'The little babe is cold.'

'Now huſh thee, huſh thee, Margaret,
'The miſts will do no harm;
'And from the wind the little babe
'Lies ſheltered on my arm.'

'Oh, turn thee, turn thee, Rudiger,
'Why onward wilt thou roam?
'The moon is up, the night is cold,
'And we are far from home.'

He anſwered not, for now he ſaw
A ſwan come ſailing ſtrong,
And by a ſilver chain ſhe drew
A little boat along.

To ſhore they came, and to the boat
Faſt leapt he with the child,
And in leapt Margaret — breathleſs
now,
And pale with fear and wild.

With arching creſt, and ſwelling
breaſt,
On ſail'd the ſtately ſwan,
And lightly down the rapid tide
The little boat went on.

The full orb'd moon then beam'd
around
Pale ſplendor thro' the night,
Caſt through the crimſon canopy
A dim diſcoloured light.

And ſwiftly down the hurrying ſtream
In ſilence ſtill they ſail;
And the long ſtreamer fluttering
faſt,
Flapp'd to the heavy gale.

And he was mute in ſilent thought,
And ſhe was mute with fear;
Nor found but of the parting tide
Broke on the liſtening ear.

The little babe began to cry,
And waked his mother's care,
'Now give to me the little babe,
'For God's ſake, Rudiger!'

Now

'Now hush thee, hush thee, Marga-
'ret!
'Nor my poor heart diſtreſs—
'I do but pay, perforce, the price
'Of former happineſs.

'And hush thee too, my little
'babe,
'Thy cries ſo feeble ceaſe:
'Lie ſtill, lie ſtill;—a little while
'And thou ſhalt be at peace.'

So as he ſpake to land they drew,
And ſwift he ſtept on ſhore;
And him behind did Margaret
Cloſe follow evermore.

It was a place all deſolate,
Nor houſe nor tree was there;
And there a rocky mountain roſe,
Barren, and bleak, and bare.

And at its baſe a cavern yawn'd,
No eye its depth might view,
For in the moon-beam ſhining round,
That darkneſs darker grew.

Cold horror crept thro' Margaret's
blood,
Her heart it pauſ'd with fear,
When Rudiger approach'd the cave
And cried, 'Lo, I am here!'

A deep ſepulchral ſound the cave
Return'd, 'lo, I am here!'
And black from out the cavern gloom
Two giant arms appear.

And Rudiger approach'd and held
The little infant nigh;
Then Margaret ſhriek'd and gather'd
then
New powers from agony.

And round the baby, faſt and firm,
Her trembling arms ſhe folds,
And with a ſtrong convulſive graſp
The little infant holds.

'Now help me, Jeſus!' loud ſhe
cries,
And loud on God ſhe calls;
Then from the graſp of Rudiger
The little infant falls.

And loud ſhe ſhriek'd, for now his
frame
The huge black arms claſp'd
round,
And dragg'd the wretched Rudiger
Adown the dark profound.

P. 183.

XXVIII. *Hints to Public S*
intended for young Ba
Students at Law, and all
who may wiſh to improv
Delivery, and attain a ji
graceful Elocution. By T.
A. M. 18mo. pp. 80.
ſewed. *Murray and Highl*

THIS compendium of the
public ſpeaking (dedica
permiſſion, to the Hon. T
Erſkine) is branched out i
minutiæ of inſtruction and o
tion,—and theſe preceptive h
occaſionally illuſtrated by
examples drawn from the ſta
bar, or the ſenate. Two o
ſhort ſpecimens will give a
idea of the manner in whi
little volume is written a
ranged.

EXTRACTS.

FIGURES OF RHETORIC
The Management of the Voice in
ſome of them.

EXCLAMATION.

"THE figure *exclamation*
ſhews, by its name, that it n
pronounced with a *louder voice*,
more *impreſſive accent* than any
as for example, when the ill
Chatham, not long before his
exclaimed, in the Houſe of Lo
the time that they were debatin
the calamitous event at *Saratog*
'What! has ſome dreadfu
'dation, has ſome tremendous
'quake ſwallowed half the
'that the nation ſhould ſtand t
'priv'd of ſenſe and motion!'
"If you ſpeak theſe words
any *elevation* of the *voice*, you
them of all their *ornament* an
and inſtead of the animated
which would follow them, if p
delivered, the whole become
lifeleſs, and *inſipid*."

SWEARING.

"THE ſame *lofty tone* is ne
when you *ſwear* by any thing
cially when there is ſomething
ordinary in what you are going
—as in what Lear ſays, when
claims all future intimacy wi
daughter *Cordelia*—

be ſo, thy truth then be thy
dow'r:
by the ſacred radiance of the
ſun,
myſteries of *Hecate*, and the
night,—
l the operations of the orbs
whom we do exiſt, and ceaſe
to be;
I diſclaim all my paternal care,
nquity and property of blood,
as a ſtranger to my heart and
me
thee from this for ever.——'
rrick uſed to repeat theſe lines
elevation of *voice*, as well as
apidity of utterance, that al-
illed every perſon who heard

PROSOPOPOEIA.

OU ought, in this figure, to
your voice, ſo that it may im-
ly appear as if it were not you
g for *yourſelf*, but for *another*
troduced in the courſe of your
—You muſt, likewiſe, vary
ne according to the *character*
neſs of the aſſumed perſonage.
inſtance, if you bring into
iſcourſe a *plain venerable old*
our manner of ſpeaking for
uld be of courſe very different
you would make uſe of for a
ſhionable rake.---This is ſo ap-
that no example is neceſ-

you would introduce a man
with himſelf upon a point of
oment, and arguing in his own
hat he ſhould do in the buſi-
ou muſt do it with a *low voice*,
were only ſpeaking *to himſelf*,
hin his *own hearing alone*, in-
not to be overheard by any
erſon. Here is an example
Tully's Oration for *Cluentius*,
he ſays of *Stalenus*---
en the poor perfidious wretch
round ſum of money brought
to him, he began to think of
e *ways* and *means* that malice,
ption, and fraud could invent.
g thus with himſelf:----If I
l let the reſt of the *judges* come
w for ſnacks with me, what
l I get by the bargain but dan-
nd diſgrace? Can I think of
g to have this *Oppianicus* con-
ed for it? What then! Why
y what can be done,' &c.

APOSTROPHE.

"YOU ought particularly to attend, in this figure, to the nature of the object you addreſs, and to the reaſons you have in making uſe of it, ſo that you may adjuſt the turn of your voice accordingly. For inſtance, when you ſpeak to *inanimate things*, you muſt *raiſe* your *voice* above an *ordinary pitch*, or a *common tone*, as no doubt *Cicero* did, in pronouncing that fine apoſtrophe, in his ſpeech for *Milo:*

'I call you to witneſs, ye mounts,
'and groves of Alba! and ye ruined
'altars of the Albans! once glowing
'with ſocial and equal rites——ye al-
'tars! which the profane madneſs of
'Clodius has overthrown, and buried
'under the frantic piles of taſteleſs
'extravagance.'

"If you make an *apoſtrophe* to *God*, many writers on oratory have pointed out the neceſſity of raiſing your voice to a *conſiderable height*, as if you were to be heard *afar off*----For when you ſpeak, ſay they, as it were, to the *Divinity*, you ought, of courſe, to ſpeak in a *higher ſtrain* and in a *loftier* tone, than if you were ſpeaking only to men upon the ſame *level* as yourſelf.----This method, in ſome caſes, will anſwer very well, but in many others a *low*, *grave*, and *deliberate* tone will ſuit much better the ſolemnity of an appeal to the Deity. This was ſufficiently proved by the manner in which Mr. *Erſkine* ſpoke the following lines, at nearly the commencement of his admirable defence of Hardy.

'He (alluding to the priſoner) holds
'his life from the law, and by it he de-
'mands to be tried. This fair trial I
'aſk; firſt from the court---I aſk it
'more emphatically from the jury---
'but *(here he lowered his voice to the ut-*
moſt ſolemnity) 'laſtly, and chiefly, I
'implore it of him in whoſe hands are
'all the iſſues of life, whoſe juſt and
'merciful eye expands itſelf over all
'the tranſactions of mankind, without
'whom not a ſparrow falleth to the
'ground, and at whoſe command na-
'tions riſe and fall, and are regene-
'rated. I implore it of God himſelf,
'that he will fill your minds with the
'ſpirit of juſtice, and of truth, that
'you may be able to find your way
'through the labyrinth of matter laid
'before you; a labyrinth in which no
'man's life was ever before involved
'in the whole hiſtory of Britiſh trial,
'nor,

'nor, indeed, the univerſal annals of 'human juſtice or injuſtice.'

XXIX. *Sketch of the State of the Children of the Poor* in the Year 1756, and of the preſent State and Management of all the Poor in the Pariſh of St. James, Weſtminſter, in January 1797. 8vo. 1s. pp. 24. *Stockdale.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE public being much intereſted by the bill now depending in Parliament, for the better relief and employment of the poor, the governors and directors of the poor of the pariſh of St. James think it may be uſeful and proper, upon the preſent occaſion, to publiſh a ſketch of their management, for the information of the public."

The following ſelected extracts will be found to connect the moſt material points of information.—Thoſe who look into the pamphlet itſelf will there find a number of ſtatements relative to the expence, earnings, employments, &c. of the poor of St. James's, Weſtminſter.

ABRIDGED SKETCH.

"THE governors of the poor, by the act of 2 Geo. III. are prohibited from having any benefit in any contract or in the ſervice of goods, materials, proviſions, or neceſſaries for the poor. Here, then, was laid the ground-work of a plan for *reformation*, as well in the management of the children as other poor.

"The firſt attention was paid to the children who were mouldering away in the workhouſe, or with profligate and drunken parents; after much ſearch and great difficulty, ſeveral *cottagers* on *Wimbledon Common*, fit and proper to be entruſted with the care of children, were induced to take them, and they were placed there accordingly.

The Terms as under.

"Three ſhillings per week for nurſing each child; and five or ſix being placed in one houſe makes the good income.

"A ſurgeon and apotheca the ſpot ſuperintends their he cleanlineſs.

"If a ſick or infirm child is one under the age of twelve and recovers or lives a year, t has one guinea given her for and ſucceſs.

"All the children are in for the ſmall-pox, when deem per by the ſurgeon, and he is ſhillings and ſixpence for ea who ſurvives that diſorder.

"The nurſe is likewiſe ſhillings and ſixpence for eve that has it in the natural wa inoculated, and ſurvives, but

"She has five ſhillings, u like condition, for every child covers from the meaſles or cough.

"Beſides which gratuiti nurſes are paid ſuch extra exp the above, or any other ſick infirmities of the children, as geon or apothecary ſhall adv ſuch gratuity for their trouble be thought reaſonable.

"If two children die w nurſe in a year, ſhe is diſconti it ſeems to imply want of ſki tention, or both.

"They remain at Wimble ſix or ſeven years of age, ac to their ſtrength and abilit ſometimes longer, in caſes of or infirmity.

"Thoſe who can walk are ſchool, and three-pence per w their reſpective miſtreſſes for i ing them to read and ſew.

"The time when theſe were to be brought home was ful period to the children an feeling mind; yet, as the exp their nurſing, cloathing, and ing, in the country, ſo very exceeded the expence at the houſe, great objections were many of the inhabitants to the they were put to; little ſchoo eſtabliſhed at the workhouſ every care taken of them that ture of the caſe would admit many objects of profligacy be avoidably received into the in at the workhouſe, it became n to ſeparate healthy children f diſeaſes and infirmities inciden

nd from the pernicious exam-
vice and immorality that ſome-
re viſible in the beſt regulated
:s.

reat difficulties and oppoſitions
ade to forming a ſeparate eſta-
:nt for them. However, in the
781, the houſe, ſtables, and rid-
uſe, late Mr. Durell's, in King
were purchaſed for 2200*l.*—It
rn land, granted by patent, at
it of 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

plan for eſtabliſhing a 'pariſh
of induſtry' on the premiſes
en prepared by order of the
of governors and directors of
or, and confirmed by veſtry,
s been found effectual to this
ith very trifling alterations.

ie unwearied attention that has
iven to this ſchool has brought
ſtate exceeding the moſt ſan-
xpectations of its patrons.

l the children are taught their
Chriſtians. The girls make
nd their gowns, petticoats, and
r cloaths; knit their own and
's ſtockings, and make the boy's
They alſo do needle-work for
ie produce of which is here-
ited. Beſides which, they are
houſehold, kitchen, and laun-
rk. There are at this time
irls in the ſchool, who, at 12
f age, can make a ſhirt fit for
oſt reſpectable inhabitant to
nd make her own gown and
cloaths; waſh, iron, cook,
and ſcour the houſe, make
nd do every thing that quali-
:m for good and uſeful ſer-

e boys make their own cloaths
ıths for hire; they alſo mend
rn and the girl's ſhoes; the reſt
loyed in heading of pins.

e girls and boys bathe alter-
luring the ſummer ſeaſon.

e committee meet every Tueſ-
tnight, to regulate the buſineſs
ouſe, and once every quarter,
:ner, if occaſion require, to ex-
very child in the ſchool in their
m and expoſition, their read-
iting, and cyphering, and all
f their education, and care
f them.

e governors and directors of
have been detained there, for
poſe, many times from ten in
ning till five in the afternoon,

with much pleaſure; for, as much as human nature can be cultivated and improved, theſe children are ſo in all things ſuitable to their age and ſituation in life.

"After they attain the age of twelve years and a half, if ſtrong, healthy, and well-grown, and if not, at thirteen, thirteen and a half, or fourteen years, upon the perſonal examination of the governors, they are put upon the apprentice liſt, and, when proper places are provided for them, they are apprenticed out.

"No children are ſuffered to go upon liking until the maſter or miſtreſs has made perſonal application at the committee, and, if then approved, the proper officer is directed to make inquiry into the character and ſituation in life of every ſuch applicant, and make his report in writing to the next board, who either agree to, or reject the application, as the perſon may be fit or unfit to take an apprentice; and none are placed out without ſuch due and ſtrict inquiry, report, and order thereupon.—At the expiration of a month, or five or ſix weeks, the maſter and child appear again at the committee, and after examining the child apart as to their diet, lodging, care, inſtruction, and habit of going to church, they are bound apprentice, if the children's accounts are ſatisfactory, and two pounds given with each child, and a double ſuit of cloathing of every ſort, and a covenant entered into to pay the maſter a further ſum of two guineas, at the expiration of three years, if he takes proper care of his apprentice; but when demanded, a ſtrict inquiry is always made as to the maſter's conduct to the child, as well as his character in life.

"The children attend divine ſervice every morning and evening of the ſabbath-day, at St. James's New Chapel, and Berwick Street Chapel. Thus, by unremitting exertions, the children are brought up in the fear of God, in obedience to their king, with due reſpect for their ſuperiors, love of each other, and of all mankind, in humility, in induſtry, in cleanlineſs, content, and cheerfulneſs.

"Theſe objects effectuated, a plan was ſuggeſted for employing all the able poor in the workhouſe at ſome work or manufacture, whereby they

may earn their maintenance; and in the year 1790, the governors and directors of the poor contracted with Meſſrs. Gorton and Thomſon, tenants to Lord Bathurſt at Cuckney, in Nottinghamſhire, and very conſiderable manufacturers, that the governors ſhould build a workſhop capable to hold 90 looms at the leaſt, and keep the ſame in repair, and that Gorton and Thomſon ſhould at their ſole expence ſet up that number of patent looms, and all other machinery, wheels, &c. and keep them in repair; and find all other utenſils neceſſary, uſeful, and proper for carrying on the buſineſs of ſpinning, winding, and weaving, and all other works incident thereto: and alſo all candles and other neceſſaries, and bear all other expences whatever, except the building the workſhop and keeping it in repair, and to allow two ſhillings and ſixpence per week for each poor perſon's labour, who ſhall do as much work as is uſually allotted to a child of fourteen years of age, and whatever more work they do, to be paid for at the uſual prices; and all the poor that are capable are employed therein, whilſt others are employed in needle-work, tayloring, ſhoe-making, and mending, opening horſe-hair, picking cotton and oakum, and in the neceſſary buſineſs of the houſe.

"The rules and regulations for the better governing and employing the poor in the workhouſe are nearly ſimilar to thoſe for governing the children in the pariſh ſchool of induſtry.

"Two clergymen officiate at the workhouſe; the one attends daily to read prayers, and, whenever called upon, adminiſters the ſacrament to ſuch as expreſs a deſire to receive the ſame; he alſo attends to baptize ſuch children as are born in the houſe, and to pray to the ſick. The other clergyman attends every ſabbath day to read prayers, and preach to ſuch of the poor as are able to be preſent.

"Beſides the poor maintained in the workhouſe, the old, blind, and paralytic people have a weekly allowance of one ſhilling, one ſhilling and ſixpence, and ſome two ſhillings per week out of it, but none more, except their caſe is attended with particular circumſtances of diſtreſs.

"No weekly allowance, however, is made, nor any perſon put on the book for conſtant relief, until their names, age, places of abode, and reaſon of diſtreſs, is entered into a book kept for that purpoſe; and, after due and careful inquiry, made and certified in writing ſubſcribed by the proper officer, which book is carefully kept and laid before every board; and at each meeting the particulars of each caſe is entered into the pay-book, together with the date of the report, that all the circumſtances of each perſon's caſe may appear to the acting overſeer when he pays them.

"To thoſe poor whoſe diſtreſſes ariſe from ſickneſs or otherwiſe, the acting overſeer, after cauſing due inquiry to be made (to prevent impoſition, which is daily attempted), relieves them according to the nature of their caſe, and number of their family, and reports their ſituation to the next board or committee, which are held alternately every week, and who, after due conſideration, give ſuch orders as appear neceſſary for their future relief, either in money, cloaths, or both. And they alſo direct the apothecary or ſurgeon to examine and afford them ſuch aſſiſtance as they may judge neceſſary.

"The wives and families of militia-men and ſubſtitutes are relieved according to the direction of the militia laws, and under the order of the magiſtrates acting for the pariſh. The pay-book, with the particulars of each family, and the juſtices orders, are conſtantly laid before every board.

"It has been a rule in moſt pariſhes that four overſeers of the poor continue in office one year only; but it is otherwiſe in *Saint James's* pariſh, and two only go out of office annually, the two junior remaining the ſecond year, as the church-wardens do, by which method they are perfectly acquainted with the buſineſs of the poor before they take the acting part upon them."

The Source of Virtue and
or a few Remarks, as well
e Impropriety of great Part
: Biſhop of Llandaff's Rea-
g, in his Apology for the
as in Favour of "The Age
aſon." By JOHN MICHAEL
UDOUFROUTSKOU. 8vo. 1s.
1. *Croſby, Symonds, Clarke.*

preſumed, that a very clear
of this performance may be
from the following

EXTRACT.

-THE great queſtion ariſes,
:, have we got it in our power
ourſelves good inclinations,
aniſh vicious inclinations from
elieve I am the only perſon
kes it one of his chief em-
ts to ſearch by experiments
neans of doing ſo; there may
s, but I never heard of any.
ny chief occupations for theſe
ars has been to explore the
ow to give ourſelves virtuous,
to avoid vicious inclinations,
thouſand-fold experiments, I
ind that THE EATING AND
G CERTAIN THINGS, WITH
OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES IN
AY OF LIVING, ARE THE
AUSES OF VIRTUOUS AND
S INCLINATIONS WITHIN
hope I ſhall, by and by, be
induce ſome individuals to
te a ſum of money ſufficient
tain, during ſeveral years, a
number of philoſophers and
s, ſo that they may employ
es with nothing elſe but with
trials upon the way of living,
with reſpect to eating and
, and to obſerve carefully
fect each way of living pro-
ithin them, as well in regard
and ſtrength of the body, as
lity of ſentiments, or friendly
ical inclinations: they may
ep a journal of what they
e obſerved, and may at laſt
icate their obſervations to the
BY THESE MEANS, I AM
DED, THE WORLD WILL
E THE SOURCE OF VIRTUE
E CLEARLY BEFORE THEM."

I

XXXI. *The Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates*, collected from the original Journal preſerved by Arrian, and illuſtrated by Authorities ancient and modern; containing an Account of the firſt Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean. By WILLIAM VINCENT, D.D. To which are added three Diſſertations; two on the Achronical Riſing of the Pleiades, by the Right Rev. *Dr. Samuel Horſley*, Lord Biſhop of Rochester; and by *Mr. William Wales*, Maſter of the Royal Mathematical School in Chriſt's Hoſpital; and one by *Mr. De la Rochette*, on the Firſt Meridian of Ptolemy. 4to. boards. pp. 530. 1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

EPITOME OF THE PREFACE.

DR. Vincent, in his preface, informs us, that he is indebted for many authentic communications to the friendſhip and information of Dr. Ruſſell, the hiſtorian of Aleppo, Mr. Neibuhr, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Marſden, the hiſtorian of Sumatra, and Mr. Dalrymple; Major Rennell, Mr. Jones (the Company's reſident at Buſheer and Baſra) Commodore Robinſon, and Lieutenants Porter, Blair, and Maſcall; to the Preſidency of Bombay, and the liberal ſpirit of the Eaſt India Company. For the chronological and geographical diſſertations he thanks the reverend and learned gentlemen mentioned in the title-page. His charts and maps are alſo indebted to the abilities of ſeveral gentlemen above-mentioned, in aid of the geography of Arrian, of whom the author does not mean to give a mere tranſlation, but "to make him intelligible to an Engliſh reader, and to inveſtigate a variety of ſubjects, hiſtorical, geographical, and commercial."—An explanation follows to obviate any difficulties that may be ſtarted on the orthography of

P 2 proper

proper names of places made uſe of by the author, who, to lay down the right pronunciation, writes *Killoota* for *Cilluta*, &c. &c.—Dr. V. concludes his preface, by ſaying,—"To accompliſh the whole work "agreeably to my own ſatisfac- "tion, a greater ſtock of geome- "trical knowledge and oriental "learning was neceſſary than has "fallen to my lot; and I now ſub- "mit it to the public, not without "apprehenſion that it is as likely to "offend by minuteneſs as to pleaſe "by arrangement and variety of "inveſtigation. It is, however, a "work compiled by the labour of "many years, and perfected to "the beſt of my abilities, and it "now ſtands for judgment before a "tribunal from which there is no "appeal."

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

BOOK I.

Preliminary Diſquiſitions.

SECTION 1. Introduction.—Remarks upon Arrian.—2. Character and deſigns of Alexander.—3. Of Alexandria; motives for founding that city, and conſequences left unaccompliſhed.—4. Country at the ſources of the Indus.—Navigation of that river.—Different accounts of population and commerce of the ſurrounding country.—How Alexander acquired the means of fitting out his fleet.—5. Survey of the Indian empire.—Motives of Alexander for cauſing it to be made.—6. Geographers; Pliny, Ptolemy, D'Anville, Rennell.—7. Dates.—Series of archons from Diodorus Siculus,—Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and Arrian.—Reports of Plutarch, Scaliger, Petavius, Dodwell, and Uſher:—their diſagreement.—Authorities of Strabo and Arrian.—8. Of the monſoons.—Diſcovery of Hippalus;—Authorities of Ptolemy, Marcian, Arrian;—Author of the Periplus.—9. Itinera ſures.—10. Defence of the ticity of the journal.

BOOK II.

From Nicæa to the Mouth dus.

SECTION 1. Geograph Panje-ab,—or country, of eaſtern ſources of the Ind *a map).*—Authorities,—viz tion of the Ayeen Akbari, ter of Hindoſtan, and the Tieffenthaler.—Wealth of ple;—Population.—2. the five rivers.—Opinions lemy, Arrian, and Strabo. Hydaſpes,—the Akeſines,— draotes,—the Hyphaſis, an ranges; with the numero tions of their names by Pliny, Strabo, and Ptolem the Shanſkreet and Per guages.—Altars built by A on the mutiny of his troo ſituated.—The ſpot where queſts terminated.—3. P Nikaia or Nicœa.—Dep the fleet.—Voluntary offer chus to command it.—Li officers appointed by Ale The marines.—Deſcriptio fleet.—Embarkation of A —His danger, landing, ar to the fleet.—Of the C now called the Seven T Outche.—Of the Malli, and Oſſadii.—4. Of Sogdi ker.—The five Circars of bah of Tatta.—Parallel o the ancients.—Of Behker. ſikanus, Sambus in Sewee wan.—Progreſs of Alex 6. Pattala, or the Pat Tatta, conſidered both as a and the delta of the Indus. greſs of Alexander to the —Of the Arabitæ and c the Belootches, ſuppoſed ancient Arabitæ.—Furthe lars of Alexander's progre

Book III.
from the Indus to Cape Jaſk.
TION 1.—Coaſt of the
e *(with a map)*—Proceſs of
et to Krokala, or *(modern)*
ey:—to Irus, Sangada, Do-
aranga, Sakaley, Mounto-
nd Arabis river;—with the
n names and geography of
laces.—2. Coaſt of the Ori-
Proceſs to Pagala,—Kabana,
kala.—Danger and ſufferings
fleet.—Of the Tomerus:—
on the hoſtile inhabitants of
ks.—Proceſs to Malana,—
ncient and modern obſerva-
titles, and geography.—3.
of the Icthyophagi.—Suffer-
the fleet from famine.—Ac-
of the Icthyophagi.—Diſ-
of Alexander's army in its
march, with the fruitleſs at-
of conveying proviſions to
t.—Departure of the fleet to
a:—anchorage at Cape Ar-
—Proceſs to Kolta, Kalama,
, Kyſa, Paſſence, and Mo-
arbour, illuſtrated by a table
ing the authorities of Arri-
lemy, and Marcian.—Con-
n of the fleet's coaſting to
es, Barna, Dendroſa, Ko-
and Kyiza.—Stratagem of
ius at *an unknown city* to pro-
roviſions, and its ſucceſs.—
to Bageia, Telmena, &c.
th appropriate parallels be-
the ancients and moderns.—
r particulars of the Icthyo-
—Curious emotions excited
mariners, on the appearance
ral whales.—A grand com-
id its termination.—Mytholo-
count of the ancients, con-
the origin of the Icthyo-
—4. Diſſertations on the fore-
ubjects.

Book IV.
Gulph of Perſia.
TION 1.—Karmania *(with*
of the Gulph of Perſia).—
of the fleet at Badis—Pro-
of Onevicritus.—Objections
of Nearchus.—Proceſs to Neoptama, and Anamis river.—Biographical account of Pietro della Vallè.—Ancient and modern names of Ormur.—Arrival of the army of Alexander in Karmania.—Examination of dates relative to the progreſs of the army and fleet.—Intereſting account of the landing of Nearchus and the joy of his people on arriving at the river Anamis.—The ſuſpenſe and ſucceeding pleaſure of Alexander, on the arrival and information of Nearchus.—Sacrifices and games in conſequence of the ſucceſs of the expedition.—Return of Nearchus to the fleet.—Its progreſs to the iſland of Oaracta, on departing for Suſa.—More diſquiſitions on ancient and modern geography.—Iſland of Great Tombo,—Sidodone, Tarſia Cape, Kataia iſland, &c.—2. Of Perſis.—Further progreſs of the fleet along the coaſt, and anchorage at various ſtations, with conſequent remarks, and a variety of ancient and modern compariſons.—3. Of Suſis, or Suſiana.—The Aroſis, or Oroatis, the boundary between Perſis and Suſiana.—Geography of the Mouths of the Tigris, Euphrates, Eulœus, and Palitigris.—Paſſage of Nearchus from the Aroſis to Suſa.—March of the army under Alexander and Hephæſtion to Suſiana.—Of Perſepolis.—Junction of the fleet and army.—Honours and rewards diſtributed by Alexander.—Arrian's concluſion.

SEQUEL TO THE VOYAGE OF NEARCHUS.

PASSAGE of Alexander to Opis, and proceſs to Babylon.—Preparations for the conqueſt of Arabia.—Expedition down the Euphrates to Pallacopas, with geographical remarks.—Deſigns of Alexander, and his return to Babylon.—A ſecond voyage projected for Nearchus:—its prevention, by Alexander's ſickneſs and death.—Minute account of relative circumſtances compriſed in a diary

diary from the joint authorities of Arrian and Plutarch.—Inquiries as to the date of Alexander's death,—with concluſive obſervations on the Greek calendar.

ON THE SITE OF OPIS.

Authorities of Xenophon on the ſubject.—Geography of the Phyſcus on the comparative authorities of Xenophon, D'Anville, Tavernier, Ptolemy, and Pliny, of the field of Kynaxa, where Cyrus was ſlain.—Reſult of the above inquiry.

APPENDIX.

The Advertiſement

Contains a few words relative to the ſtatements of Dodwell and Uſher on the riſing of the Pleiades; an error of the author's on that ſubject inveſtigated, and corrected by the conſiſtency diſcovered in Strabo and Arrian, and the juſtified calculations of Dodwell and Uſher.

DISSERTATION I. NO. I. BY MR. WALES.

On the Riſing of the Conſtellations.

Aſtronomy of the ancients.—Conjunction of the Sun with the Pleiades.—Reaſons for, and time of the coſmical and achronical riſing of the Pleiades.—Explanation of, and obſervations on the preceſſion of the Equinoctial Points.—Calculation on the Dates of Arrian and Strabo.

DISSERTATION I. NO. 2. BY DR. HORSLEY, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

On the Riſing of the Conſtellations.

Inveſtigation of the achronical riſing of the pleiades in that part of the world where Nearchus commenced his voyage.—The reports of Arrian and Strabo, and conſequent calculations.—A variety of aſtronomical poſitions, and their reſult.

Note on the ſmall Stadium of Ariſtotle; viz.

Comparative and demonſtrative ſtatements of the Stadium of Eratoſthenes, and proportions between the Olympic, Roman, and Engliſh meaſures.

DISSERTATION II. BY M. DI ROCHETTE.

On the Firſt Meridian of Pt

Error of Ptolemy demonſtr calculating the meridian of L —Conſequent miſtakes in th of Ptolemy corrected by the w of Gaſſendi, and the calculat Guillaume de Liſle.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

A Medallion of Alexander, e ed from a Macedonian coin age of Severus; a ſmaller c which, with its reverſe, is al graved. The original coin braſs, and formed part of th able collection of the late Dr ter.

General Map, from D'Anvil necting the march of the arm the progreſs of the fleet.

Map; Sketch of the Indus

Chart, No. 1, by Mr. Dalr of the coaſt of Mekran fr Indus to the Gulph of Perſia.

Chart, No. 2, by Mr. Dalr of the Gulph of Perſia.

Theſe two charts are fr tual ſurveys by Commodo binſon, Lieutenants Porter, M'Cluer, Maſcall, &c. w ancient names added.

Sketch of the ſouth-eaſt ar the coaſt of Perſia, by Capt. I

Map of the Euphrates, Suſiana, &c.

EXTRACTS.

MANNERS AND MODE OF LIV THE ANCIENT ICTHYOPHA

"THE manners of the w inhabitants have, occaſionally already noticed; but Nearchus upon ſome farther particulars, from their conformity with information, are worthy of r Their ordinary ſupport is fiſh, name of Icthyophagi, or fiſh implies; but why they are reaſon ſpecified as a ſeparate tril the Gadroſians, who live inlan not appear. Ptolemy conſid this coaſt as Karmania, quite t arna; and whether Gadroſia is of that province, or a provinc

natter of importance: but the
nuſt have received the name
is gives it from Nearchus him-
it is Greek, and he is the firſt
who explored it. It may
be a tranſlation of a native
and ſuch tranſlations the
indulged in, ſometimes to the
e of geography. But theſe
though they live on fiſh, are
nem fiſhermen; for their barks
, and thoſe few very mean and
: ſervice. The fiſh they ob-
y owe to the flux and reflux
ide; for they extend a net
é ſhore, ſupported by ſtakes,
: than two hundred yards in
within which, at the tide of
fiſh are confined, and ſettle in
or inequalities of the ſand,
ade for this purpoſe, or ác-
. The greater quantity con-
mall fiſh; but many large ones
caught, which they ſearch for
pits, and extract with nets.
ets are compoſed of the bark or
f the palm, which they twine
:ord, and form like the nets of
untries. The fiſh is general-
raw, juſt as it is taken out of
:r, at leaſt ſuch as is ſmall and
ole; but the larger ſort, and
more ſolid texture, they ex-
the ſun, and pound them to a
r ſtore: this they uſe inſtead
or bread, or form them into
of cakes or frumenty. The
ttle live on dried fiſh, for
neither graſs nor paſture on
t. Oyſters, crabs, and ſhell-
caught in plenty; and though
umſtance is ſpecified twice only
arly part of the voyage, there
doubt but that theſe formed
icipal ſupport of the people
their navigation. Salt is here
duction of nature; by which
to underſtand, that the power
ſun in this latitude is ſufficient
halation and chryſtalization,
the additional aid of fire; and
is ſalt they formed an extract,
hey uſed as the Greeks uſe oil.
intr., for the moſt part, is ſo
, that the natives have no ad-
their fiſh but dates: in ſome
es a ſmall quantity of grain is
nd there bread is their viand
ry, and fiſh ſtands in the rank
d. The generality of the
live in cabins, ſmall and
; the better ſort only have
houſes, conſtructed with the bones of whales; for whales are frequently thrown upon the coaſt, and when the fleſh is rotted off they take the bones, making planks and doors of ſuch as are flat, and beams or rafters of the ribs or jaw-bones; and many of theſe monſters are found fifty yards in length. Strabo confirms this report to Arrian; and adds, that the vertebræ, or ſocket-bones of the back, are formed into mortars, in which they pound their fiſh, and mix it up into a paſte, with the addition of a little meal." *P.* 265.

THE ARRIVAL OF NEARCHUS AND HIS FOLLOWERS AT ANAMIS.

"THE pleaſure of being once more on land, after all the diſtreſſes they had experienced, is painted in ſtrong colours by Nearchus, and as they were now in a friendly country, without apprehenſion either of famine or danger, the people were ſoon diſperſed over the neighbouring tract, either from curioſity, or a deſire of ſupplying their ſeveral wants; one of the parties accidentally fell in with a ſtraggler, whoſe dreſs and language diſcovered him to be a Greek; tears burſt from their eyes upon ſeeing once more a native of their own country, and hearing once more the ſound of their own language. Inquiries commenced with the eagerneſs natural to their diſtreſs, when they learnt that he had not long left the army, and that the camp was at no great diſtance. They inſtantly hurried the ſtranger, with all the tumult of joy, to Nearchus; in his preſence the ſame happy diſcovery was repeated, with aſſurances that the king was within five days journey, and that the governor of the province was upon the ſpot, from whom farther intelligence might be obtained.

"This circumſtance of good fortune occurred on the day of their arrival. Nearchus inſtantly determined to undertake the journey, and and the next day ordered the ſhips to be drawn on ſhore, and the camp to be fortified. While he was engaged in theſe tranſactions, the governor, who was not unacquainted with the anxiety of Alexander on account of the fleet, and thinking to recommend himſelf by carrying the firſt intelligence of its arrival, hurried up to the camp by the ſhorteſt route, and gaining

be in waiting at the gate. He ſuffered ſtill more towards the evening, and was conveyed back again over the river, from the garden to the palace. Here he obtained a ſhort repoſe; but, upon his awaking, when the generals were admitted, though he retained his ſenſes, and knew them, he had loſt the power of utterance.

"26th, The fever had made a rapid progreſs all night, and continued without abating during the day.

"27th, The ſoldiers now clamorouſly demanded to be admitted, wiſhing to ſee their ſovereign once more, if he were alive; and, ſuſpecting that he was dead, and his death concealed. They were ſuffered, therefore, to paſs through the apartment in ſingle file, without arms, and the king raiſed his head with difficulty, holding out his hand to them, but could not ſpeak.

"28th, In the evening the king expired.

"This diary, without a comment, exhibits the attention of Alexander to the deſign attributed to him in the preceding work, better than any other language can expreſs. It proves that he had entertained Nearchus only the day previous to his illneſs, and that the expedition of this officer was one of the principal objects of his mind, almoſt to the laſt moment that he had the power of ſpeech."

XXXII. *A New Syſtem of Finance*, &c. By THOMAS FRY, Author of the Guardian of Public Credit. 8vo. 2s. 6d. ſewed. pp. 124. *Jordan.*

SKETCH OF THE LEADING FEATURES.

THE author of this pamphlet, after an "expoſition of the defects of the preſent ſyſtem of finance," profeſſes to prove, by a variety of calculations, that a ſaving of public revenue might be made to the amount of near ten millions annually. He expatiates on the baneful conſequences of ſtock-jobbing, and affirms that public loſſes have enabled the miniſter to "carry on the deception of leſſening the public debt." — He dwells on the unparalleled advantages gained by the "*Loan Mongers.*"—Replies t Morgan and Vanſittart on t ject of finance.—Analyſes from Simon, the ſtock-broker, derman Curtis.—Diſplays the ty of private tontines.— P ſchemes for the benefit of a a reaſonable compromiſe b debtor and creditor—for a eſtabliſhment of future natio dit—and concludes with offi mode for relieving the peop the moſt burthenſome of thei —As our limits will not a entering at length on the n calculations, which would oc large ſpace, we ſhall, as a ſp of Mr. Fry's ſtyle and opinio the following

EXTRACT.

"IN the early part of M adminiſtration, I was ready joined in the common cry o for ever!" But firſt I had r my mind, and determined to b informed: and I ſoon found t cherubim kept bad compa ſuch as I thought more likely him to the gibbet, than to him any ſubſtantial credit as man. One of the perſons all is Charles, ſurnamed Catc This Mr. Catchpenny Mr. loading with honours, plac penſions, to an enormous though a halter would have more ſuitable reward. Duri North's adminiſtration, Mr. penny was paymaſter in thi and almoſt every lucrative de that was worth notice: the uſ miſſions, I am told, produc forty to fifty thouſand pounds ly: but all this would not do Catchpenny. In the ſhort in a change in adminiſtration, Mr penny was called upon to mak account and pay the balanc what was the defence of this ſenator? Two hundred pounds was on mortgage, an to the diſtreſſed ſituation of t holders, Lord Mansfield w admit of foreclоſures, and t he could not pay the balance. had this man drawn from the 200,000*l.* more than he coul the line of his employment, a

2

ucing it to intereſt, as I his own private emolu- produced him a profit of annum. But note, that he way it was borrowed, ic at leaſt 10*l.* per cent. d a loſs of 20,000*l.* per is was one of our heaven- 's favourites, whom he open arms, takes him to to inoculate him with —and this lump of cor- rotten ſheep, he turns lordly lambs; of courſe ifection to ſuch a degree, of mutton, with every y of life, has been ex- ear ever ſince." *P.* 97.

Hiſtory of the Reign of Third, King of Great c. from the Concluſion eventh Seſſion of the Parliament, in 1790, to the Sixth Seſſion of the h Parliament of Great n 1796. By ROBERT AN, Esq. Vol. IVth. oards, pp. 649. *Evans.*

IE PREFACE.

or, after grounding the f his parliamentary re- ne effect of ſix or ſeven ears attendance at the oth houſes, apologizes the epithet *Mr.* before name throughout his is omiſſion,' he ſays, er from plebeian inſo- rom a levelling princi- om an attachment to ity; *Mr.* Pitt and *Mr.* as unmuſical to the au- as *Mr.* Cicero and *Mr.* s, and likely to reflect le than dignity on hiſ- poſition.'

rlan profeſſes to con- rk till the end of the giving it a beginning, an end, to render it a na, which may ſtand a rviving 'the general amberleſs annals, that 'ſpring up like muſhrooms, with 'the rapidity of ephemerons,' and that his 'Annals of Europe will be 'limited in their extent by his ideas 'of propriety and reputation, and 'not by any proſpects of influence 'and emolument.'"

ANALYSIS OF THE NARRATIVE.

A. D. 1790. Commencement of the hiſtory, by what the author calls 'a kind of Salluſtian preface,'—the general election in 1790, and the characters of William Pitt and Charles James Fox.—Parliamentary debates on the ſubject of Spaniſh encroachments.—Peace between Auſtria and the Porte, Sweden and Ruſſia, &c.—Precedents againſt the renewal of Warren Haſtings's impeachment, and contrary opinions.—The impeachment continued.—Auſtrian conqueſts reſtored to the Porte by the mediation of Great Britain.—Haughty perſeverance of the Ruſſian Empreſs.—Affairs of Sweden.—Revolution accompliſhed by Guſtavus.—Tranſactions in Denmark.—An armiſtice between the two countries.—Heroic firmneſs of Guſtavus;—Ruſſian operations at ſea.—Military conduct of Guſtavus;—his bravery and misfortunes;—he retrieves his fame by glorioufly defeating the Ruſſian fleet.—Peace in conſequence between Ruſſia and Sweden,—and its effects on Britain and Pruſſia.

1791. Oppoſition in Parliament to a war with Ruſſia.—Debates.—Character of Dundas.—Parliamentary arrangements, and debates on Libels.—Eccleſiaſtical regulations.—Slave trade,—State of the national income and expenditure,—and financial ſtate of the Eaſt Indies.

1792. Riots at Birmingham.—Meeting of Parliament.—Debates on the Ruſſian armament—and on the war againſt Tippoo.—Account of the origin, progreſs, and termination of the war in India, commencing at the death of Aurengzebe, and comprizing, among other points, characteriſtics of the Hindoos and Chineſe.—Views of Tippoo Saib.—

his attack upon Travencore and defeat. — Military operations of the Britiſh.—Heroiſm of Bahader Khan. — Bangalore taken by Earl Cornwallis. — Various military movements.—Deciſive capture of Seringapatam.—Conſequent ſubmiſſion of Tippoo, and concluſion of the war. —Marriage of the Duke of York;—arrangement of his revenue. — Allowance to the Duke of Clarence, and payment of the Prince of Wales's debts: — conſequent reflections. — Parliamentary debates on the national revenue, and on the police act. — Character of Sheridan. — Complaints of the Scotch Boroughs. — Debates on the Teſt Act;—on a bill for further tolerating the Unitarians, and on ſeditious writings and aſſociations. — Riſe and progreſs of the French revolution. — Prior ſtate of France;—its firſt ideas of liberty, how cauſed.—Character of Necker; — of Philip Duke of Orleans. — Meeting of the French States General at Verſailles.—Comparative ſcale of French and Britiſh peerage.—Perſeverance of the French commonalty. — Ignorance of Necker.—Steps taken by Orleans. — Character of Mirabeau.—Convulſed ſtate of Paris. —Inſurrections. — Surrender of the Hoſpital of Invalids, and deſtruction of the Baſtile.—Flight of the Count D'Artois and the Princes of Condé and Conti. — Execution of Foulon. — Further devaſtations in Paris.—Conceſſions of the nobility and clergy. — March of the populace to Verſailles.—Heroiſm of the King and Queen. — Emigration of the clergy, nobility, and lawyers.—Abolition of titles.—Flight and recapture of the King.—A new conſtitution eſtabliſhed. — Preparations of the coaleſced powers againſt France.—Inſtability of the populace, and maſſacre of the Swiſs Guards on the 10th of Auguſt.—Depoſition and impriſonment of Louis. — Death of the Duke de Rochefoucault.—Operations of the allied army.—Maſſacres on the 1ſt of September, and murder of the Princeſs de Lamballe.—Military movements of Cuſtine, Dumourier, &c.—Battle of Gemappe. —Examinations, trial, and death of Louis 16th.

1793. Leading circumſtances.—Parliamentary debates, &c. relative to the war between France and England.—Treaty of the latter with Ruſſia. — Defection of Dumourier from the republican army, after ſeizing the commiſſioners ſent to apprehend him.—Military operations, and parliamentary debates on the war.—Bill to prevent traitorous correſpondence.—Exchequer bills iſſued.—New duties propoſed.—Uncultivated ſtate of the Highlands conſidered. — Petition of J. H. Tooke. —Conſequent diſcuſſions on the ſubject of parliamentary reform.—State of the Eaſt India Company, and renewal of its charter conſidered.—Review of the Netherlands.—Variety of military tranſactions in the armies of Cobourg and Dampierre.—The Pruſſians joined by the Duke of York.—The French beat at Famars. — Valenciennes taken. — Battle of Lincelles. — Retreat of the Duke of York from Dunkirk. — Meaſures of the Convention.—Death of Marat. — Toulon taken in truſt by the Engliſh.—Reſources of the French. —Deſtruction of Lyons. — Maſſacre of the prieſts.—Trial and execution of the Queen of France. — New French calendar. — Remarkable ſpeech of Robeſpierre. — Evacuation of Toulon. —Deſcription of Corſica. —Reduction of Fiorenzo, Baſtia, and Calvi.

1794. Parliamentary diſcuſſions on the King's ſpeech;—on the landing of Heſſian troops;—on treaties with Sardinia and Pruſſia.—Act to prevent treaſonable practices. — Plans for internal defence. — New duties. —Operations in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. — Conqueſt of the French Windward Iſlands. — Naval operations.—Bravery of Captains Pellew, Saumarez, Laforey, Paget, Watkins, Newcome, Trollope, Williams, Beauclerk, &c. — Actions between Lord Howe and the French fleet on the

ind 29th of May, and on the rable 1ſt of June.—Efforts of onvention by land. — Military ctions. — Landrecies taken.— iny of Robeſpierre. — Fall of n, and execution of Madame eth. — Deſtruction of Robeſ- and his party.—Operations negru and the allied armies.— actions in Flanders.—Belgium olland won by the French.— of the Britiſh troops to Weſt- — Victories of the armies of ine and Moſelle.—Particulars e to the partition of Poland. rtions of Koſciuſko, and maſ- f Warſaw.

5. Affairs of Spain. — The irds defeated at Figueras. — nade of General Moncey. — between France and Spain.— ng of the Engliſh parliament. ates on the continuance of the ar.—Ways and means for ſup- -Revenues of India and Ire- —Prince of Wales's eſtabliſh- —Act to prevent treaſonable es renewed.—Inquiry into the f the navy,&c.&c.—Iriſh affairs. all of Earl Fitzwilliam.—Peti- the Catholics.—French affairs land.--Confiſcation of the Stadt- 's property.—Eſtabliſhment of atavian Convention.—Jourdan the Rhine--is defeated by Clair- -Inſurrection of the Vendeans y are overcome.—Barbarities of au and Carrier.—Treaty of the blicans with La Vendee.—Re- of the war. — Fate of the ron expedition. — Naval ope- s.—Capture of the Iſle Dieu; the Cape;—of Ceylon;—and nents of the Dutch in the s of Malacca. — American af- — Treaty of commerce be- Great Britain and America.— ſtic fermentations: — Bill to nt ſeditious aſſemblies. — Cha- of William Windham; — of Loughborough. — Conſidera- in Parliament on the high price n.—State of the army in 1796. 96. Ways and means. — Gene- te of commerce.—Defence and acquittal of Warren Haſtings.—Character of Burke.—Internal politics of France, and preparations for the enſuing campaign.—Plan of the new conſtitution;—its adoption. — Propoſals of peace to France,—rejected. —Diſſolution of Parliament.

EXTRACTS.

POLITICAL CHARACTERS OF PITT AND FOX.

"THE miniſter, William Pitt, it is true, was in years only young, but in wiſdom mature; being, as North juſtly obſerved, *born a miniſter*, and in Barre's words, a man of *ſplendid eloquence*. However vain the art of phyſiognomy may have been proved by experience, men will always be prejudiced in favour of certain lineaments of face and proportions of limbs; and an impoſing countenance and graceful perſon will always be deemed the beſt introductory recommendations.—Nature, who having many to gratify, can ſeldom laviſh all her gifts on an individual, has been ſparing to Pitt of bodily accompliſhments; for his viſage is rather boyiſh and unexpreſſive; and his lank perſon conveys the idea of feebleneſs and languor, more than of firmneſs and vigour; but, like Ulyſſes, he ſoon obliterates thoſe unfavourable impreſſions, when his big manly voice iſſues from his breaſt, and compels his audience to think no longer of his figure and look, but of his wiſdom and eloquence. Clear, comprehenſive, and dignified in argument, he never loſes ſight of his ſubject, never indulges any idle ſallies of the imagination, nor amuſes his hearers with meretricious ornaments, fitter for a ſchool of declamation than for a ſenate. His powers of amplification, it muſt be owned, are wonderful, and, like thoſe of the Roman orator, muſt excite the envy of his diſtanced rivals; and, accordingly, they accuſe him of enveloping his ſentiments in ſuch a cloud of words, that his meaning is not diſcernible. But how can this charge be ſuſtained, when the ſame antagoniſts acknowledge his ſuperior eminence for lucid order, ſententious periods, and ſarcaſtic replies? His clearneſs of conception is evinced by method and arrangement, in haſty as well as premeditated

medita'ed efforts. In a ſtudied harangue, and in an extemporary ſpeech, the ſtream of his eloquence flows with the ſame uninterrupted current, except that, where obſtacles occur, it is forcible, vehement, and irreſiſtible: and that, where the channel is clear, it is grand and majeſtic. The ſpeeches of other ſenators come often mended from the reporter's pen, but Pitt's always marred; becauſe his ſentiments are ſo noble, and his expreſſions ſo appoſite, that to ſketch a faint picture of them requires, what will hardly ever be found, a mind of as much elevation and refinement as his own. In glowing expreſſions, in the lightning of ſpeech, in thoſe electric ſtrokes, which blaſt like the fire of heaven, Pitt may not *yet* equal his father; but in extent of political knowledge, in acquaintance with the law and the execution, and in the myſtery of finance, he may fairly claim a ſuperiority. When to the advantages of a happy genius, of the inſtructions, of the ſpeeches, and of the example of the late Earl of Chatham, we add the good fortune of the manlieſt and moſt commanding voice in either houſe of parliament, we need not be ſurpriſed at the power of his oratory; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that envy and malice, which are ever ſo eager to depreſs the exalted, have not been able to fix a ſingle ſtain upon his character. Having by a fortunate concurrence of circumſtances become prime miniſter, before the acceptance of a ſubordinate ſtation, which he publicly diſclaimed, and its general conſequence, a connection with different parties, could furniſh calumny with a plea for ſtigmatizing him as a faithleſs deſerter, or unprincipled apoſtate, Pitt commenced his courſe pure and untainted, and ſtill remains uncontaminated, in ſpite of the artifices and calumnies of his active and able competitors. After introducing order into the deranged ſtate of the finances, after annihilating the pernicious practice of ſmuggling, concluding a beneficial treaty of commerce with France, adding ſeveral millions annually to the revenue, and eſtabliſhing a fund for the gradual liquidation of the national debt; after ſevering Holland from France, and attaching her to Great Britain; after maintaining the honour and intereſt of the public in the diſpute with Spain; after ſupporting the character and enlarging the commerce of his country abroad, and extending by various regulations her trade at home, it might be reaſonably preſumed that the miniſter ſtill enjoyed the full confidence of the nation; and the diviſions in both houſes in favour of his meaſures, ſoon juſtified the preſumption.

"The miniſter's competitor, and the principal leader of the ouſted, and therefore adverſe party, was Charles James Fox, now returned a ſecond time member for Weſtminſter, a gentleman long diſtinguiſhed by his admirable talents for debate. Deſigned from the firſt dawn of genius, as well as the preſent lord of the aſcendant, for the ſenate, Fox was trained to argumentation and oratory by his father, who was himſelf no mean orator, and the proprietor of a rotten borough, which he bequeathed to his ſon, as a certain reſource, if his own abilities and exertions ſhould not enſure him a ſeat in Parliament. The father having laboured under the diſadvantage of being ſtyled by London, in a remonſtrance to the King, the defaulter of unaccounted millions, the ſon was, upon his early appearance in the Houſe of Commons, eyed with ſuſpicion, which his youthful indiſcretion did not diminiſh; as the waſte of private is but an indifferent recommendation to the care of public property. Countenanced, however, as Fox has been by great and reſpectable characters, it is but charity to ſuppoſe that his follies did not exceed the limits preſcribed by honour, and that verſatility and inconſiſtency are not diſhonourable in a ſtateſman; ſince, in the courſe of a few months, he was the vigorous champion and violent aſſailant of North; firſt the virulent enemy of the rights of election, in the caſe of Wilkes, next the man of the people in all conſtitutional queſtions; now threatening to impeach as an evil counſellor, now haſtening to form a coalition with the miniſter, whom he accuſed of having diſmembered the empire, and with whom he once declared there could be no ſafety under the ſame roof. Theſe deviations from principles and profeſſions, this conſpicuous man has had frequent opportunities of diſplaying as a ſenator, but few as a miniſter; for the duration of the coalition was ſo ſhort, that no meaſures of much conſequence came

ht, but his Eaſt-India Bill, een marked with the com- robation of the public, as rational invaſion of char- s. This luminary, whoſe is ſwarthy, eye piercing, qualid, is in his perſon ro- tic, and maſculine; but e active, he is now heavy nt, and was ſome years ago with ſomnolence, which terminated in a lethargy, been rouſed into action by rivalry between the houſes Fox, and aſhamed to allow a inexperienced racer to walk urſe, which he had ſo long it a match. With a ſhrill but piercing and impreſſive a rapid but diſtinct utter- never failed to engage the f his auditors, though he often communicate to them which he felt in his own rom the quick ſucceſſion of ideas, he became ſudden- and impaſſioned, before he e in them correſponding nd his long pauſes for re- it the cloſe of each argu- errupted the current of id weakened the general ie repetition, too, of the laſt ſentence, to catch the firſt he next, gave this orator's ed ſpeeches too much the and ſcholaſtic artifice, and aſſertions of thoſe who pre- ite of his own ſerious de- that his effuſions are ex-

In extemporary effuſions, it is that his native elo- nes moſt conſpicuous and full of new matter, and un- deas; of pointed obſerva- happy alluſions. In ſhort, iter debater than an orator; ulated for the captious diſ- of the bar, than for the ection of a popular aſſem- hich ſucceſs depends much pon being good, but alſo g thought good. Careleſs nt in his dreſs, he diſcovers releſſneſs and negligence in aving, it ſeems, been pre- diſſipation from attending to the ſtructure of a ſen- ell as to the arrangement of nd by this defect miſſing would otherwiſe juſtly de- name of the Britiſh De- moſthenes, no leſs than his happier rival merits the title of the Britiſh Cicero. Fox's reaſoning is ſometimes circuitous and ſophiſtical, Pitt's al- ways direct and fair; the former is an exact, the latter a great painter; the one by detailing minute particulars, and leaving nothing unſaid, is, though never frigid, occaſionally tedious; the other, by grouping the ſtrong and prominent features of a queſtion, generally intereſts, and never tires. Fox's ſcream on hearing the animat- ing cry of his party, reminds us of the hawk darting rapidly at his quarry, and his antagoniſt's voice of the ſound- ing courſe of the eagle, ruſhing in his might to pounce the writhing and re- luctant dragon." *P. S.*

MURDER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARLES.

"WHEREVER nonjuring prieſts could be found, they ſuffered without enquiry, without diſtinction, and with- out pity. One picture drawn by a ſpectator will ſuffice for all. A hun- dred and twenty of theſe proſcribed men, who had been promiſed their liberty in two days by Manuel, were ſurpriſed at the ſight of labourers employed in digging pits. Hearing at the end of a few days the report of guns, and the ſhouts of men, they ſaw at laſt an enſign of the national guards, with ſome commiſſioners of the ſection, and a troop of Marſeilleſe, ruſh into the garden in which they were diſperſed. As they crowded under the wall of a church, which they would not enter leſt it ſhould be polluted with blood, the chief of the aſſaſſins, ſeeing one of them ſhot, and thinking ſo quick a death too eaſy, cried out, 'no ſhooting.' Upon the immediate advance of pikes, axes, and poniards, the prieſts encircled the Archbiſhop of Arles, whoſe name was called. The venerable and grey-hair- ed prelate, after kneeling and receiving abſolution, declared, that if his blood would appeaſe the fury of the mur- derers, it was his duty to ſave the lives of a multitude at the expenſe of his own. Moving forward accordingly, with his arms croſſed upon his breaſt, and with his eyes directed to- wards heaven, he ſaid, 'I am he whom you demand.' His noble and dignified aſpect awed the bloody ruffians into inactivity for ten minutes. At laſt, upbraiding their own weak- neſs,

neſs, they advanced; but ſhrunk back again abaſhed from his looks. At length a miſcreant ſtruck off his cap with a pike: and reſpect being thus violated, and their fury kindled, a ſabre from behind laid open his ſkull. His right hand, which he had raiſed towards the wound as far as his eye, was then cut off, and fell to the ground. The unfortunate victim, crying out, 'Oh, my God!' lifted up the left, and receiving from another ſabre a gaſh on the face, ſunk on the earth in a ſitting poſture, when a fourth ſabre laid him proſtrate and lifeleſs. Thus fell one of the moſt amiable of Frenchmen, whoſe only crime was the relief he afforded from his private fortune to the neceſſitous clergy of his dioceſe. The remainder of the hundred and twenty being forced into the church, came out two by two, after being abſolved by the Biſhops of Xaintes and Beauvais at the altar, and for not ſwearing to maintain a conſtitution, which their murderers had deſtroyed, were ſtabbed without mercy, and added to the heap of dead bodies lying before their eyes."

P. 407.

DISTRESSFUL SITUATION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN THEIR MARCH TO WESTPHALIA.

"BEFORE the Britiſh troops could make due preparations for paſſing the Yſſel, the republicans preſſing on attacked their out poſts between the Waal and the Rhine, but were repulſed in every direction. The pickets after this affair expeditiously joined the main body, and all began their march from the heights of Rhenan at midnight, leaving behind three hundred men, too feeble or too grievouſly wounded to be removed from the hoſpital. Indeed, the general orders now iſſued for the removal of the ſick proved a death-warrant to many helpleſs and miſerable objects. Conſtantly carried in open waggons, expoſed to the intenſe ſeverity of the weather, to drifting ſnow, and heavy falls of ſleet and rain, deſtitute frequently of victuals till the army halted, and then but ſcantily provided, littered in cold churches upon a ſhort allowance of dirty ſtraw, without the comfort of a ſingle blanket to repel the keen attacks of the chilling air of the night, they expired by hundreds, and to the reproach of the medical department, which is accuſed of ignorance, neglect, and inhumanity.

"The diſtreſſes of this retreating army, one night in the middle of January, preſent a ſhocking picture of a winter's campaign. The troops having a dreary and trackleſs common, twenty-three miles in length, and deeply covered with ſnow, drifted by a ſtrong eaſterly wind in their faces, were ſo exhauſted by fatigue, that ſome battalions halted at the adjacent villages; and as all could not find accommodation, or even ſhelter, ſome proceeded. In the night many loſing the line of march, wandered for relief among the hamlets; and many through faintneſs ſunk down, oppreſſed with drowſineſs, and never to riſe again. In the morning, a ſpectator of this diſmal ſcene could not move an hundred yards in any direction, without encountering the dead bodies of men, women, children, and horſes. Here ſtood a baggage-cart, with a team of horſes ſunk in the ruts of ſnow, ſtiff perhaps, but not quite dead, with the hoar froſt on their manes; there lay an overturned waggon, with its team frozen in the traces, and without a driver. The canvas tilt being repeatedly ſtruck with a ſword, a feeble voice at laſt was heard, and two froſt-nipt legs, unable to ſupport their owner, were with difficulty advanced. Within lay dead two out of three, who, for the preſervation of life, had, by creeping cloſe, endeavoured to communicate mutual warmth. The ſurvivor being placed on a horſe, was conveyed to the hoſpital, but his froſt-bitten toes dropping off, and his whole maſs of blood appearing coagulated, made his recovery doubtful. Near another overturned cart lay the huſband and the wife; the huſband a robuſt and manly ſoldier, the wife a beautiful young woman, with an infant about ſeven months old at the breaſt, all three overtaken by the icy hand of death. The mother had expired in the act of ſuckling her child; for with one breaſt expoſed ſhe lay upon the drifted ſnow, with her milk drawn by the babe from the nipple in a ſtream, congealed into a white icicle. The infant looked as if its lips had been juſt diſengaged, repoſing its little head upon the mother's boſom, and having its mouth overflowing with milk, frozen as it trickled down its cheek. Hard

n one of the panniers of a
g down, but not quite dead,
breathleſs another infant,
old, belonging to the ſame
te pair, wrapped up in
l ſtraw; and not far off her
other, with a bundle of
h, and a few biſcuits. But
d we diſtreſs the reader
proſecution of a tale, of
have given enough to har-
ſoul, and to make the blood
ith horror." *P.* 491.

A Letter to his Grace the
f Portland. Being a De-
f the Conduct of his Ma-
Miniſters in ſending an
ador to treat for Peace
e French Directory, againſt
ack made upon that Mea-
y the Right Hon. Edmund
and an Endeavour to
that the permanent Eſta-
nt of the French Repub-
compatible with the Safety
religious and political Syſ-
of Europe. By JAMES
MAN, Esq. of the Middle
e. 8vo. 2s. 6d. ſewed, pp.
Owen.

EPITOME.

rguments of this publica-
o to ſet aſide four poſitions
by Mr. Burke.—To the
h repreſents the real go-
of France as not exiſting
ountry, but in whatever
exiled princes reſide, Mr.
r.plies by a diſcuſſion on
of negotiations in general,
s more than the mode of
ght to be attended to;—
a moral and phyſical diſ-
etween the duties of a good
d a wiſe potentate;—he
that the latter ſhould act
rd to foreign powers chief-
y may affect the condition
rn ſubjects;—and contends
e the recognition of a foreign
nt neither can affect its in-
icy, or diſmember the do-
of the prince who makes
.—No. II.

that recognition, it is, when ſuch acknowledgment influences the deciſion of war or peace, the neceſſary and indiſpenſible duty of an enlightened ſovereign. On Mr. Burke's ſecond objection to the recognition of the French Republic, founded on a charge of its depravity, the author obſerves, that the republic of Algiers might in many inſtances produce the ſame objections:—he contraſts the government under Robeſpierre with that of the new conſtitution, and explains the nature of many advantages we are likely to derive from having acknowledged it.—On the third article, viz. that a peace with France would be deſtructive not only to the religion and laws of this country, but to thoſe of all Europe, Mr. W. aſſerts, that 'not one revolution has been effected in the world 'ſince the revolution of France, by 'the mere force or faſcination of her 'principles;' to prove which he cites the examples of Poland, Venice, and Genoa; and obſerves that *the ſword*, and not the doctrines of France, has effected the changes of government in Holland, the Netherlands, Savoy, &c.—he oppoſes the moral foundation of Chriſtianity, as profeſſed in this country, againſt the powers of foreign ſophiſtry or example,—draws a parallel between the Engliſh and French conſtitutions, which latter, he affirms, is in many inſtances grounded on the baſis of the former, and combats Mr. Burke's laſt propoſition, of continuing the war till the monarchy is reſtored, on the grounds that ſimilarity of laws and cuſtoms may more frequently promote wars between different nations, than if their manners totally diſagreed;—he inſtances our indifference with regard to the minutiæ of what paſſes in countries of oppoſite religions, &c.—compliments the country on the preſent ſyſtem of the war, in preference to that of fighting merely and avowedly for the purpoſe of effecting a counter revolution in France,—points out modes of reſource, and concludes

with ſome recommendations relative to the conducting of Weſt India affairs, and the emancipation of the negroes.

EXTRACTS.

TRAITS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

"IN almoſt every reſpect the ruling perſons of the new government are diametrically oppoſite to the Jacobin faction. They encourage, with a zeal that the worſt of their enemies muſt eſteem laudable, the improvement of the arts and ſciences; not thoſe only which adminiſter to the art of war, but all which can ſupply inſtruction or afford delight to men. Their projected eſtabliſhments for the education of youth merit the attention and imitation of every government in the world. Their manners, ſtill more than their morals, are remote from Jacobin uſage. They have laid aſide that barbarous groſſneſs of language which was once eſteemed an eſſential part of the accompliſhment of a republican, but which no prince would be pleaſed to have addreſſed to his ambaſſador. The ſqualid and ſordid apparel that was once diſplayed with ſuch ludicrous and groteſque vanity, is no longer in the mode of Paris. The miniſters and ſenators of the French republic have long thought that there is no neceſſary connexion, and, indeed, nothing congenial between dirt and patriotiſm; between rags and liberty.——Were your Grace now to viſit Paris in a diplomatic capacity, the benevolence of your mind would not be afflicted with the relation of any but former atrocities; you would not ſee one perſon brought to the guillotine (or, as the extirminators facetiouſly expreſſed it, "peeping thro' the little national window,") for the promulgation of opinions; you would be led into apartments as ſplendid as any in Burlington Houſe; you would be introduced to a gentleman wearing as handſome robes as your own, who would ſpeak to you politely, and call you by your title, without once aſſuring you that your illuſtrious maſter was a crowned robber; that your countrymen were a pack of ſtup execrable ſlaves, or that things never go on well in England your Grace and all the reſt of o bility were ſtrangled with the l of all our prieſts,* and the m ment of our affairs confided to worthy gentleman of Wapping Giles's, whom they in their go would recommend us to elect ſuch inſulting language would b dreſſed to your Grace. Wh might be the lofty and unreaſ demands of the directory, they not be made in the ſtyle of th *Ducheſne*; you would be treate gentleman and reſpected as the ſentative of a ſovereign power would find among the members French government ſome m ſplendid talents and extenſive n tion, whoſe acquaintance it wou diſgrace your lordſhip or any perſon in Europe to cultivate

P

EXPOSITION OF THE W JACOBIN.

"I USE the word Jacobin perhaps correctly, in the ſe which it is now and has been, f wards of two years, underſtood place where the term originated avoid a diſguſting and hideous e ration of crimes and abſurdities, fine Jacobiniſm to be the ſyſt politics adopted by the Jacobir of Paris, from the year 1793 time of its deſtruction, and act on in various places, by Le Bon ron, Collot d'Herbois, Carrier rat, and Robeſpierre. By Jaco I mean that ſyſtem "which dr France with blood, and inund with tears; proſcribed probity tue, and philoſophy; annihilate merce, arts, and ſciences; ho Vandaliſm and robbery; cor moral principle; delegated the of life and death to the moſt ous of men; erected 50,000 ba and filled them with pretende ſpirators; maſſacred age on its pain; murdered infancy in th ther's womb; violated chaſtity moment of death; fatted the ſters of the ocean with humar

* It was a ſaying of one of the Jacobins (I believe of Anacharſis (ſurnamed the orator of the human race), that no good would be done world until the laſt of kings was ſtrangled with the bowels of the prieſts.

cl

the Rhone and the Loire to
blood, Vaucluſe to a foun-
ears, Nantes to a ſepulchre,
rras, Bourdeaux, Straſbourg,
ıter-houſes, and France to
theatre of horror, pillage,
rder," when, therefore, I
Jacobiniſm, I cannot allude
hing Engliſh. There is no
England like it. Inſtead of
ıcobins I do not believe the
contains one. *Note, p. 31.*

RATIVE VIEW OF THE
CH AND ENGLISH CON-
ITIONS.

a cloſe examination of the
on, with the framers of
s Majeſty was adviſed to
, it appears not only to be
on principles congenial to
the Engliſh conſtitution, but
ned throughout as nearly in
ſhape as the hatred of France
ld government, and various
umſtances, would permit. In
ances, the reſtrictions of the
ſuffrage, both in reſpect to
roperty, are more numerous
: ſevere in the new French
ɔn than in our's. No French
ıs the right of voting for a
of either of the legiſlative
unleſs he is 25 years of age,
poſſeſſion of a property equi-
n ſome diſtricts, to ſeven
and, in others, to fourteen
erling, per annum.
legiſlative authority is veſted
uncils, or houſes, according
hraſe. Citizens under the
years are excluded from the
f ancients, and after the ſe-
r of the republic, no perſon
e age of 30 years will be
t to be a member of the
five hundred.
qualification excludes from
ture an immenſe portion of
ɔcracy. By our laws, 21
the age of competency for
either houſe of Parliament.
nch conſtitution does not,
equire the legiſlators to poſ-
lerable property; but it is
that the electors, who muſt
s have property, will chuſe
ſentatives men who have
it they will veſt legiſlative
ith thoſe whoſe neceſſities
npt them to make too free
purſes of their conſtituents.

I think it may be fairly preſumed, that the operation of all theſe qualifications, particularly the qualifications of age, will give to the future government of the French republic a ſober, ſerious, and ſteady character; a character incompatible with a diſpoſition to encourage wild and wicked revolutionary projects.

"The French conſtitution has given the executive authority to a council of five perſons, who are veſted with high powers, and clothed with little leſs than regal ſplendor. This council, called the Executive Directory, ſuperintends the execution of the laws, the receipt and expenditure of the public money, and the miniſtry of all the municipal bodies: it diſpoſes of the armed force by ſea and land, receives ambaſſadors, negotiates treaties, propoſes peace and war, appoints and diſmiſſes at pleaſure all the miniſters, generals, and a great number of the other public functionaries: it has its guards, its meſſengers of ſtate, and its uſhers.—(Their dreſs would, in ſome countries, entitle them to be called gentlemen uſhers.) Its members are lodged in ſplendid palaces, arrayed in robes of ſtate, addreſſed in the moſt reſpectful language, and received with the higheſt military honours. Its relation to the legiſlative aſſemblies bears a ſtrong reſemblance to that which exiſts in practice between his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament.

"If the Directory have no legiſlative voice, his Majeſty never exerts the legiſlative authority beſtowed upon him by our conſtitution, but in ſanctioning the decrees of our two legiſlative aſſemblies. The Directory have not the full power of declaring war: it cannot be declared but by a decree of the legiſlative body, upon the formal propoſitions of the Directory. With us the ſame forms are obſerved; for although the royal prerogative authorizes his Majeſty to declare war in the firſt inſtance, he is always pleaſed to ſend a meſſage to both Houſes of Parliament, whenever he thinks that war is neceſſary, and without their approbation and concurrence he never engages the country in any conteſt whatever. Treaties made by the Executive Directory with foreign powers are not valid until they are ratified by the legiſlature. His Majeſty can, indeed, by virtue

of his prerogative, make treaties to bind his ſubjects; but the ſame gracious regard to the wiſhes and opinions of the nation, that he always manifeſts previous to a declaration of war, never ſuffers him to conclude any treaty, until his miniſters, having felt the pulſe of Parliament, can aſſure him that the treaty will meet with its approbation. In ſome circumſtances, apparently of no great importance, our political modes are exactly copied by the republican legiſlators. They have conſtructed the very galleries of their aſſemblies in conformity with our's. What the diſcretion of the ſpeakers of our Houſes of Parliament has obſerved in the admiſſion of auditors into thoſe aſſemblies, has been adopted in France, and ſecured with the force and ſolemnity of a conſtitutional article.

"This is the political ſyſtem (excellent, I hope, ſince it reſembles our own), which Mr. Burke preſumes to call Jacobiniſm by eſtabliſhment.—This is the form of the government that he has the effrontery to repreſent as a tumultuous military tyranny, and to compare (but not without diſparagement) to the ſavage, ſanguinary, and piratical deſpotiſm of Algiers. Is it poſſible that a ſtate which has formed its government on the model of the freeſt, wiſeſt, and moſt moderate government that, until lately, exiſted in the world, can merit the epithets bloody, impious, abominable, perfidious?"

XXXV. *The Satires, Epiſtles, and Art of Poetry of Horace*, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe, by WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Eſq. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards. pp. 559. *Stockdale.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"——IN the humbler but far more difficult taſk of tranſlation *(after ſpeaking of Pope's Imitations of Horace)*, though leſs pleaſure can be communicated to learned readers, more advantage may be gained to the literature of our country: even an admirer of Horace in the original may be curious to ſee how his ſentiments can be expreſſed with fidelity, yet ſome degree of grace, in our language. The Engliſh r when once aſſured that he has him the faithful repreſentati an admired ancient, will feel ſtep of his progreſs, if not ſ and agreeable, yet firm and ſ he will be pleaſed, where he ſpirit or elegance, ſatisfied wit and perſpicuity, and leſs off by occaſional harſhneſs, whi anxious deſire of fidelity migh produced. Imitations, therefo is conceived, however ſpirit happy, by no means ſuperſed expediency of a tranſlation; particularly where the imitat only copied the turn of th from his original, but adher his own characteriſtic ſtyle manner. This is preciſely th with Pope's Imitations. ' ever expects (ſays Warburt ' Paraphraſe of Horace, as a ' ful copy of his genius, or m ' of writing, in theſe Imita ' will be much diſappointed. ' author uſes the Roman poe ' little more than his canvaſs; ' if the old deſign, or colou ' chance to ſuit his purpoſe, ' well; if not, he employs hi ' without ſcruple or cerem ' Hence it is, he is ſo frequent ' rious, where Horace is in ' and at eaſe, where Horace i ' turbed: in a word, he reg ' his movements no further ' original, than was neceſſar ' promoting their common p ' reformation of manners'——

"——On the mode of tr tion adopted, it cannot be nec to add much to what has bee in the Preface to the Odes: th nion I there ventured to give vour of a cloſer tranſlation th has of late been the faſhio praiſe, remains unaltered; bu proverbial expreſſions and Lati oms frequent in theſe Satire often incapable of a literal ve in ſuch caſes, it is ſurely bet

poſſible, an idiom of our
uage, correſpondent to the
if not to the words, of
nal than (as ſome tranſla-
: done) offend the reader
h words with a Latin idiom

r all, I feel more than ever
ſibility that any attempts of
uld do juſtice to a writer
ace. But the approbation
on the tranſlations of the
perſons whoſe judgment I
nd, indeed, by the literary
general, induces me to
part of the work may alſo
ne little merit and utility.
muſe the admirers of our
ſhewing them an entire
omewhat more reſembling
er than thoſe which they
erto ſeen. It may gratify,
ſibly inform, the Engliſh
by giving him a nearer
perhaps the moſt elegant,
ainly the moſt inſtructive,
he Auguſtan age."

SPECIMEN.

LATION OF SATIRE IX.

the *(a)* ſacred road one day
'd, in my uſual way,
me trifles, now forgot,
ng—on I know not what,
whoſe name I barely knew,
'd my hand, ' *Friend, how*
do'ſt do?'
s the times are,' I replied,
y whate'er you wiſh betide!'
I he followed; to get free,
' Your buſineſs, Sir, with
ne?'
be known to you:—I'm deem'd
the learn'd.' —' The more
eſteem'd.'
neaſy and perplex'd,
aſt one moment, ſtopp'd the
xt;
important whiſpers, gave
ck directions to my ſlave,
all over, and confeſs'd
us in his dulneſs bleſt.
hat firſt occurs he chatters,
ts, the town, and ſuch-like
tters:
d not:—he thus went on:
're wretched to be gone:
' *But, ſay or do whate'er you will,*
' *'Tis vain; for I'll attend you ſtill.*
' *Where are you bound?*'—' Oh, Sir, I
' pray
' Don't let me lead you from your
' way!
' This morn I purpoſe to attend
' One whom you know not, an old
' friend
' Beyond the Tiber (as 'tis ſaid)
' *(c)* Near Cæſar's gardens, *(d)* ſick in
' bed.'
' *Well: I love walking, and have lei-*
' *ſure*;
' *So I'll attend you there with pleaſure.*'
(e) I ſulkily hung down my ears,
Juſt as a ſtubborn aſs appears
When loaded much. He then held
forth:
' *Oh, Sir! if you but knew my worth,*
' *(f) Viſcus, nay, Varius' ſelf, would*
' *ſeem*
' *Not more to merit your eſteem.*
' *For where's the genius that can rhyme*
' *(g) So much or in ſo ſhort a time?*
' *(b) What dancer glides ſo ſmooth along?*
' *(i) Hermogenes, for powers of ſong*
' *Muſt envy me, if e'er he heard.*'——
Here I could juſt ſqueeze in a word:
' Have you no mother, no relation
' At home, to find you occupation?'
' *No, Sir; I've laid them all to reſt;*'
' Oh, then, let me alike be bleſt!
' Diſpatch me, too!'—for thus of old,
(k) A Sabine dame my fate foretold,
When at my birth, with boding look,
The dire prophetic urn ſhe ſhook:
' No baleful drugs, no martial ſtriſe,
' No pleuriſy ſhall end his life,
' No cough, no gout; but, ſoon or
' late,
' He'll be deſtroy'd by endleſs prate.
' Then let him, at his riper age,
' Avoid all talkers, if he's ſage!'
'Twas now paſt ten o'clock: our way
Near *(l)* Veſta's buſy temple lay.
There in a ſuit he had been bail'd,
And needs muſt loſe it if he fail'd.
' *Now, then,*' he cried, ' *if you're my*
' *friend,*
' *Here, for awhile, my cauſe attend!*'
' I'll die, if I can *(m)* aid your cauſe,
' Or know one tittle of the laws!
' Beſides, I'm haſtening where you
' know.'—
' *Well, then,*' cried he, ' *ſhall I forego*
' *You or my cauſe?*'—' Me, I implore!'
' *Not ſo,*' cried he; and march'd be-
fore.
I followed, as it ſerves no end
Still with the victor to contend.

(n) How

(n) How does Mæcenas? tell me whether
You ſtill live pleaſantly together?'
Few are his friends (I thus rejoin'd)
And found his principles and mind.'
None, Sir, (he cried) *I ever knew*
Have play'd their cards ſo well as you.
Yet might you luckier ſtill be reckon'd,
Would you admit me as your ſecond.
Thus aided, I may ſafely ſwear
You'd undermine each rival there.'
Sir, you're deceiv'd, if you ſuppoſe
(I cried) we live on terms like thoſe.
No houſe, believe me, is more pure;
From ills like thoſe none more ſecure.
What though another have more pelf,
Or deeper learning than myſelf,
I feel no injury or diſgrace:
Each has his juſt allotted place.'
You tell me ſomething noble, new,
Scarce credible.' — 'And yet 'tis true.'
Well, you've inflam'd my wiſh to gain
Admittance 'midſt this friendly train.'
Oh, Sir! if you but once purſue it,
Such is your worth, I'm ſure you'll do it.
When once you know him, 'tis not hard.'
(o) This rather puts him on his guard.
Truſt me the ways and means to explore!
I'll bribe his ſlaves, beſiege his door;
Where, ſhould he keep me out to-day,
To-morrow ſtill I'll work my way.
I'll ſtop him whereſoe'er we meet,
And ſcrape acquaintance in the ſtreet.
Mankind no bliſs through life obtains
But by exceſſive toils and pains.'
Whilſt he went on with ſuch-like talk,
(p) Ariſtius met us in our walk;
A friend of mine, and one who knew
The man with whom I had to do.
We ſtop, with queſtions to and fro:
'Whence came you?'—'Whither do you go?'
All means I then began to try,
Pull'd, jogg'd, and pinch'd him, wink'd my eye,
Gave every hint, that ſome pretence
Might be found out to draw me thence.
He roguiſhly, on miſchief bent,
Feign'd ignorance of what I meant,
And ſlily laugh'd. I, vex'd at heart,
Cried, 'Sure you'd ſomething to impart
In private; what had you to ſay?'
I'll take (cried he) *ſome fitter day.*
(q) This is a ſabbath;---would you chuſe
To offend the circumciſed Jews?'
Faith, I've no ſcruples of that kind.'
But you'll forgive my weaker mind.
I'm of the ſuperſtitious crew.
Farewell! ſome other time will do.'
Ah, luckleſs hour! the traitor flies,
Whilſt his poor friend expiring lies.
But now good fortune thither draws
The adverſe party in his cauſe;
Who ſeiz'd him, and ſet up a cry,
'You raſcal! whither would you fly?
(r) Atteſt, Sir!'---I my ear applied---
He drags him thence.---On either ſide
Crowds gather round, with noiſe and ſtrife.
(s) Apollo thus preſerv'd my life."

Notes on Satire IX.

"The lively and natural deſcription of an obtruſive coxcomb in this ſatire has juſtly rendered it one of the moſt celebrated in Horace: but it was one of the moſt difficult to tranſlate tolerably, the brevity without obſcurity, the familiarity without coarſeneſs, and the humour void of buffoonry, being ſcarcely capable of transfuſion into another language.

"*(a)* The *Via Sacra* was a celebrated way or ſtreet of Rome, in which the treaty of alliance between Romulus and Tatius had been made; from whence (as every treaty was accompanied by religious rites and ceremonies) it was called ſacred. It led from the amphitheatre to the capitol by the Temple of Peace and the Temple of Cæſar, and the triumphal proceſſions paſſed through it in their way to the capitol.

"*(b)* I have ventured to tranſlate this *dull*, as appearing moſt conſonant to the general ſenſe of the paſſage; as it ſeems odd to ſay a man would be *happy* under a misfortune, becauſe he is paſſionate, and would be likely to reſent the conduct of him who occaſioned it. Yet great authorities, it muſt be owned, are for that conſtruction. 'When *cerebrum* is alone,' ſaid Dr. Foſter, 'it means *paſſion*; as *donec cerebroſus profilit unus.* Some ſay it means

ıſenſible; but that is not the
·e.'——*MS.*

The gardens bequeathed by
Cæſar to the Roman people
ır the Tiber, but on the other
ı the city. They are ſaid to
:n near the *portus navalis*, now
e.

Some think the word in the
(cubat) means only that he re-
:re. But from the uſe of the
ı another paſſage of Horace,
ning ſeems to be, that he lay
:e. So in ſat. 3. lib. 2.

ait pueri menſes jam quinque cubantis.'

The term *iniquæ mentis*, ap-
the aſs, in the original, ſeems
ı ſulkineſs, rather than mere
lency.

The *Viſci* (for Horace had two
of that name) are mentioned
ıext ſatire as eminent literary
:rs. Varius muſt be well
to every reader of our poet.

) This qualification of writing
ns to have been the great boaſt
ent as it is of modern poe-
and was held in great contempt
ıce.

) *Membra movere* (the term in
ginal) is ſaid, by the old ſcho-
ı mean '*recite with elegant ac-*
Perhaps it may only imply ele-
ıf perſon and addreſs.

) For the character of Hermo-
Tigellius, ſee ſat. 3. towards
, and ſat. 10th of this book.

) Sabella was, with the ancient
s, a general term, comprizing
ıly the Sabines, properly ſo
but the Marſi and Peligni.
ıations were of the Sabine race,
torious for being addicted to
·.—*Bax.*

) The temple of Veſta was on
ent of the Capitoline Hill, and
he Forum, where cauſes were

Stare, the word in the original,
for *in judicio ſtare*. The mean-
ms to be, that, by ſtanding near
court, Horace might give him
dvice or aſſiſtance; for Horace
immediately anſwers, that he knows
nothing of law.

" *(n)* The ſentences that follow are
divided and aſſigned to the ſpeakers
differently by different critics. I
have followed the method that ſeemed
the moſt natural and probable.

" *(o)* Mæcenas is deſcribed, in ſat.
6, as difficult of acceſs, and waiting
long before he admitted Horace to in-
timacy, but when he did admit him,
immediately adopting him as a friend.

" *(p)* Fuſcus Ariſtius appears to
have been one of our poet's moſt in-
timate friends. Ode 22d, of the firſt
book, is addreſſed to him, as is the
10th epiſtle of the 1ſt book of epiſ-
tles. He is alſo mentioned, in the
next ſatire, as a good judge of writ-
ing.

" *(q)* In the original, *tricesima ſab-
bata*, the thirtieth ſabbath. Lambi-
nus, Dacier, and others, apply it to
the feaſt of the paſſover, which falls
on the thirtieth ſabbath of the Jewiſh
year. Geſner thinks this too abſtruſe
and refined, and prefers the opinion
of Scaliger (in his book De Emenda-
tione Temporum), that the thirtieth
day of the month is underſtood; as
that day was a holy day with the
Jews. Auguſtus had ſhewn great fa-
vour to them, and forbidden that
any one ſhould diſturb their religious
ceremonies.

" *(r)* It ſeems that, by the Roman
law, when a defendant (as we ſhould
ſay) had given bail to appear in
court on a certain day and hour, if
the plaintiff found him on that day
and hour at another place, he might
lay hands on him, and bring him into
court, provided any perſon preſent
would bear witneſs that he had been
ſo found. This conſent of the by-
ſtander was ſignified by his ſuffering
the perſon demanding it to touch
his ear. Horace, therefore, ſays---
Oppono auriculam; I turn my ear to-
wards him to ſignify my conſent.

" *(s)* Apollo is conſidered as his
deliverer, either as being the guar-
dian god of poets, or becauſe his ſta-
tue was in the Forum. Thence Juve-
nal ſays—'*Juriſque peritus Apollo.*'"

XXXVI. *The State of the Poor, or an Hiſtory of the Labouring Claſſes in England, from the Conqueſt to the preſent Period*; in which are particularly conſidered their domeſtic Economy with reſpect to Diet, Dreſs, Fuel, and Habitation; and the various Plans which from Time to Time have been propoſed and adopted for the Relief of the Poor: together with Parochial Reports, relative to the Adminiſtration of Workhouſes, and Houſes of Induſtry; the State of Friendly Societies, and other Public Inſtitutions in ſeveral agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing Diſtricts. With a large Appendix; containing a comparative and chronological Table of the Prices of Labour, of Proviſions, and other Commodities; an Account of the Poor in Scotland; and many original Documents on Subjects of National Importance. By Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. 3 Vols. 4to. boards. pp. 2015. 3l. 3s. *Whites, Robinſons, Payne, Faulder, Debrett, &c.*

THE limits of our publication will not ſuffice to give more than a bare idea of the nature and contents of a work ſo extenſive, and abounding with ſo great a variety of narrative, obſervation, and diffuſive calculation, as the volumes before us;—but as the ſubject is ſo highly intereſting to every rank in life, and the utility of its diſſemination ſo apparently evident, we ſhall, in as conciſe a mode as poſſible, endeavour to collect ſome of the materials which form the maſs of this ſtupendous undertaking.

THE PREFACE

FULLY explains the mode by which Sir Frederick obtained the body of his intelligence on every ſubject about to be treated on;—his motives for undertaking the work are ſtated, with preparatory remarks on the price of labour, cultivation of land, &c.—and where the hiſtory of law, in darker ages, is imperfect, for want of records, the author informs us (through the medium of a quotation from Lord Kaimes), that he has endeavoured to ſupply the broken links by "hints from poets and hiſtorians, by collateral facts, and cautious conjectures:"—he diſclaims having drawn any concluſions, or formed any ſyſtem of his own;—the work is no more than a comprehenſive ſtatement of facts from reſpectable documents, deſigned to *point out evil* as the firſt ſtep to *amend it*, and to ſhew *example* of *good* from ſyſtems really practiſed as a mode of completing the remedy:—the preface concludes as under:—

"That this work may in any degree be ſubſervient to philan-
"thropy and ſound policy, is my
"ſincere wiſh:—conſcious that their
"promotion was my principal view
"in undertaking it, I repoſe my-
"ſelf under that ſatisfaction, which
"perhaps ſuperior writers only
"have a right to indulge; and
"whilſt * *I am animated with this*
"*wiſh, I look with pleaſure on my*
"*book, however defective, and de-*
"*liver it to the world with the ſpi-*
"*rit of a man that has endeavoured*
"*well.*" P. xxxi.

SKETCH OF VOL. I.

THE leading points in the firſt volume are compriſed under a variety of heads, forming a hiſtory of the poor from the Conqueſt to the preſent period,—and followed by a numerous train of inveſtigations on the ſubjects of our national eſtabliſhments for the maintenance of the poor;—a diſcuſſion of the poor laws in England;—remarks on Mr. Pitt's propoſed bill;—on the diet, dreſs, habitations, &c. of the la-

* Johnſon's Preface to his Dictionary.

bouring

claſſes; and copious tracts to the eſtabliſhment of ſocieties.—The ancient ſtate abouring poor is minutely ied, by deſcribing the ex- ure, and ſervices, of feu- *inage*, and by drawing an le of the prices of labour viſions in every age, upon es of the firſt credibility.— nuſe and inform our readers d that in the year 1301, on of effects taken at Colcheſ- rder to levy a fifteenth, the g is given as a medium of d property in general, in valuſe and quantity.

	s. d.		*s. d.*
cup was valued			
-	0 6	to	2 0
-	1 6	—	6 8
-	0 3	—	0 9
oot -	1 0	—	2 6
up -	0 6	—	1 0
on -	0 3½	—	0 8
liſh -	0 6	—	1 0
n -	0 6	—	1 6
r coverlet	0 8	—	1 6

enter's ſtock of tools were the aggregate at one ſhil- l conſiſted of—

	s. d.
axe, valued at	0 5
-	0 3
-	0 2
(a ſquare) -	0 1
r (or ſpokeſhave)	0 1
	1 0

kſmith's tools were worth to 5*s.*—a ſhoemaker's ſtock 5*d.* to 12*s.* 2*d.*—a tanner's ncluding cloaths, &c. at o*d.* — which laſt ſum, com- ith the others, is great; ers, in thoſe days, ranked the wealthieſt tradeſmen, eing uſed not only for mi- poſes, but (before the in- n, and during the infancy woollen manufacture) it conſiderable part of dreſs he common people. Many

of the moſt flouriſhing cities in the time of Edward the Firſt were not equal in point of wealth, arts, and induſtry, to many a modern village, as may be ſeen from the following ſtock of a mercer, whoſe wares were ſcarce ſufficient for the pack of a pedlar in our days.

	£. s. d.
A piece of woollen cloth, valued at -	0 7 0
Silk and fine linen	1 0 9
Flannel and ſilk purſes	1 4 9
Gloves, girdles, leather purſes, and needle-work	0 6 8
Other ſmall things	0 3 0
Total	£.3 0 8

Which ſmall account, together with houſehold furniture, amounts only to 5*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

In the reign of Edward III. weeders and haymakers were paid 1*d.* a day, mowers 5*d.*—reapers from 2*d.* to 3*d.*—the wages of a maſter carpenter were 3*d.* a day,—a maſter freemaſon 4*d.*—other carpenters 2*d.* —other maſons 3*d.*—their ſervants 1½*d.*—tilers 3*d.*—their knaves 1½*d.* —coverers of fern and ſtraw 3*d.*— their knaves 1½*d.*—plaſterers and workers of mud walls 3*d.*—their knaves 1½*d.*

In the year 1388, a bailiff (of a farm) was allowed 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, with an entire ſuit of new clothing:—a maſter hind 10*s.* per annum, without clothing—a carter 10*s.*—a ſhepherd 10*s.*—an oxherd or cow-herd 6*s.* 8*d.*—a ſwineherd, or a female labourer, 6*s.*—a plough driver 7*s.*—all without clothing, or any other perquiſite; and none were permitted to give or receive more than the ſtatute allowed.—The rate of theſe wages, however, increaſed in proportion with the price of neceſſaries, and in 1444 the ſalary of a bailiff was 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and the other ſalaries were anſwerable; and in 1514 a bailiff had 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—at which time things were ſo much improved that an author of thoſe days, com-

paring paſt times with preſent, ſays, —"So common were all ſorts of "treene ſtuffe (trenchers) in old "time, that a man ſhoud hardlie "find foure pieces of pewter (of "which one was peradventure a "ſalt) in a good farmer's houſe; "and yet, for all this frugalitie (if "it may ſo be juſtly called), they "were ſcarce able to live, and "paie their rents at their daies, "without ſelling of a cow or an "horſſe, or more, although they "paide but 4 pounds at the utter-"moſt by the yeare:—ſuch alſo "was their povertie, that if ſome "one od farmer or huſbandman "had beene at the alehouſe, amongſt "6 or 7 of his neighbours, and "there, in a braverie to ſhew "what ſtore he had, did caſt "down his purſſe, and therein a "noble or fix ſhillings in ſilver un-"to them, it was verie likelie that "all the reſt cou'd not laie downe "ſo much againſte it:—whereas, in "my time, although peradventure "4 poundes of old rent be im-"proved to 40, 50, or even 100 "poundes, yet will the farmer "thinke his gains verie ſmall, if "he have not ſix or ſeven yeares "rent lieing by him, therewith to "purchaſe a new leaſe, beſide a "faire garniſh of pewter on his "cupbord, with ſo much more in "od veſſels goinga bout the houſe, "three or foure feather-beds, ſo "manie coverlets, and carpets of "tapeſtrie, a ſilver ſalt, a bowle "for wine (if not a whole neaſte), "and a dozzen of ſpoones to fur-"niſh up the ſute."

In 1626 the king's maſter ſadler had 1*s.* a day, and his ſervant 3½*d.* —the maſter maſon at Windſor Caſtle had alſo 1*s.*

In 1662, the firſt law of ſettlements with regard to the poor was enacted, previous to which, none were reſtricted to particular pariſhes. — In 1714 propoſals were publiſhed by John Bellers for employing the poor in a college of induſtry, which has ſince been realized by the erection of work
the regular gradation of whi
expence, improvements, &c.
ticularly noticed in the ſu
pages, — together with thei
government, appointment c
ſeers, &c.—The parliamen
gulations reſpecting pawn
are alſo entered into, and a
tion of the poors rates from
1785 compared with the
the revenue, national de
value of exportations. — I
ing of national eſtabliſhm
the poor, every particular
cument on the ſubject is
forward and thoroughly inve
—the aſylums for the indig
helpleſs near the metropolis,(
larly enumerated) amount to
houſes, aſylums, &c. and 1
tals for ſick, lame, pregnant
lunatics, &c.:—the dates
inſtitutions are correctly add
the total eſtimate of thoſe
tions calculated at 750,000*l.*
num. — The exact amount
poors rate of every pariſh
ſtated—with a liſt of diſp
and one of friendly, &c.
amounting to 704.—In ſpe
the good effects of courts
ſcience, Sir Frederick inſta
caſe of a poor man, who
their inſtitution, on being ſi
ed to the hundred court for
of 1*s.* 6*d.* the coſt of ſun
only amounted to 6*s.* 10*d.* a
to a labourer of that day.
commending the articles of
once cheap and ſalutary, th
gives the exact proceſs of n
variety of broths, puddings,
as practiſed by the induſtrio
of every county. In reſpec
there are alſo a number of
tions mentioned by way o
tute for coal, in caſe of ſcar
given as ſpeculations, bu
practice and experience. T
rage prices of all the differ
cleſs of dreſs for men and
are enumerated, from variou
ards, in different parts of th
dom;—the prices of provi

ways accompany the prices of labour, &c. and we are preſented with a regular plan adopted by the magiſtrates of the county of Berks in 1795, which ſettles the price of labour exactly in proportion to the price of the gallon loaf, with an extenſion of premium according to the number of the labourer's family;—and it appears that above ſixty premiums have been given by the Berkſhire Agricultural Society, to labourers who brought up large families upon 8*s.* per week.

A ſtrong reſemblance appears to ſubſiſt between our modern friendly ſocieties and the ancient fraternities and gilds of our forefathers, particulars and rules relative to which are expreſsly laid down, as well as of thoſe of a latter date, with a retroſpect of their advantages, and a diſplay of the benefit which muſt accrue from the encouragement of ſuch laudable inſtitutions.

VOL. II.

Conſiſts entirely of parochial reports, from every county in England: each report gives the extent and population of its pariſh;—its taxes, trade, agriculture, and manufactures;—the average price of proviſions and labour, with a table of its baptiſms, burials, marriages, poor rates, aſſeſſments, and expenditures, from the earlieſt periods of their eſtabliſhment; together with an account of its friendly ſocieties, and ſimilar inſtitutions:—it alſo includes the meetings and chapels of Quakers, Anabaptiſts, and other diſſenters; with particulars of their ſchools and ſeminaries, and a correct deſcription of all workhouſes, charitable foundations, infirmaries, Sunday ſchools, ſchools of induſtry, or whatever has any connection with the affairs of the poor, their accommodation, work, allowance of clothing, bedding, &c. &c.—The article of diet is moſtly formed into a table of proviſions for every diſtinct day in the week, demonſtrating the quality and quantity of the food allowed by each pariſh to its dependents.--The earnings and expenſes of labourers in almoſt every pariſh are brought to view by a ſimple method, of which the underwritten account will afford ſufficient illuſtration:

Earnings and Expenſes of a Labourer, at Banbury, in Oxfordſhire.

N. B. He is fifty years old, has a wife and ſix children at home, viz. a girl 15, a boy 13, a girl 11, a girl 9, a girl 7, and a boy 4 years old.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The father earns 8*s.* per week throughout the year — —	20	16	0
Eldeſt girl earns by ſpinning 1*s.* 6*d.* per week	3	18	0
Eldeſt boy goes to plough and earns 3*s.* per week	7	16	0
Second girl is lame, the three youngeſt earn nothing — —	0	0	0
Total earnings	32	10	0
The man receives 1*s.* per week to ſupport his lame daughter —	2	12	6
Total income	35	2	0
Expenſes.			
Nine half-peck loaves per week, at 1*s.* 2*d.* annually —	27	6	0
Houſe rent —	2	12	0
Fuel, 1*s.* per week	2	12	0
Remains for clothing, &c. *only* — —	2	12	0
Total expenſes	35	2	0

VOL. III.

Continues the parochial reports as in Vol. II. and contains a copious Appendix, exhibiting comparative and chronological tables of prices of labour and proviſions; wages appointed by ſtatute, or rated by juſtices at different periods;—principal acts of Parliament, and catalogues and

titles of ſtatutes concerning the poor;—extracts from the houſehold books of the Earl of Surrey and Sir Edward Coke in 1593, and in 1596;—regulations of a houſe of correction in 1589.—Account of the poor in Scotland.—Mr. Pitt's ſpeech on and heads of his poor bill;—Expences and earnings of agricultural labourers in various parts of England;—prices of proviſions in Suffolk for five years;—poors rates, window tax, &c. in ſeveral pariſhes;—computation of meat, &c. neceſſary in workhouſes;—forms of admiſſions, births, deaths, and apprenticeſhips of pariſh children:—account of broad and narrow cloths manufactured in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire ſince 1726, and county expenſes for ſeveral years:—catalogue of Engliſh publications concerning the poor:—propoſal for a county bank in Cumberland:—Dr. Price's tables for regulating contributions and allowances in friendly ſocieties, and Mr. Pitt's poor bill, as amended by the Committee of the Houſe of Commons.*

In the chronological table of prices of labour, proviſions, &c. the following are the moſt remarkable articles:

Proviſions.

Year.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1125.	A ſtalled ox	0	1	0
	A ſheep	0	0	4
1172.	An ox —	0	2	0
1197.	Ditto —	0	3	0
1199.	Rochelle wine per tun —	1	0	0
1212.	A hog —	0	0	11
1254.	An acre of wheat	0	2	0
1256.	A ſheep	0	0	8
1274.	Beſt hen	0	0	3½
	Gooſe —	0	0	3
	Three pigeons	0	0	1
	Twelve larks	0	0	1
	A lamb	0	0	4
1279.	A fat ox	0	16	0
	A hen —	0	0	1
	Ten eggs	0	0	0½

Year.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1295.	Carcaſe of an ox	0	5	0
1298.	Ditto —	0	6	8
1314.	A corn fed ox	1	4	0
	Graſs fed ditto	0	16	0
	Twenty eggs	0	0	1
1325.	A ſtalled ox	0	18	0
	A plough ox	0	15	0
1374.	Carcaſe of a falted ox —	2	6	6
1406.	A bull —	0	7	8
	An ox —	0	13	4
1444.	Ditto —	1	11	8
1475.	Ditto —	1	0	0
1500.	Ditto —	0	11	8
1531.	Ditto —	1	6	8
1549.	Beſt fat ox	2	5	0
1570.	Flour, the buſhel	0	2	8
1610.	An ox weighing 600lb.	9	10	0

Price of Wheat per Quarter, as ſold in the Windſor Market in the

Years		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1595.	———	2	0	0
1597.	———	3	9	6
1602.	———	1	9	4
1608.	———	2	16	8
1628.	———	1	8	0
1674.	———	3	8	8
1676.	———	1	18	0
1687.	———	1	5	2
1693.	———	3	7	8
1696.	———	3	11	0
1702.	———	1	9	6
1706.	———	1	6	0
1743.	———	1	4	10
1757.	———	3	0	0
1761.	———	1	10	3
1770.	———	2	9	0
1790.	———	3	3	3
1792.	———	2	13	0
1794. 1795.	Wincheſter meaſure	2 4	14 1	0 6

We have only given the moſt remarkable fluctuations, from a liſt which goes regularly from year to year:—the prices of malt per quarter in 1595 was 20 ſhillings, and in 1795 was *2l. 2s. 8d.* riſing or falling in the intermediate years in a near proportion with the price of wheat.

* For an account of which ſee No. I. of the Monthly Epitome, page 51.

Prices

ices of Labour, Horſes, and other Articles.

ır.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
16. Servants wages per ann. —	1	4	4
3. A knight's ſubſiſtence per diem	0	0	9
A footman's	0	0	2
5. Scarlet cloth per ell —	0	5	6
Green ditto, ditto	0	2	10
6. A palfrey for the King of Wales's ſon —	3	6	8
A horſe for his chaplain	1	8	1
7. A female villein	0	4	0
11. A horſe —	0	5	0
15. For the hire per day of a cart and two horſes	0	0	10
Ditto with three horſes —	0	1	2
29. Threſhing 3 quarters of oats	0	0	2
A day's work at plough, with diet	0	0	6
72. Wool per ſack	6	13	4
A labourer per diem —	0	0	1½
Harveſt man ditto	0	0	2
Harrowing one day, with one horſe	0	0	10
74. A horſe from 5*s.* to	3	6	8
75. A [illegible] horſe	0	6	8
93. Candles per lb.	0	0	1½
A labourer per day	0	0	1¾
94. A carpenter per day	0	0	2½
96. Ruſſet the ell	0	0	9
Wool per lb.	0	1	10
Iron per cwt.	0	2	6
A horſe and cart	0	8	0
A cart horſe	0	4	0
Sea coal per quarter	0	0	6
00. A horſe for the Queen	16	13	4
Ditto for the King's confeſſor	6	13	4
A riding horſe	5	0	0
A horſe of the King's ſold for	40	0	0
Linen per ell	0	0	4
A knight per day	0	2	0
A 'ſquire	0	1	0
A ſailor from 2*d.* to	0	0	3

Year.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1300. A blackſmith from 3d. to	0	0	4
A carpenter, or a maſon, 4d. to	0	0	6
A ditcher	0	0	2
1308. A chaplain per ann.	8	6	8
1314. A Scotch biſhop priſoner in England allowed daily	0	0	6
A valet ditto	0	0	3
A chaplain ditto	0	0	1½
An ordinary ſervant ditto —	0	0	1½
1326. An acre of arable per ann. —	0	0	3
1330. Prince of Wales's nurſe per ann.	10	0	0
His rocker	6	13	4
1331. A ſhepherd per ann.	0	3	0
1348. Boots per pair	0	3	4
An ox hide	0	1	0
1368. A good cart horſe	2	6	8
1383. Two hundred aſh trees —	20	0	0
1400. A chaplain per ann.	5	0	0
1406. A carpenter per day	0	0	4
1407. A new plough	0	0	10
1409. A maſs prieſt per ann. —	4	13	4
1411. A ſheep going one year with the lord's flock	0	0	1
1425. Barber per ann.	0	6	0
1440. Blue cloth per yard	0	1	0
1448. The hay of one acre —	0	5	0
1450. Land ſold for fourteen years purchaſe			
1455. Roof tiles per hundred —	0	3	4
1462. A white bonnet for my lord	0	1	4
1463. A hat —	0	1	8
1465. A carpenter per day	0	0	10
1481. Lime per buſhel	0	0	2
An artificer and his man one day	0	0	6
1483. Shoes per pair	0	0	8
1500. A little ambling horſe —	1	0	0
A great black trotting horſe	10	0	0

1500.

Year.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1500. Feather-bed and bolſter	1	0	0
1506. Labourer per day	0	0	4
1535. A ſmock	0	5	0
1529. Allowance per week in a country alms houſe to a man and his wife	0	0	7½
1561. Candles per lb.	0	3	0
1570. A quire of paper	0	0	3
1587. A pair of ſhoes	0	1	6

The above extracts are made in a very limited proportion to the catalogue from which they are taken; the ſame degree of minute particularity is obſerved by the author in all other liſts or ſtatements.—We ſhall conclude the account with a few general extracts.

*** At the end of the third volume is added a copious index.

GENERAL EXTRACTS.

TRANSCRIPT FROM A CURIOUS PAMPHLET PUBLISHED IN 1646, intituled, "STANLYE'S REMEDY: *Or, the Way how to reform wand'ring Beggers, Theeves, High-way Robbers, and Pickpockets: or an Abſtract of his Diſcoverie; wherein is ſhewed, that Sodome's Sin of Idleneſſe is the Povertie and Miſery of this Kingdome: By ſome Well-wiſhers to the Honour of God, and the publike Good, both of Rich and Poore. London, printed for the Good of the Poore.* 1646."

"THE recantation and converſion of Mr. Stanley, ſometimes an inns-of-court gentleman, (he) afterwards by lewd company became a highway robber in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Having his life pardoned, hee loaths his wicked courſe of life, and writes to King James, ſhewing a meanes and remedy, how the poor of his kingdome may be greatly relieved, by the means of workhouſes, in all cities, market townes, and all able pariſhes in the kingdome; and how, by this meanes, wandring, begging, idleneſſe, and an untimely ſhamefull end, will be much prevented amongſt manie. Idleneneſſe and prodigality being the grand cauſes.

Maſter Stanley, a gentleman of the inns of court, a great high-way robber, in Queen Elizabeth's rei
ing taken, and having made
friendes to the Queen for h
the Queen pardoned him: it
God to reform his life, that
a booke, and dedicated (it) to
James, wherein he revealed
ance of wickedneſſe in this kin
which is a great impoveriſhing
commonwealth.

"The grand wickedneſſe o
kingdome, which makes the kir
not onely poore, but alſo verie
he ſheweth to be three ſorts, vi

"1. All ſorts of roaguiſh wa
vagrants.

"2. All ſorts of theeves, h
robbers, pickpockets, and ſuch

"3. All ſuch houſes as ma
bawderie, and ſuch like id
which doth not only waſt
eſtates, overthrow men's bod
the French pox, but alſo
their ſoules. Now to reform
three grand ſins of this kingd
faith will be very eaſie, if his
will ordaine houſes of correct
work-houſes, in everie countie
in cities and market-townes, a
theſe words following, he w
the King:

"The commonwealth of E
ſhall ſave as much yearly,
Majeſtie's ſubſidies amount u
providing work-houſes, and h
correction in everie countie,
ing to the intent of the ſtatute,
the quietneſſe and ſafetie it wi
to every county, where ſuch
ſhall be erected and provided.
do account there are abou
pariſhes in England, and if the
but two vagrant perſons, or ic
drunkards, or other diſſolute
which do not labour for thei
in every pariſh of the kingdc
number were 19,450 ſuch id
ſons. Now if we eſteeme t
and maintenance of theſe m
idle, theeviſh, drunken perſon
at 3*d.* a day a piece, which t
perſons ſpend in the commor
and get nothing, it amoun
243*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* everie day: and
weeke it comes to 1701*l.* 17*s.*
by the yeare it amount
81,740*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* This great
money is ſpent idly, beſides t
ſums of money the vagra
idlers get by begging, ſteali
other miſdemeanours; and t
monwealth loſeth that now

e well ſaved by their labours, were ſet to work. But it is by ſome honourable, grave, counſellours of ſtate, that not ſo few as 30,000 idle in this land, that prey upon monwealth; which loſſe benated and valued, would o a very great ſum, which comes to 1000*l.* a day, the year amounts to three three ſcore and five thouſand and there is left no other reforme them, but by hem, or the greateſt numhem, to worke, in all market in houſes of inſtructions, or ns; and thoſe that will not neither of theſe houſes, but ved to live a refractorie life, be ſent either to ſea (to rid of them,) or ſold to the plantations, to ſee whether I turne their hearts, and eir lives, that they may not a ſhamefull end, but rather y may returne to their counjoy.

ther great ſingular profit the of theſe houſes would bring Majeſtie's poore ſubjects of this hat if anie remote place of minions, to your Majeſtie's d court, or that any of your s courts of Weſtminſter, or r urgent occaſions and wants to beare their charges in rney, they may, for their eliefe and comfort, repaire aye's journey to one of the ſes, and there be honeſtly and ſtaying there two or s, they may earne money by rke, to carrie them to ark-houſe, and ſo forwards to whereunto they would rewithout being diſtreſſed, or eliefe, or troubling the conwith paſſes, and not to give s to begging or ſtealing, as s doe in this land, pretending in their journey, whereas in y are verie idle vagrants, terfeit begging, maunding

ill now divert my pen from any further in theſe cauſes, forming of this kingdom in and come near to the famous ondon, with the two counties eſex and Surrey, being the and confines of the ſame, wherein a number of the King's Majeſtie's pallaces, noblemen's houſes, as alſo houſes of men of worth, and merchants houſes are ſeated; in which counties, as alſo in other counties of this kingdome a number of gentlemen have left their dwellings in the countrey, and repaire to the city of London, who thereby doe bereave the poore of verie great reliefe: I would it were amended.

" But for a good example to all gentlemen in citie and country, I will embolden my ſelfe to ſpeake of a godly and charitable gentleman, one Mr. Harman, a Warwickſhire gentleman, dwelling about Sutton-Colfill, who ſeeing his pariſh to be peſtered extreamly with ſturdy beggars and wandering rogues, did take order that they ſhould be all ſent to his houſe, and preſently he ſet them to worke, to gather ſtones forth of his grounds, and gave them ſome ſmall releefe in meat and drink, and a penny a day, and held them hard to work, (having luſtie ſtout ſervants to ſee to them,) and when he had made an end of gathering his owne grounds, hee ſet them to work in his neighbours' grounds, and paid them their wagers; which thing, when all the reſt of the wandering beggars and rogues underſtood, they durſt not one of them come a begging in that pariſh, for fear they ſhould be made to work: and for the younger ſort of the idle poore in his own pariſh, this was ſuch a diſcipline to them, that they did betake themſelves to honeſt labour, and ſo the old, aged, and true poore of his pariſh, were verie much the better releeved.

" I would to God there were more ſuch Harmans in England! but I fear there are either too few, or none at all, that do take the like caſe for the abandoning of idleneſs as he did.

" The general rule of all England is to whip and puniſh the wandring beggars, and to brand them according to the forme of the new ſtatute, and ſo mark them with ſuch a note of infamie, as they may be aſſured no man will ſet them on work, and ſo many juſtices execute one branch of that good ſtatute (which is the point of juſtice;) but as for the point of charitie they leave undone, which is to provide houſes and convenient places to ſet the poore to work, which ought

ought to be done in equitie and juſtice, as well as the other.

"The poore may be whipped to death, and branded for rogues, and ſo become felons by the law, and the next time hanged for vagrancie (by an act made in the dayes of Queen Elizabeth, of famous memorie,) before any private man will ſet them to work, or provide houſes for labour, and ſtock and materialls for them. The publike muſt joyne their ſhoulders to the work, elſe it will never be done.

"The right end and intent of puniſhing of rogues, is but the deſtruction of vices and ſaving of men; but here is no care taken to releeve them. The ſtatute commands that vagrants ſhould repair to the places where they were borne, or laſt dwelled: there are thouſands of theſe people that their places of birth is utterly unknowne, and they had never any abiding place in their lives, or ever retained in ſervice; but were and are vagrants by deſcent.

"To conclude, it is verie lamentable that poore rogues and beggars ſhould be whipped, or branded according to law or otherwiſe puniſhed, becauſe they are begging, or idle, and do not work, when no place is provided for them to ſet them to work. I have heard the rogues and beggars curſe the magiſtrates unto their faces, for providing ſuch a law to whip and brand them, and not provide houſes of labour for them; for ſurely many would go voluntarily to the work-houſes to work, if ſuch houſes were provided for them: ſo that the penalties which the ſtatute appoints, were verie fit to be ſeverely put in execution upon ſuch perſons that do releeve a rogue, or other vagabonds at their doores, that may go into a work-houſe and will not, where hee may have reaſonable and comfortable maintainance for his labour.

"I make no doubt, (moſt gracious ſoveraigne!) but it is evident to all men, that beggerie and theeverie did never more abound within this your realme of England; and the cauſe of this miſerie is idlenoſſe, and the only meanes to cure the ſame muſt be by his contrarie, which is labour; for tell the begging ſouldier, and the wandering and ſturdy beggar, that they are able to work for their living, and bid them go to work, they will preſently anſwer you, they would work if they could get it. But if work-houſes were ſet up in all able parishes, it will take away all ſuch defenſorie and uſual anſwers, and then it will be tryed whether they will work or not.

"Chriſtian reader! if this direction of Mr. Stanley's doth reliſh well with you, as a little means for ſtirring up of the committee of aldermen and common-councell men of the citie of London, who do with all earneſtneſſe endeavour to ſet up wayes and meanes to imploy all the poore in and about the citie of London, that ſo it may be a preſident to all the kingdome: wee ſay, if this paper doth reliſh well, then we ſhall endeavour to print the whole work of Mr. Stanley's, which will contain about three ſheets of paper, which will diſcover much wickedneſſe, which being ſuppreſſed by godly authorities, will be great joy to godly people.

"And whereas the Dutchmen in the Low Countries do much deſire England to go on with the work of charitie, in employing and releeving the poore, as they do their's. Therefore it ſhall be our prayer, that this good work may be countenanced by the Parliament, becauſe it tends much to reformation, which our happie and honourable Parliament doth much deſire and ſeek after." *Vol. I. p. 165.*

STRIKING EXAMPLE OF INDEPENDENCE IN AN INDUSTRIOUS POOR WOMAN.

"ANNE Hurſt was born at Witley, in Surrey: there ſhe lived the whole period of a long life, and there ſhe died. As ſoon as ſhe was thought able to work, ſhe went to ſervice; there, before ſhe was twenty, ſhe married James Strudwick, who, like her own father, was a day-labourer. With this huſband ſhe lived a prolific, hard-working, contented wife, ſomewhat more than fifty years. He worked more than threeſcore years on one farm; and his wages, ſummer and winter, were regularly a ſhilling a day. He never aſked more; nor was ever offered leſs. They had between them ſeven children, and lived to ſee ſix daughters married, and three of them the mothers of ſixteen children; all of whom were brought up, or are bringing up, to be day labourers. Strudwick continued to work till within ſeven weeks of the day of his death, and at the age of fourſcore, in

1787,

ıe cloſed, in peace, a not in-
ıs life; for to the day of his
ıe never received a farthing in
y of parochial aid. His wife
ıd him about ſeven years; and
bent with age and infirmities,
tle able to work, excepting as a
in a gentleman's garden, ſhe
ıs too proud either to aſk or re-
ny relief from her pariſh. For
ſeven of the laſt years of her
ıe received twenty ſhillings
from the perſon who favoured
h this account, which he drew
m her own mouth. With all
tue, and all her merit, ſhe yet
ıt much liked in her neigbour-
people in affluence thought her
y; and the paupers of the
ſeeing, as they could not help
that her life was a reproach to
aggravated all her little fail-
Yet the worſt thing they had
ıf her was, that ſhe was proud;
they ſaid, was manifeſted by
nner in which ſhe buried her
d. Reſolute, as ſhe owned ſhe
› have the funeral and every
hat related to it what ſhe called
nothing could diſſuade her
aving handles to his coffin, and
on it, mentioning his age.
as alſo charged with having
d herſelf croſsly and peeviſhly
ı one of her ſons-in-law, who
ıaſon, and went regularly every
ıy evening to the alehouſe, as
juſt to drink a pot of beer.
ıtrudwick in all his life, as ſhe
›ld this ungracious ſon-in-law,
ſpent five ſhillings in any idle-
ckily (as ſhe was ſure to add,)
it not to ſpend. A more
charge againſt her was, that
to a great age, and but little
work, ſhe grew to be ſeriouſly
that at laſt ſhe might become
ıble to the pariſh (the heavieſt,
ſtimation, of all human cala-
) and that thus alarmed ſhe
ſer herſelf more than once,
the exacerbations of a fit of
ıered deſpondency, peeviſhly
rhaps petulantly), to exclaim,
ioid Almighty, by ſuffering her
nain ſo long upon the earth,
d actually to have forgotten
Such are the ſimple annals of
Strudwick; and her hiſtorian,
to his ſubject, cloſes it with
ng, that ſuch village memoirs

have not oftener been ſought for and recorded." *Vol. I. p. 578.*

CURIOUS REGULATIONS IN THE CODE OF A FRIENDLY SOCIETY AT STAPLETON, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

"THERE are two friendly ſocieties in the pariſh of Stapleton. One of them was inſtituted on the 9th of May 1792, and conſiſts of 101 members; its rules exhibit ſo much of the rude ſimplicity of ancient times, and are ſo characteriſtic of the manners of Glouceſterſhire ruſtics, that I truſt the reader will be gratified with a few of its regulations in the "honeſt kerſey," though ungrammatical, language of village legiſlators. It is remarkable, that of 46 articles 15 or 16 relate to eating and drinking. The order of the annual feaſt is ſet down with as much preciſion as the ordinances of a royal houſehold:

"1. Every member at entrance ſhall pay 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 2*d.* every meeting night after, that is to ſay, every four weeks. 1*s.* ſhall go towards raiſing a fund, and 2*d.* to be ſpent in drinking and tobacco.

"7. Every free member being ſick, or lame, ſo as to render him incapable of working at his trade or calling, ſhall receive 7*s.* a week of the box; but if he be able to go to work ſooner than a week, he ſhall receive 1*s.* 2*d.* a day (Sunday excepted), for every day during his illneſs.

"8. For the better regulation of the ſociety, there ſhall be a clerk appointed, which ſhall act in conjunction with the ſtewards in conducting their affairs, and to attend every meeting night, who ſhall receive 1*d.* of each member every quarterly night; and if there be not members enough to raiſe 5*s.* it ſhall be made good to him from the box.

"9. If God is pleaſed to take to his mercy any free member of this ſociety, there ſhall be allowed out of the box 6*l.* to his wife, or to whomſoever he ſhall pleaſe to leave it, to bury him decent, and in a chriſtianlike manner, towards which each member ſhall contribute 1*s.* the next quarterly night following; and the friends of the deceaſed ſhall acquaint the ſtewards of the funeral, who ſhall attend at the funeral

with twelve members, according to their turns, as they are enrolled on the regiſter book.

" 13. If any member of the ſociety is proved, after his entrance, to work at the white-lead houſe, he ſhall be immediately excluded; leaving his money behind him.

" 15. Since vice and immorality abounds in this age, even to the profanation of the Sabbath, it is agreed, that, if any member of this ſociety ſhall, on the Sabbath day, play at peck and toſs, marbles, ſhake in the hat, coits, or any other gaming, he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded; and if any brother member ſees him ſo doing, and gives information thereof to the ſociety, he ſhall receive 1s. and the other 18d. go to the box.

" 22. When any member of this ſociety dies, one half of the drink allowed by the ſociety ſhall be carried to the funeral houſe, and there be diſpoſed of, and the other half ſhall be drank at the houſe where the ſociety is held; whoever preſumes to have more than half, ſhall forfeit 2s. or be excluded. No reflection ſhall be made by any member of this ſociety on any other member that has had the benefit of the box, on the forfeiture of 2s. 6d. or be excluded; neither ſhall any member raiſe any report on a brother member; if he does, and cannot make his report good, he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

The following Rules reſpect the Anniverſary Feaſt.

" 27. There ſhall be a feaſt held once a year, which ſhall be on Whit-Monday, towards which every member ſhall pay 1s. 6d. on the meeting night before, or on the morning of the feaſt day, before he goes to dinner, on the neglect of which he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

" 28. That the ſtewards then acting ſhall take care to order the feaſt decently, and they ſhall be allowed 1s. each for their trouble: likewiſe in the morning of the feaſt day, the ſtewards ſhall attend at half paſt eight of the clock, to provide breakfaſt for the members, and to ſerve them with drink, on the forfeiture of 1s. or be excluded.

" 29. That the members ſhall be allowed no more drink at breakfaſt than 2d. per member; whoſoever calls for any unknown to th ards, ſhall forfeit 1s. or be ed; and if the ſtewards h more than each man's 2d. to, they ſhall pay it themſe be excluded.

" 30. That all and every me this ſociety ſhall attend at t where the ſociety is held, morning of the feaſt day, time, to walk in proceſſion divine ſervice, except ſickne neſs, or being at the diſtanc miles, on the forfeiture of excluded.

" 31. If any member refuſes t the proceſſion to hear divine hides himſelf, or ſtays beh keeping his ranks when com by the ſtewards, he ſhall f for every ſuch offence, or cluded.

" 32. If any member behav ſelf diſorderly going to ch returning from the ſame, member or members of an ciety, by puſhing his ſtick curſing or guiling at t challenging them to fight, ſtrike any or either of them, forfeit the ſum of 2s. 6d. o cluded.

" 33. If any member behav ſelf diſorderly in the churc divine ſervice, by talking, ſ or laughing, he ſhall forfei or be excluded; and if any ſtays behind drinking, and keep his place following t ceſſion home to the ho come to dinner drunken, in his time to dine with the ſhall forfeit 1s. or be exclud

" 34. If any member, dur whole day of the feaſt, ſhall challenge to fight, ſtrike, o down, wreſtle, or challe wreſtle, or cauſe any diſtur the ſociety, while at dinner dinner, till all the company miſſed, with any of his members, he ſhall forfeit 2 be immediately excluded.

" 35. No member, on the fe ſhall provoke another, by him nicknames, or by gu him, or by caſting meat or another, or about the roo ther ſhall any member feed by way of fun, and waſ victuals, to the ſhame of t pany; any ſuch thing bein

that do them ſhall forfeit 1s.
excluded.
hat there ſhall be allowed no
than 6d. each man, in drink,
ſt day of the feaſt; whoſo-
as more ſhall pay for it him-
r be excluded.
hat the ſtewards take care
have more drink than each
6d. amounts to, otherwiſe
hall make it good themſelves,
feit 1s. each, or be excluded;
any private member fetches
ink unknown to the ſtewards,
ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be ex-
.
hat no woman whatſoever
e ſuffered to enter the ſociety
on a feaſt day, during the
he ſociety drink holds; who-
introduces any woman into
om ſhall forfeit 1s.: neither
ſhall there be any victuals given away on the firſt day of the feaſt; whoſoever carries or conveys any victuals out of the club-room on feaſt days, or hides or pockets any, with a deſign to carry it away, ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

" 39. That no ſteward or private member ſhall be allowed to give any victuals away the firſt day, but the reſerve ſhall be kept till the next day, for as many as pleaſe to come to breakfaſt; and then the ſtewards ſhall have liberty to give a ſlice of bread and meat to any member's wife or child, or to any friend, uſing diſcretion as they think fit; and each member that comes to breakfaſt ſhall pay 3d. to be ſpent in drink; whoſoever refuſeth ſhall forfeit 6d. or be excluded."

Vol. II. p. 215.

TS FROM THE HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF THE EARL OF SURREY, A. D. 1523.

Monday. XIIIo die Maii.

Munday.[a]
faſt in my
ambr, j
d xx pſons
ſe, w^t my

My Lady ſervys.
To my Lord Haward, a dyſshe of butter.

. . . . . .

i my lad's
j meſſe and
s to y^e
my lady.

Fyrſte courſe.—A dyſshe of butterd eggs, a qrt lynge, a qrt ſalteſych, a qrt ſtockfych, a peyſe of congr, a crevys. Seconde courſe. A peyſe of ſturgeon, a byrte, a crabbe. And to my Lord Haward ſupper, a dyſshe of butt, a peyſe of lynge.

The Houſehold ſvys.

oj, grom
a' in the
meſſe w^t

Gena & yem, butt, ſalteſych, ſtockfych, eggs. Grom, butt, ſalteſych, ſtockfych.

Strang' p'nd a'

Spenſ iij qrters lyng, iij qrters ſaltfych, a ſtockfych, di a crevys, a crabbe, a byrte, di rond of ſturgeon, a peyſe of conger, butt vj d. xx eggs, manſhetts xv. houſehold xlij loffs, trenſhard ix loffs.

aſt.

Thurſday, Vj^o die Auguſti.

To y^e Dukes Grace of Norf, a bowled capon and a peyſe of beyf. To my Lorde Haward, a breſt of mutton and a checkyn. To y^e Duches of Norf, a

[a] Monday, in Rogation Week, is ſo called from being the time of perambulations, &c. From this entry it is clear that Eaſter Sunday was that year on the 5th of April; and, conſequently, that theſe accounts were for the year 1523, 15 Hen. VIII.

capon bowled and a peyſe of beyf. To my Lady and my Lady Wyndham, a peyſe of beyf. To my Lady Oxforde, bowled mutton and a peyſe of beyf.

Den in my lad's chabre ij meſſe, and w^t all the waters to the ſame.

Fyrſte courſe—ij capons bowled, and a breſte of mutton and a peyſe of beyf, vij chevetts, a ſwane, a pygge, a breſt of veyle, ij capons roſt, a cuſterde. Seconde courſe—iiij meſſe of mortſ,* vj checkyns, viij pegeons, iij connes, ij ſhovellers, iiij ſepyes, j doſt quals, ij paſtyes of vennyſon, a tarte, notts and peres. To the bordſhend—a capon bowled, ij rebbs of beyf, a ſwane, v chevetts, a breſt of veyle, a capon roſt, a cuſterd. The ſeconde courſe—iiij checkyns, ij connes, vj pegeons, vj qualys, a paſty of vennyſon, a tarte, notts and peres.

Strang^e The Dukys Grace of Norf, the Duches, my Lady Oxforth, my Lady Elſabeth, my yonge Lady, my yonge Lord, my Lady Wyndham.

Denr for the gentylwom^n, iiij meſſe.

Fyrſte courſe — A bowled capon, beyf, roſte veyle, a pye, a cuſterd. Second courſe—Conny, a tarte, a paſty of vennyſon.

Strang^e xvj gentylwomen.

ijde meſſe othe g ntylwomen — Bowled veyle, beyf, roſte veyle, a pye, a cuſterd, ijde courſe—Conne, a tarte, and vennyſon. And ij meſſe more othe gentylwomen the ſame ſvys.

Supp in my lad's chambr, j meſſe and xx pſons to the ſame, w^t my Lady and the ſtrang^r.

Fyrſte courſe—A racke of mutton bowled, iiij ſlyſes beyf, calfe feyte, a ſhould and a breſte of mutton, a capon.

Strang^e My Lady Wyndham and her gentylwoman.

Seconde courſe — iiij checkyns, iij rabitts, vj quayls, a paſty of vennyſon.

The houſehold ſvys.

Breckeſaſt, xiij meſſe.

Beyf.

Firſt meſſe oth^r gent—Bowled veyle, beyf, roſt veyle, iij pyes, j capon, a coſterd, reward, j conne, iiij pegeons, a paſty of venys., a tarte.

Gt iiij, ye iiij, gr v. At den in y^e hall xiij meſſe. In the kechyn, n^l.

Seconde meſſe oth^r gent — Bowled veyle, beyf, roſte veyle, ij pyes, a coſterd, reward, conne, vennyſon, and tarte. Ande to ij meſſe of gent moo, the ſame ſvys. Yem—Bowled veyle, beyf, roſte veyle, pygge, reward, and conne or vennyſon. Grom—Bowled veyle and roſte veyle, and beyf.

Strang^e Gent. xij. Yem. xij. Grom xij.

Gt j, ye ij, gr ij. At ſupp in y^e hall v meſſe. In the kechyn j meſſe.

Gent—Bowled met, beyf, roſte mutton, j connye. Yem—Bowled met, beyf, roſte mutton. Grom—Bowled met, roſte mutton.

Strang^e iij of my Lady Wyndam ſwans, ij laborars.

Spente—viij rond of bief, iij qrters veyle, and a lowne and a breſte, a mutton and a legge, x capons, xv chekyns, xviij pegeons, xvij connes, ij ſwannys, iij pyggs, ij ſhovellers, iiij ſepyes, ij

* Morts, I ſhould imagine, ſignifies *mortrews*. See Forme of Cury, 143.

doſs. qnalys, xv paſty of vennyſon, butter xj d, cxxv eggs, manchets xliij, houſshold xxviij looſs, trenchard xv looſs.

Appendix, No. 5.

I. *Edmund and Eleonora:* emoirs of the Houſes of erfield and Gretton. A By the Rev. Edmund HALL, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. d. boards, pp. 739. *Stock-*

TCH OF THE STORY.

principal incidents of this el (which the author in- was written to amuſe him- ng ſome ſevere attacks of the rn upon the family govern- ucation, and political prin- the different branches of houſes mentioned in the e.

wife of Mr. Summerfield, s in child-bed, and in con- of a broken heart occaſion- er loſs her huſband follows the grave eight years after. , the fruit of Mrs. Sum- 's fatal labour is left to the his uncle, Dr, Summerfield, ıy clergyman, profeſſedly ed by the author as a con- Dr. Arundel, in Mr. Cum- s novel of that name. Sir Gretton, a rich nabob, who rned from India with *four thouſand pounds*, and re- d his mercantile connec- or the author obſerves, 'a ıan knows when he has), purchaſes an eſtate in mmerfield's neighbourhood, o that gentleman's death, conſequence of a former with the Summerfields, is renewed with addi- warmth, are, on the de- their friend, left in poſſeſ- Summerfield Caſtle till Ed- of age. Sir G. and Lady have one child, the heroine romance, who is deſigned to be the wife of Edmund:—the education of the young folks conſtitute nearly the whole of the novel, except an incidental epiſode, formed by a country 'Squire's journey to London, and the elopement of his daughter, who with her lover are, at the interceſſion of Sir Gregory, again taken into favour. —The work is further interſperſed with ſeveral deſcriptions of Sir Gregory's hoſpitality, the "reformation" of a miniſterial peer, and the introduction of an African Prince, and a family of Weſt Indians.—The marriage of Edmund and Eleonora, being from the time of their infancy reſolved on by all parties, and approved by themſelves, meets with no kind of obſtruction or impediment, and of courſe concludes the hiſtory; in the details of which the education of Edmund is in every ſtage minutely diſplayed, and the reader made particularly acquainted with the time and manner in which he learned Engliſh, French, Latin, Greek, arithmetic, aſtronomy, ſingle-ſtick, muſic, ſwimming, drawing, dancing, riding, and the "eaſy and elegant mode of *ſkaiting* on the *outſide edge of his ſkates.*"

The reſt of the characters alſo are uniformly drawn either as paragons of accompliſhment, models of honeſty, or ſplendid patterns of worth and virtue.—No croſs incidents oppoſe their purſuits. — No vicious views diſturb their happineſs; and 700 pages, nearly from beginning to end, are occupied on acts of benevolence, traits of merit, agreeable parties, and good eating and drinking.—The following, it is preſumed, will be allowed a fair ſpecimen of the merits of the author.

EX-

EXTRACT.

A CONVERSATION AND A DINNER.

"'BUT apropos, my good friends, (for you will now, I hope, permit me ſo to ſtyle you, continued Lord W———) I have a further mortification in reſerve for the miniſter and his corrupt partiſans; it is a plan, in which I hope to be favoured with your concurrence. I am ſufficiently recovered to attend the aſſizes; I mean, to have the honour of appearing in the train of our very reſpectable high ſheriff: I am in your judgment, but it has ſtruck me, that, as the miniſter intended to traverſe your deſign of ſtarting Sir Gregory for the county, by appointing him ſheriff, we ought to accompany our friend to the county-town in full proceſſion; if it meets your approbation, as Sir Gregory has placed me in the flattering ſituation of foreman of the grand jury, in order to put the ſincerity of my converſion out of all poſſible doubt, I am at your ſervice to head the anti-miniſterial cavalcade.'

"Squire Quickſett ſprung from his chair in a kind of extaſy, crying, 'By my ſoul, my Lord, patriotiſm has made an orator of you! Many an idle word have I heard ſpoke in that ſame houſe, where, for ſo many years, your Lordſhip gave a ſingle aye or no, as the miniſter dictated; but, though you have now ſaid more words than I ever ſuppoſed you (you will pardon me) capable of ſaying, they are every one to the purpoſe---not an idle word amongſt them.'

"'Body-o-me! my Lord, we'll all attend, and your Lordſhip ſhall lead us: I have juſt now laid down my fox-hounds, becauſe I had a better regard to the honeſt farmers' pigs and poultry than to my own diverſion. Inſtead of being deſtroyed, or even leſſened in their number, by means of my hunting of them, the plaguy toads increaſed upon the country; I have, therefore, ſold off my fox-hounds; it will be a ſaving of five hundred pounds a year: I can well afford a new coach upon the occaſion; a new coach, by the maſs, will I have! Muſgrave, if he will, and myſelf, will hanſe it in your Lordſhip's train, in honour of our ſheriff; we'll go like ourſelves; my whipper-in, who is a light weight, ſhall be turned into poſtillion, and, for once in my life, I'll figure away with ſix nag-tailed bays to the aſſizes.'

"As might be imagined, there was not a diſſentient voice to Lord W——'s propoſal. It was agreed, that the whole body of Sir Gregory's friends ſhould breakfaſt together at Summerfield Caſtle on the morning on which the aſſizes were to commence, and proceed from thence, in grand cavalcade, to the county town. 'Of the which reſolution,' ſaid Dr. Summerfield, perceiving his nephew's eyes gliſter with pleaſure, 'you, my dear Edmund, ſhall, by the next poſt, make Sir Gregory acquainted,'---- 'To which I will add, with your permiſſion, my good doctor, by way of rewarding our friend Edmund, who, as Mr. Adamſom and Mr. Adderley will aſſure you, applies with unremitting attention to his ſtudies of every kind, he ſhall order honeſt Humphry Clagget to bring over to the Grove, to-morrow morning, Lady Gretton's beagles, and he ſhall invite this good company to take a hunt with him, and a ſportſman's dinner, at Myrtle Grove, after the day's chaſe. It is your entertainment,' continued the Peer, 'ſon Edmund, therefore, upon it, you muſt reſt, that the cook gives our friends a proper regale after their fatigue.'---Edmund affectionately and reſpectfully kiſſed Lord W——'s hand, promiſing him a willing and thankful obedience.

"Mrs. Adderley announced that dinner was ſerved. 'It is literally, my Lords,' ſaid her huſband, 'a farmer's meal; we already kill our own Welch mutton;—the poultry, Lady Anne, is of my wife's fatting, and the paſtry of her own making. The Madeira, which I know is his Lordſhip's wine, I can promiſe to be excellent---our father Seldon brought it with him from Jamaica.'---'To which I will add,' ſaid Squire Quickſett, as Mr. Adderley was leading Lady Anne to the dining parlour, 'as I hear your Ladyſhip drinks malt liquor, our friend is the beſt brewer in the country---the rogue has found out the art of drawing as delightful beer of every kind from his cellar, as he does ſounds from the ſtrings of his cremona.'—Lady Anne ſmiled, telling the Squire, that neither Lord W——, nor herſelf, made the leaſt doubt but they ſhould find every thing the beſt of its kind at

the

of two ſuch known good
s Mr. and Mrs. Adderley.
truth, they found it.----
was ſuch as even an epicure
e enjoyed. The ſoup was
making; it was well-fla-
d yet not unwholſomely,
ively rich. The ham was
erſelf; it was tender, juicy,
er ſalt. 'And for the tur-
Mrs. Summerfield, when
Lady Anne to a ſlice of it,
yſhip will find it unuſually
licate;---how the dear chit
, I know not; but my tur-
ot to compare to her's.---
' ſhe continued, 'Alicia?
t not your muſic, nor your
nd yet you evidently attend
and out-door œconomy of
better than any woman in
?'—'I will tell you,' ſaid
ave, 'how Mrs. Adderley
--early riſing, and a well-
tention to all her affairs.'
ed to the compliment paid
worthy neighbour.
the Peer and his ſiſter did
it, as, indeed, did all the
to Mrs. Adderley's board;
her huſband ſaid it really
ad no hand in it. 'But
r you have,' replied Squire
'that is your department.'
hich, indeed,' ſaid Lord
you ſhine: your Madeira
port are the beſt I ever
.' 'And ſo,' added Lady
Mr. Adderley's table-beer
; they are both of them

e toaſts after dinner, the
Sir Gregory and Lady
ere drank in bumpers by
men, nor were Mr. and
n forgot; they toaſted alſo
ıy friends in Africa; and,
ıreſs deſire of the young
the lovely Eleonora had
e to her riſing charms---a
s circulated to the health
retton; 'To which,' ſaid
I will take leave to add---
ſucceſs to our friend Muſ-
s in India, and the younger
s juſt now ſettled with Mr.
in a new commerce with

taking their coffee, Lord
d his party retired at an
, thanking their kind hoſts
ry excellent cheer, and re-
ceiving their promiſe of dining the next day at Myrtle Grove."

XXXVIII. *The Five Men*; or a Review of the Proceedings and Principles of the Executive Directory of France, together with the Lives of its preſent Members, —S. F. L. H. Letourneur, J. Rewbell, L. M. Revelliere Lepaux, P. F. J. N. Barras, and L. N. M. Carnot. —Tranſlated from the French of *Joſeph Deſpaze*, by JOHN STODDART. 8vo. pp. 136. 3s. 6d. *Jordan.*

THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE

DISCLAIMS any connection of his own opinions with the general principles of the work, which is ſubmitted to the public for the "intereſting nature of the ſubject, energy of the ſtyle, and apparent fidelity of the narration."

THE AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION

Is an apoſtrophe to the people of France, which, while it congratulates them on having abjured that enthuſiaſm which over-rated "the moſt trifling ſervices into ineſtimable benefits," and "made men of a common ſtamp ſeem gods," cautions them from proceeding to the other extreme, which might lead to ingratitude, and cauſe them to place "gods themſelves in the rank of men;"—he profeſſes alſo to hope, that, in reading his work, "the friends of order will be animated by the proſpect of the future,—will be ſtrengthened in their hopes, and will coincide in their wiſhes."

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE WORK.

A few pages of retroſpective obſervations and reflections, precede the biography of thoſe members who form the Directory, which commences with the life of

Stephen Francis Louis Honoré Letourneur.—He was born at Granville,

ville, in the department of La Manche, on the 15th of March, 1751.—His father was "un honnête Bourgeois, poſſeſſing a ſmall fortune and ſpotleſs reputation."—In 1768 he entered into the corps of engineers, in which, at the commencement of the revolution, he bore the rank of captain: he afterwards commanded a company in the national guards, when they were proviſionally organized at St. Germain-en-laye, and became member and preſident of a popular ſociety at Cherbourg, from whence he was deputed to the legiſlative aſſembly, and preſided over the committee of marine. — Though oppoſed by the faction of Robeſpierre, he was re-elected into the convention on the diſſolution of the national aſſembly,—and, in conſequence of his activity in diſſolving a tumultuous aſſembly of workmen, Marat "attempted to procure his aſſaſſination by means of a ſoldier who is "ſtill alive, and who rejected his "offers with horror."—Letourneur was, after this, commiſſioned to inſpect the coaſts of the Mediterranean; and, on the war with Spain, he viſited the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees:—on his return to the convention, the intrigues of the Robeſperian triumvirate for awhile ſuſpended the operations of his patriotiſm; on their deſtruction, the "liberated convention" placed him in the military committee, and made him ſucceſſively its ſecretary and preſident;—ſent him to inſpect the naval force in the Mediterranean;—named him of the committee of public ſafety, and finally elected him one of the executive directory.

John Rewbell was born at Colmar in 1746.—A diſtinguiſhed advocate in the council of Alſace: he was led to Paris in 1774, by the deſire of pleading againſt the Duke of Wirtemberg, on the ſubject of ſome feudal taxes;—the abilities of Rewbell prevailed, and the Duke was defeated.—In the conſtituent aſſembly he was a deputy from Alſace, and "occupied the preſident's chair." Soon after this, he was named procureur-general ſyndic, by the department of the Upper Rhine;—was member of the convention; was conſpicuous for his labours at Mentz; was perſecuted by Robeſpierre, and, on *his* fall, was elected of the committee of public ſafety.—His valour, wiſdom, and moderation, procured him the office of a director.

Louis-Marie Revellière Lepaux was born at Montaigne, in the department of La Vendée, on the 25th of Auguſt, 1753: was educated and acquired the title of advocate at Angers, and went from thence to attend the Parliament of Paris.—He afterwards relinquiſhed the law for the ſtudies of botany and philoſophy; was elected to the ſtates general; became an adminiſtrator of the department of the Maine and Loire; and on the enormities of Robeſpierre, "abdicated his functions, and returned into the maſs of citizens." His return to the convention was ſubſequent to that of the 73 arreſted and 22 outlawed deputies, and on the election of directors, the council of 500 placed him one of the firſt in the number of candidates:—in the council of ancients, out of 218 ſuffrages, he gained 216.—Several publications by Revellière prove highly to his honour as an author and a man.

Paul Francis John Nicholas Barras was born at Foxemphoux, in the department of the Var, June 30th, 1755, of noble parentage:—he choſe the profeſſion of arms; was a volunteer in the dragoons of Languedoc, and in 1775 entered into the regiment of Pondicherry: on his paſſage to and at the ſiege of which place he evinced inconteſtible intrepidity.—After his return home, he embarked in the ſquadron under Suffrein, and diſplayed great bravery at the engagement of St. Jago:

e alſo ſerved at the Cape of
Iope, under General Con-
In 1789 he wrote againſt
tiers, and aſſiſted at the over-
of the Baſtille; was choſen
ie revolution) adminiſtrator
department of the Var,—
commiſſioner of the army
;—demanded the depoſition
ting;—diſtinguiſhed himſelf
elebrated 10th of Auguſt;
lected into the convention,
le a commiſſioner to the de-
t of the Lower Alps;—mi-
ly eſcaped, on the delivery
on to the Engliſh;—arreſted
Brunet at the head of his
conducted part of the at-
the recovery of Toulon;—
ecuted by, and inſtrumental
g the arreſt of Robeſpierre;
anded the armed force on
ſion;—was the inſtrument
nting much bloodſhed, and
rwards choſen one of the
'.

---

e-Nicholas-Marguerite Car-
born at Nolay, in the
ent of La Côte-d'or, May
753.—His father, who is
ig, was an advocate.—Car-
an engineer, a mathemati-
iſt, and a ſtudent of the
ettres: he was a member of
emies of Dijon and Arras,
reſpondent of the muſeum
.—When a member of the
on, he was commiſſioned to
ies of the Rhine, and the
s, and into the department
forth.—He was particularly
out for the vengeance of
nvir—over whom he finally
d:—he was particularly in-
al in puniſhing many of
on; and, on the refuſal of
o undertake the auguſt of-
director, Carnot accepted

EXTRACT.

CHARACTER OF CARNOT, CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF SYEYES.

"CARNOT and Syeyes!—The more I compare them, the more I am aſhamed of my firſt deciſion. Syeyes, in ſpite of the extent of his information, and the reſources of his mind, has no decided character in politics. He has compared, combined, and modified every ſyſtem, without adopting any; like the ſwimmer, who traverſes a river in every direction, without leaving a trace of his paſſage. The government of the proconſul diſpleaſes him no leſs than that of the royal cenſors. He is no more attached to the conſtitution of 1795 than to that of 1791. Little does it ſignify to him whether it be his *jury* or his *pyramid*,* which attracts admiration: his wiſh is gratified, if he becomes the Lycurgus of France. Carnot is guided equally by principle and by duty, in his reſpect for the conſtitutional laws of the republic. Without ſeeing in them the *chef d'œuvre* of human ingenuity, he yet thinks them capable of ſupporting the equilibrium, the tranquillity, and even the ſplendour of the ſtate. The meditations of Syeyes have been, and always will be, uſeleſs to his country. Let him conceive the moſt advantageous project, he would refuſe to communicate it, if an article, a line, a ſingle word, were to be changed. It has often been in his power to aſſiſt in the triumph of reaſon; he has always preferred acting the part of a ſpectator. Since the fall of the triumvirate, numberleſs decrees, at once prudent, uſeful, and ſalutary, have been paſſed. He has only propoſed for adoption two or three. On every occaſion of difficulty he has remained without ſpeaking; but with a conviction that his ſilence was a public calamity. Carnot purſues his career with an indefatigable zeal; obſtacles, inſtead of reſtraining, only ſtimulate him: when utility is the object, he reckons his meditations, his labour, his ſleepleſs nights, as nothing. Syeyes flatters and careſſes the moſt deſpicable of the fac-

*res, in one of his early political productions, compared the ſymmetry gth of the conſtitutional monarchy to that of a *pyramid*: among his improvements of the republican ſyſtem, was the project of a conſti-tury.*

tions, I mean the Jacobins, and the diſciples of Orleans: he augments their vanity, animates their hopes, and heightens their fury. Like them, he complains inceſſantly of the encroachments of the executive power, of the ariſtocracy exhibited by the rich, and of the oppreſſion exerciſed over the patriots.

"If he hears the orators of the groups adding menaces to clamour, and demanding a new order of things, he liſtens to them with a ſmile, and ſtops, as if enchanted by their eloquence. Carnot would bluſh to obtain the ſuffrages of the wicked; he would glory in their hatred; he thinks that virtue alone deſerves our eſteem; that ſhe is the only durable poſſeſſion on earth; that no one ought to govern but by her and for her. Syeyes puts no bounds to his ambition: he calculates circumſtances, he conceives hopes, he waits, he finiſhes five or ſix plans of political conſtitutions, the productions of his own genius, out of which he may make a choice according to the nature of events, and the diſpoſition of men's minds. Carnot is not more attached to honours than to fortune. The ſimplicity and the purity of his inclinations conſtitute his principal enjoyments. Surrounded by his books, his mathematical inſtruments, his friends, and his family, he would be as happy at Nolay as at Paris. His merit has torn him, as it were by force, from the obſcurity which he loved: he ſerved under the old government as captain; ſince that time, he has, as is well known, led fourteen armies to victory, and yet he has ſcarcely advanced in rank; he is at preſent only chief of a battalion. Syeyes is indignant at the mere idea of a rival; he is ſtill more vain than ambitious. If he is contradicted, he flies into a paſſion; if his opinion is rejected, he refuſes to vote; if he cannot command, he retires; ſuch, at leaſt, has his conduct always been in the committees. Men of the greateſt information are in his eyes only dwarfs in politics and literature,---mere ſcholars. The convention thought that he would be of ſervice in drawing up the new code: he would not exert himſelf. The plan was preſented, he was ſilent: it was diſcuſſed, he was ſilent ſtill; three months had been devoted to it; the laſt articles were about to be ſanctioned, when, on a ſudden, he appeared in the tribune, and declared, that the plan originally preſented was the beſt which had ever come from the hand of man; but added, that it had not attained the laſt degree of perfection; and, as a proof, unfolded one of his conſtitutional charts. Let us imagine pride itſelf perſonified; what could it have ſaid or done more?—The peculiar characteriſtic of Carnot is exceſſive modeſty. He never ſpeaks of himſelf; the leaſt degree of praiſe embarraſſes and even hurts him; he is always anxious to avoid it. Syeyes carries his intolerance to a ridiculous height: whoever does not ſhare his ſentiments, whoever does not ſee with his eyes, is, in his opinion, a bad citizen and a traitor. Carnot hates none but the vicious. A royaliſt might in his preſence regret the monarchy; a Jacobin might deſire an equal diviſion of lands, and he would refute both of them without paſſion, without ill-will; he would even eſteem them, if he was aſſured of their ſincerity. Syeyes advances towards no fixed object, becauſe he is ſtopped at every ſtep by fear: aſpiring to the character of a hero, he poſſeſſes the timidity of a woman. At the ſound of a trumpet, confuſion ſeizes him, he loſes the command of himſelf; danger is to him what the hand is to the ſenſitive plant; on a day of inſurrection, whilſt his victorious friends were ſeeking him at the ſummit of power, he would hide himſelf, trembling with fear, in the darkneſs of a vault. Carnot, familiarized from his youth with the principles of French honour, has given proofs of it, which he will not heſitate to repeat in the field of battle. Syeyes is diſtant in his manners and gloomy in his appearance. If you ſpeak to him, he ſcarcely gives ear to you; if you relate to him any misfortunes, he is a total ſtranger to compaſſion; and if he chance to ſmile, it is impoſſible to know whether it is from ſatisfaction, from vexation, or from contempt. Even his confidants cannot reckon on his benevolence; ſentiments of affection ſeem to be beneath the loftineſs of his conceptions. Carnot, with an obliging ſenſibility, gives to all who wait on him a courteous reception. The ſimplicity of his manners, the mild-

s of his language, ſerve equally urage the confuſed interceſſor timid ſuppliant. We expect a governor proud of his dignity lated with his power; we be- man of modeſty, whoſe counte- indicates the urbanity of his Such is the difference between wo characters; ſuch is nearly al portrait of Carnot. Every ll recognize him in it; for, at ſent day, every one is willing im juſtice. All the friends of whatever may be their opini- on him as their moſt zealous r: they offer to him their eſ- id their homage. His firmneſs, tereſtedneſs, his philanthropy, nciliated to him every heart. ouring him, royaliſts and re- ns contend emulouſly together. lious only to thoſe cut-throats, number, whoſe element is and who ſee liberty and patri- nly in the toleration of pillage ſſination.

victory (as every thing ſeems ounce) ſhould ultimately be if the love of order ſhould over the turbulent paſſions; onſtitution ſhould be eſtabliſhed d foundations; if, hereafter, rtuous citizens, ſeated on the of faction, and enjoying the eſs of their lot, ſhould impoſe mſelves the generous duty of ng their benefactors, Carnot receive from them the oaken l. If a column ſhould ever be to the glory of our heroes; if ional gratitude ſhould inſcribe ames upon the marble, that of would be the firſt which her al chiſſel would inſcribe."

P. 124.

X. *A View of the Cauſes and equences of the preſent War France.* By the Hon. THOMAS ERSKINE, M.P. 8vo. pp. 2s. *Debrett.*

EADS OF THE SUBJECT.

s publication commences with s Majeſty's Meſſage to Parlia- on the 26th of laſt December. enting the abrupt termination of Lord Malmeſbury's miſſion to Paris, Mr. Erſkine adverts to our ſituation prior to the commencement of that negotiation which "terminated upon a difference totally unconnected with the original cauſes of the war."—He draws a parallel between the conduct of England in the American and French revolutions,—reviews the commencement of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, and relates the cauſes which gradually actuated him (Mr. Erſkine) to diſapprove of his meaſures:—gives his own reaſons for aſſociating with the "Friends of the People;"—animadverts on the conſequent proclamation;—propoſes a general reformatory union with Ireland;—accuſes the miniſtry of acting in the very ſame mode for which they blame France, by forming the Quiberon expedition;—relates circumſtantially the events relative to the miſſion and *diſ*-miſſion of M. Chauvelin, and remarks, that if this country "had "*accepted* the offer of being arbitreſs "of the repoſe of Europe, with "what a commanding voice might "ſhe have ſpoken to France, while "her factions were tearing one "another to pieces, and her go- "vernment could ſcarcely ſupport "itſelf during peace."

Mr. E. contends, that we might have prevented the preſent convulſions of Europe, by becoming ſecurity *againſt* the invaſion of France by her own princes, inſtead of having encouraged them.

A relation ſucceeds of the political and internal ſtate of France at the beginning of the war, with an appoſite compariſon of circumſtances exiſting in England during the uſurpation of Cromwell; tending to prove that the reſtoration of Charles the Second was eaſily effected, becauſe little or no alteration had been made in the ſtate of the country, whereas France has, in many reſpects, undergone ſo complete a change that it would be impoſſible to effect a revolution in fa-

vour of royaliſm;—and had there been the ſame exertions made in favour of Charles the Second, during the exiſtence of Cromwell's power, which have taken place for the reſtoration of monarchy in France, it would have entirely defeated its own purpoſes, and confirmed England in a perpetual republicaniſm.—Mr. Erſkine combats the arguments for war with France on the ſcore of *religion*, and aſks, "who had ever heard of the chriſtianity of the French court:"—he reprobates the idea of a war againſt *opinion*, and draws a portrait of what England *might have been*, had the war been avoided.

"Having ſhewn the origin of "the war, and the exertions of the "minority," he proceeds to ſhew the "blindneſs and obſtinacy with which it was purſued;"—reviews the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, diſplaying minutely the arrangements of miniſtry and oppoſition; — enters into a diſcuſſion of the miniſter's intentions relative to negotiation, which were "to be af-"terwards exerciſed juſt as it "might ſuit his convenience from "the contingencies of adverſity or "ſucceſs."

The evident abſurdity of bringing the French back into the bond of ſocial order, by irritative and coercive methods, is enlarged upon; the efficacy of conciliatory meaſures recommended, and conſequences drawn from our fruitleſs oppoſition.

The conduct of Mr. Fox is traced through ſeveral relative debates, and an elegant compliment paid to the minority.—Narrative ſtrictures ſucceed on the miſſion of Mr. Wickham to M. Barthelemi, and that of Lord Malmeſbury to the French Directory: — ſpeaking perſonally of Lord Malmeſbury, Mr. Erſkine ſays, "I have long had the honour to be "well acquainted with him; I "greatly reſpect his diplomatic ta-"lents, and I ſee no reaſon to "change my opinion from any thing "which is perſonal to him in the "late negotiation:—I lament the "narrowneſs of his powers, and, "indeed, if I were perſonally his "enemy, I might as well abuſe "the *bell-man*, if I received a libel "by the *poſt*, as reflect upon a "*meſſenger*, becauſe he happens to "be called an ambaſſador."

Many obſervations are made on the point in queſtion relative to the ceſſion of Belgium, and on the various motives for forming and changing our ſyſtematical arrangements with regard to France,—illuſtrated by a ſimile, which we have ſelected as an extract.

Reflections enſue on the probable conſequences of a peace with France, even upon our own terms: —Mr. Erſkine then "laments" the effects of Mr. Burke's late writings; — compliments him on his *former* conduct and principles; —remarks upon the nature and effects of legiſlative repreſentation in England and France;—obſerves, that the "French revolution may "teach the regular governments of "the world how they provoke "them by acts of injuſtice and "oppreſſion;" and concludes the pamphlet, by aſſerting, that "the "people of England, by coming "forward with prudence and or-"der, may yet ſave their country; "that the advantage of our free "conſtitution is, that it poſſeſſes "within itſelf the means of its "own reformation, inſuring to its "ſubjects an exemption from re-"volution, the worſt of all poſſi-"ble evils, except that confirmed "eſtabliſhment of tyranny and "oppreſſion for which there is no "cure."

EXTRACTS.

SUPPOSED SITUATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CASE THE WAR HAD BEEN AVOIDED.

"TO eſtimate rightly the extent of this reſponſibility, let us look at the com-

ive condition of Great Bri-
even fortitude and patience
to look at it, had the preſent
avoided by prudent councils;
ie one hundred millions of
ſolutely thrown away upon
n half of that ſum had been
a vigorous and popular ad-
on for the reduction of the
debt. Fancy can hardly for-
ndulge in ſuch a renovating
proſperity; a ſcene which
it is now her excluſive and
ly privilege to reſort to.
ſhould have ſeen a moral,
, and induſtrious people,
g to an increaſe of burthens
the errors of their fathers,
vard off their conſequences
ſhing their poſterity; but
under the preſſure of them
ious conſolation, that they
ing the foundation of a long
national happineſs; ſeeing
axed and wearied ſinew of
rnment coming back to its
not by ſudden reſt, which is
y to convaleſcence, but by
ual diminution of the weight
'erpreſſed them. Obſerving
ces of trade and manufacture
forth like the buds of the
s the froſts of winter are
chaſed away, and ſeeing with
l ſatisfaction in the hands of a
frugal government, a large
ving capital, for the refreſh-
all its dependencies. To
e and to extend marine eſta-
ts, our only real ſecurity
ie hour when ambition might
he repoſe of nations. To
our to arts and manufactures,
rewards and bounties. To
to employ the poor, by grand
enſive plans of national im-
nt. To remove by degrees
ure of complicated revenue,
h it the complicated and
enalties inſeparable from its
n. To form a fund, to bring
ithin the reach, and to the
rs of the poor, and by a large
evenue at the command of
ſtracy, to ward off the miſeries,
ction of which, under the
m of laws in the world, and
eir pureſt adminiſtration, have
vith frequent ſorrow the heart
vriter of theſe pages. And,
o enable this great, benevo-
lent, and enlightened country, with a more liberal and exhauſtleſs hand, to advance in her glorious career of humanizing the world, and ſpreading the lights of the goſpel to the uttermoſt corners of the earth. All theſe animating viſions are, I am afraid, fled for ever. It will be happy now if Great Britain, amidſt the ſufferings and diſtreſſes of her inhabitants, can maintain her preſent trade, and preſerve, even with all its defects, her preſent ineſtimable conſtitution."

SIMILE DESCRIPTIVE OF OUR STRUGGLE WITH FRANCE.

"LET us aſſimilate a conteſt with a nation, compoſed of men, to a quarrel with an individual man in ſo rude a ſtate of ſociety as that there ſhould be no certain law to give a rule for both. The analogy is a cloſe one, becauſe nations have no common ſuperior. If inſtead of differing with a man upon ſome intelligible point of controverſy, ſome diſtinct claim of poſſeſſion violated, or ſome perſonal inſult unredreſſed, and for which I demanded ſatisfaction, I ſhould proclaim him as a wretch unfit for the exerciſe of ſocial life, combine all his neighbours to deſtroy his dwelling, and invite his children and ſervants to rob and murder him, until inſulted nature, ſummoning up more than ordinary ſtrength, might enable him to reſiſt the conſpiracy, to enlarge his boundaries on the ſide from whence the attacks had been made, and to ſet his houſe in order for the return of domeſtic life;—ſuppoſe I ſhould then ſuddenly affect to ſee a great change in him, and were to declare that I now found him to be a man capable of neighbourhood, and that if he would reſtore to his neighbours what he had taken from them, I would be at peace with him; whilſt human nature is human nature, what anſwer might I expect? He would ſay, undoubtedly, —If I believed you to be ſincere, and that you and my neighbours, againſt whom I have been compelled to take ſecurity, were in earneſt to keep the peace with me, I might be diſpoſed to liſten to your propoſitions. I told you originally that I had no wiſh to enlarge my boundaries, and that I only deſired to be at peace; but now if I

remove

remove it, what ſecurity have I, that, when your bruiſes are healed, brought on by your own violence, I may not be the victim of a freſh conſpiracy, when I may be leſs able to reſiſt it? I muſt therefore keep what you compelled me for my own ſecurity to occupy. I have, beſides, borrowed money upon the property I was thus entitled to take; the occupants have laid out money on them; they aſſiſted me in my diſtreſs; they prevented my utter ruin by your conſpiracy; and I have ſworn not to deſert them. This would be the anſwer of every man, and of every nation under heaven, when the proud provokers of ſtrife are the baffled propoſers of peace."

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EXTRACTS.

OPPRESSED STATE OF THE JEWS IN THE REIGN OF HENRY III.

TO the appointment of this parliamentary judge over the Jews, may be attributed the ſilence of our hiſtorians upon this ſubject for eight or nine years; it being to be preſumed that the royal extortions were during that time checked or prevented. However, about the year 1253, they reſume their old theme of the king's mercileſs extortions and oppreſſions of the Jews. Matthew Paris, a cotemporary writer, and conſequently impreſſed with the public ſpirit of hatred to the Jews, is more diffuſe, and perhaps more to be credited than any other author, when he relates the ſufferings of the Jews, whatever credit is to be given to his accounts of their crimes. The nature of their crimes was the general privity and conſent of all the Jews throughout England to the annual crucifixions of a Chriſtian child, as a paſchal offering, in deriſion of our bleſſed Lord; ſupplying the Tartars with arms, concealed in barrels, for enabling them to deſtroy their Chriſtian enemies, and deſtroying by a poiſoned beverage many nobles of the land. The proofs of theſe charges reſted ſolely upon the confeſſion of two Jews: the firſt, whoſe name was *Copin*, was examined by Sir John Lexington, who before his examination thus addreſſed him: "O wretch—"knoweſt thou not that ſpeedy de-"ſtruction abides thee! all the gold of "England will not ſuffice for thy "deliverance or redemption." He then offered him his pardon and freedom, if he would avow the crimes with which the whole body of the Jews was charged. "Whereupon," ſays Prynne, after the more ancient authors, "This Jew, believing that he "had thus found out a way of eſcape, "anſwered, Sir John, if thou make "good thy words by thy deeds, I "will reveal wonderful things unto "thee, &c." When this learned knight had thus extracted from the Jew whatever his hopes or fears prompted him to diſcloſe or avow, he was aſſured that his crimes were too heinous to be pardoned. "And "when as he had ſpoken theſe things, "and other dotages, being tied to a "horſe's tail, and drawn to the "gallows,

lows, he was preſented to the
ial cacodæmons in body and
l; and ninety-one other Jews,
takers of this wickedneſs, being
ried in carts to London, there
re committed to priſon, &c. The
Jew, who diſcloſed the crime of
ling the drink, was one Elias
p, in whoſe houſe the liquor was
ed; he turned Chriſtian on
tmas Day, 1259, and was not
ed. For Matthew Paris ſays of
"But then he was a devil, but
w thoroughly changed, and a
riſtian: and as the condition, ſo
operation is changed." It would
d my plan to detail all the op-
ons and grievances which the
are reported to have undergone
his time, not only from the king,
lſo from the barons. When
III. had ſo drained and ex-
d their reſources, their high
Elias, pleaded to him in per-
eir abſolute inability to furniſh
rther ſupplies to the royal trea-
and demanded a ſafe conduct to
rmitted to quit this kingdom,
g to him all their houſes and
ure, which he refuſed. And
as Prynne expreſſes it, (p. 26,)
ng made another Titus or Veſ
"paſian, he ſold the Jews for ſome
"years to Earl Richard, his brother,
"that thoſe whom the king had ex-
"coriated, he might eviſcerate." It
appears that there was as little reaſon
as moderation in the oppreſſions which
the unfortunate Jews underwent in
this reign. John Stowe informs us,
that in the year 1262, about the 47th
year of the reign of Henry III. "the
"barons of England robbed and ſlew
"the Jews in all places: there were
"ſlain of them in London to the
"number of 709; the reſt were
"ſpoiled, and their ſynagogues de-
"faced. The original occaſion of
"which maſſacre was, becauſe one
"Jew had wounded a Chriſtian man
"in London, within Colechurch, and
"would have enforced him to have
"paid more than two-pence for the
"uſury of 20*s.* for one week."*

Having had occaſion to attribute ſo much cruelty and injuſtice towards the Jews to our third Henry, it may be thought an act of candor to ſubmit to the reader the apology, which his contemporary hiſtorians have put into his mouth:†

"It is no marvel if I covet money, it is a horrible thing to imagine the debts wherein I am held bound. By the

Dr. Wilſon ſays (fo. 198.), "The Jews had licenſe from the king to take
)-pence in the pound for the week's lending, which is 40*l.* and more
the year upon the 100*l.* A deviliſh uſury no doubt, and worthie of
death without all peradventure. And great pitie, that any prince ſhould
r yeilde to ſuffer anie ſuch ſpoile or theft amongſt good ſubjects." This
f intereſt certainly appears very exorbitant: and yet, if we reflect
the advantage which may reſult to low retailers of periſhable com-
ies, ſuch as fruit, fiſh, vegetables, &c. from the weekly accommodation
r. we may eaſily conceive how ready they would be to pay two-pence
e Saturday night, for the loan of 20*s.* which may have enabled them
rchaſe theſe commodities, and gain a livelihood by the retail of them.
king's licenſe was probably grounded upon this minute view of ſuch
: not upon the more enlarged ſcale of loans at forty per cent. per
n generally. There is a current belief, that no very remote anceſtor
peer of a neighbouring kingdom amaſſed his fortune by ſupplying the
and retailers of ſuch wares in London ſtreets with 20*s.* and a wheel-
w on Monday morning, on condition of their returning the barrow
a guinea on Saturday night, which profit amounts to nearly 300*l.* per
per annum. And yet was this induſtrious money-gainer no Jewiſh
r: nor as yet, *catalla et terræ uſurarii, ſicut catalla furis ſunt regis.*

* Mat. Paris, p. 902. Vid. alſo Mat. Weſtminſter, p. 270. Hall, Vol. III.
, and Prynne's Demurrer, p. 35, 26. Some inſtructive reflection ariſes
the peculiarities of this monarch's reign. All our hiſtorians concur in
ending him for his external piety and perſonal chaſtity: they all agree
ributing to him a character naturally irritable, even to violence; but
wholly under the controul of his adviſers, he was almoſt in the habit
jecting and perſecuting his ſtaunchest friends, and careſſing and en-
ging his bitter enemies. He ſaw unmoved the greateſt diſcontents of his
people

the head of God, they amount to the ſum of 200,000 marks, and if I ſhould ſay of three, I ſhould not exceed the bounds of truth. I am deceived on every ſide, — I am a maimed and abridged king, yea, now but an half-fed king. For having made a certain eſtimate of the expenſes of my rents, the ſum of the annual rent of Edward my ſonne amounts to above 150,000 marks. There is, therefore, a neceſſity for me to live of the money gotten from what place ſoever, from whomſoever, and by what means ſoever." *P.* 105.

XLI. *Family Secrets*, Literary and Domeſtic. By MR. PRATT. 5 Vols. 12mo. 1l. 5s. boards. pp. 2408. *Longman.*

THE STORY.

THE families whoſe *ſecrets* form the narrative of the novel before us, are thoſe of the Hon. and Reverend Sir Armine Fitzorton, Mr. Clare, and Sir Guiſe Stuart, whoſe eſtates and reſidences are adjoining to each other.

Sir Armine and Lady Fitzorton have three ſons, on whoſe characters the foundation of the novel is formed: — Henry is a youth of enthuſiaſtic ſenſibility, fond of the Muſes, and open to every honourable affection that can attach itſelf to a heart of exquiſite feeling.

John (the eldeſt) is a philoſopher, ſtern in his ſentiments, and ſatirical upon the flights of his brother's imagination; but ſtrictly juſt, diffident of himſelf, and privately aſſailable by the ſofteſt paſſions.

The even temper of James poſſeſſes neither ſternneſs nor exquiſite ſenſibility, but poſſeſſes a happy medium power of at once correcting and reconciling the extremes of his two brothers.

The utmoſt intimacy ſubſiſts between the families of Fitzorton and Clare; and Olivia, an only daughter of the latter, is from infancy deſigned to be the wife of Henry, to whom ſhe is moſt tenderly attached.

Sir Guiſe Stuart is a character of the deepeſt atrocity, and an avowed enemy to the houſes of Clare and Fitzorton:—his diſpoſition is, however, totally contraſted by the manners of an amiable wife, the exemplary conduct of his daughter Caroline, and the manly virtues of his ſon Charles.

A mutual and ardent affection ſubſiſts between Caroline and Henry, the betrothed huſband of Olivia; the circumſtances relative to it combine ſo many intereſting incidents, and are ſo fully accounted for, that, while the reader trembles every inſtant for a diſcovery on the part of Olivia (a moſt amiable and

people at his laviſhing the favours of government upon others than his Engliſh ſubjects; and he perſiſted ſo long in his marked partiality to theſe deceitful and overbearing favourites, that he drove his native ſubjects and natural friends into open rebellion. He was goaded on to theſe extremities by the intemperate counſels of ſeveral of his clergy, particularly of the Biſhop of Wincheſter. We muſt, however, remark, at a time when the whole royal treaſury or revenue was at the excluſive diſpoſition of the ſovereign, that his filial affection for his heir apparent prince Edward was ſuch, that he allowed him an eſtabliſhment of 150,000 marks, which ſum, in thoſe days, was nearly equal to a million of money at its preſent value. It is alſo obſervable, that the whole of his debt which he was diſtreſſed to pay did not double the yearly amount of his ſon's eſtabliſhment. He bewailed his want of means to continue it; but caſt neither debt nor blame upon his ſons, and ſtood forth, as an indulgent and tender father, the debtor to the nation for the prince. He was at times ſenſible of his follies; but wanted reſolution to diſcard and puniſh thoſe malicious and weak counſellors who had nearly reduced the ſtate to irreparable ruin.

pre-

prepoſſeſſing character), he ſees, with pleaſure, that the honour of Henry (who is the victim of a thouſand accidents), ſeconded by a wonderful inſtance of friendſhip from Mr. Clare to Sir Armine,—the deep diſtreſs of the latter and his lady, on the bare idea of Henry's receding,—and the proſpect of deſtruction which would attend both families in caſe of a diſappointment, predominate over the influence of paſſion, and aids, in ſpite of himſelf, the views of his family towards Olivia.

The circumſtances of Henry's engagement are unknown to Caroline:—an explanation on the part of Henry is always prevented.—The tyranny of Sir Guiſe forces Caroline either to forbid Henry the houſe, or ſubmit to a dreadful alternative, while the hypocritical father laments with Henry his daughter's inflexibility, and inwardly triumphs in the diſtreſs it occaſions.—His cruelty to his lady ſhortens her days, and after committing actions that almoſt bring deſtruction on him from the hands of his own tenantry, he is outwitted by an infamous gambler and a woman long kept by himſelf as a miſtreſs, with whom he is tricked into a diſgraceful marriage, and who, on her coming to the abbey, exhibits herſelf in ſuch colours, that Charles and Caroline are obliged to quit it, as do every domeſtic retaining any affection for them or the deceaſed Lady Stuart.

Prior, however, to the latter circumſtance, Sir Guiſe makes a feigned reconciliation with the Fitzortons; Henry is admitted to the abbey, and at length diſcloſes to Caroline the ſtate of his obligations with Olivia:—Caroline, with ſuffering heroiſm, reſigns all claim to Henry, and Charles, who is the warm friend of Henry, and paſſionate admirer of Olivia, is obliged to yield to an arrangement which, while it blaſts his deareſt hopes, is too much ſanctioned by honour and propriety to be diſputed.

Nature, however, will, in many inſtances, get the better of virtuous inclinations,—and the mutual diſtreſs of Henry and Charles on the appointment of the fatal wedding-day lays the groundwork of a ſcheme to prevent its taking place,—in which they are aſſiſted by Mr. Partington, a worthy and curious character.—Accordingly, when Henry accompanies his father, mother, Mr. Clare, Olivia, &c. to Adſell Hall, a ſeat of Mr. Clare's, where the nuptials are to be ſolemnized, Henry, who rides on horſeback, is about to be carried off by a band of armed men, when their project is defeated by one of a more dangerous nature levelled by Sir Guiſe and his infamous adherents at the life of Sir Armine, who is dangerouſly wounded.—The friendly party who, headed by Charles, were to carry off Henry, ſeconded by Sir Armine's domeſtics, entirely conquer the aſſaſſins, among whom the unfortunate Charles Stuart diſcovers his own father.

The danger of Sir Armine deſtroys every other conſideration in the breaſt of Henry, whoſe plot, enveloped in the confuſion of the other, paſſes unnoticed.

Sir Guiſe, on Sir Armine's being declared ſafe, and from motives of friendſhip to his unfortunate family, is diſmiſſed; but Sir Armine, after nearly recovering the effects of the rencontre, is, by miſtaking a poiſonous preparation for a medicine, torn from his family, having, with his dying breath, exacted an oath from Henry to fulfil his promiſe to marry Olivia.

The death of Lady Fitzorton ſoon follows that of her huſband, and before ſufficient time can elapſe for the celebration of the intended marriage, Mr. Clare dies, who, as does alſo Lady Fitzorton, receives on his death-bed a renewal of Henry's ſacred promiſe with regard to Olivia.

John

John Fitzorton, having been cruelly deceived in the fidelity of his firſt miſtreſs, is, for a time prejudiced againſt the ſex, but an attention to the growing graces of Olivia ſo far alters his opinion, that he becomes violently though ſecretly in love with her, which circumſtance, while it caſts a myſtery over ſome parts of his conduct, is yet managed with ſo much honour by him, that, though he is maſter of Henry's private attachment to Caroline, yet his own ſecret remains in his boſom, and his every attention, attended with many internal ſtruggles, goes to promote the union, intereſt, and happineſs, of Henry and Olivia.

The ſacred promiſes made ſo repeatedly by Henry, and the orphan ſtate of Olivia left to his care, make it neceſſary that their often deferred marriage ſhould at length take place, which is conſequently celebrated at Adſell Caſtle, — where, though the real ſtate of Henry's affections cauſes him to be conſtantly at war with himſelf, his conduct to Olivia is ſuch that ſhe has no reaſon to fear her affections being fully returned.

The ill-fated children of Sir Guiſe having refuſed, from delicacy, every mode of aſſiſtance from Henry, are relieved by the exertions of John, who, among other infamous practices of Sir Guiſe, diſcovers the will of a relation in their favour, hitherto concealed by Sir Guiſe and his emiſſaries. — With the produce of this, Charles, Caroline, Father Arthur (formerly chaplain to Sir Guiſe), old Denniſon, the faithful family ſteward, and Floreſco, an Indian ſervant of affecting fidelity, ſeek a diſtant aſylum under the auſpices of John, with a Mrs. Herbert, and a daughter of John's faithleſs miſtreſs, but not by him, who, on the mother's death, was generouſly taken under the guardianſhip of the abovementioned lady.

The new connections of Sir Guiſe ſoon effect his entire ruin, and, after becoming the ſcene of riot and infamy, the abbey is ſeized on by creditors; but the friendſhip of Sir John Fitzorton again interferes, and with the aſſiſtance of his brother James (now a counſellor), he retains poſſeſſion till proper inquiries can be made into the claims of Caroline and Charles:—meantime Sir Guiſe, hunted by his creditors, and deſerted by his wife, undergoes variety of miſery; every adventure connects with it ſome relation to his former tyranny; he is condemned to be relieved by thoſe he has injured moſt, and at length becomes the penſioner of Olivia in an apartment of the abbey formerly his own.—By the philanthropy of John, his children are brought to him, and after enduring ſufferings and remorſe which fully expiate his crimes, he expires in their arms.

Much caution is uſed at this period to prevent Henry from ſeeing Caroline, but a plot laid by the widow of the deceaſed Sir Guiſe, and carried to a tremendous length by her accomplices, is ſo nearly carried into execution, that, but for the timely diſcovery and prevention of it by Henry (aided by Partington), Olivia, Caroline, and Charles, would have fallen a ſacrifice to their murderers, who have various and ſufficient cauſes, in the eye of the vicious, for their determined hatred.

By this time Henry and Olivia have been married ſome years, and are in poſſeſſion of two beautiful and ſenſible children, who are frequently introduced by the author to heighten and point the effect of the main ſtory.—After laying in of a third child, Olivia is attacked by a fever, which terminates her exiſtence: — it is now that the firſt hints of John's paſſion for Olivia are given to Henry, who, ſincerely lamenting the loſs of a moſt amiable wife, and oppreſſed with other ideas, is the victim of near a twelvemonth's illneſs.

Caroline and Charles, after the funeral of Sir Guiſe, embark for the continent,—it being Caroline's deter-

ination to enter a monaſtery; imily, we ſhould have pre- being of the Roman Catho- ıaſion). Charles, by natural countable degrees, transfers ſion from Olivia to Johanna, tegè of John: this alteration ment in Charles takes place the death of Sir Guiſe, and his ſtay at the abbey, though tly in ſight of Olivia, he ad- o his ſecond predilection.— ar of Caroline's noviciate ex- ınd ſhe is on the point of be- feſſed, when the arrival of recals her to the world:— intervening circumſtances, r, ſuſpend what at laſt place, the union of Henry roline.—Charles marries Jo- James, in his uſual medium s reſpectably ſettled; John refuge from his cares in mi- and parliamentary employ- which he divides with the on of his brother's children via.—True George, a con- s character as a faithful ſer- marries Jenny Atwood, a of Sir Guiſe's former cru- id Floreſco, the Indian boy, tally meets with the partner ffections.

Guiſe's ſecond wife eſcapes execution by ſuicide; the f her accomplices periſh by ids of the hangman, except ho is dreadfully murdered by iates.

impoſſible for us to embrace nt of character which makes earance in addition to the we ſhall, therefore, con- ıe extracts which follow with chapter of the work, which n the author's own words, ral, meaning, and applica-

EXTRACTS.

TERISTIC TRAITS OF JOHN, S, AND HENRY FITZOR-

THEIR characteriſtics began to mſelves in the moſt early, and continued to the lateſt period. From the former, we will ſelect an almoſt infantine occurrence, becauſe it aſcertained their indelible points; the ſoft exceſs of Henry, the moderation of James, and the energy of John.

"In the cold ſeaſon, a poor blackbird had taken ſhelter in Sir Armine's green-houſe. Animated by the genial heat, it was baſking upon an orange tree, and warmed out of the cold remembrances of time and place, ſtretched out its wings, in a kind of ſummer languor, over the branches, and had begun to pour a ſemi-note of gratitude and joy. Henry, haſtily, yet on tip-toe, ran round to ſhut the window at which it had entered, firſt cloſing the door. 'I have wiſhed for 'a blackbird I know not how long,' whiſpered he, 'and it will be quite a 'charity to give that poor fellow good 'winter quarters in the caſtle. I own 'it is almoſt a pity to diſturb him now, 'he ſeems ſo comfortable; but if he 'knew how very kindly I would uſe 'him, he would come a volunteer into 'my chamber.'---'Very kind, to be 'ſure,' ſaid John, 'to make him a 'ſlave for life; to my thoughts, he 'had better chooſe his own lodgings, 'though the beſt to be had were in a 'barn, or in a hollow tree, and get 'an independent warm here in the 'hot-houſe, when he finds an op- 'portunity, than be a priſoner in the 'beſt room of the caſtle, nay, in 'the king's palace; ſo be adviſed, 'brother, and let him alone.'

"John ſoftly opened part of the window neareſt the bird. 'No, I'll tell you how it ſhall be,' obſerved little James, 'give the bird fair play; 'leave the window open, and let 'Harry try his fortune; if the bird 'ſuffers himſelf to be caught, when 'the path of freedom is before his 'eyes, why it will be his own af- 'fair, you know.'—'But the act of 'catching him at all is arbitrary,' ſaid John, ſturdily throwing his hat at the orange, and other exotic plants, that grew in the direction of the tree where the blackbird had been perched. 'Not at all, brother,' cried Henry, 'when it is only to convey 'him to a better place,' running, as he ſpoke, after the object of his wiſhes, almoſt with the ſwiftneſs of its own wings. John kept always behind, in the hope of pointing its flight to the window, and James

ſtood impartially in the middle, unleſs he ſtept on one ſide or the other, to maintain fair dealing. The blackbird, mean time, alarmed by all parties, flew irregularly from ſhrub to ſhrub, from window to window, ſometimes beating its breaſt againſt one object, ſometimes ſtriking its wing or beak againſt another, often being in the very path of liberty, and as often driven out of it. At length it ſunk exhauſted to the ground, and was taken up almoſt without an effort to flutter by Henry, whoſe little heart palpitated like its own: his ardent eye, quick breathing lip, and high-colouring cheek, ſpoke its triumphs; yet, amidſt his exulting, he forgot not mercy; the faireſt laurel of the conqueror is humanity, and the very inſtincts of Henry were humane: he ſmoothed the ruffled plumes of his captive, poured over it every aſſurance of protection, preſſed its gloſſy pinion on his cheek, detained it with a ſoft trembling hand, and at length, putting it, lightly held, into his boſom, ran with it to his chamber. 'He has fairly won the bird, bro-'ther,' ſaid James, following. 'Cer-'tainly,' replied John, with a diſſatisfied tone, 'nothing can be fairer 'than to run down a poor terrified 'little wretch, who has no power to 'reſiſt; then ſeizing and dragging it 'to priſon! It ſtruggled for free-'dom, till it was almoſt gaſping for 'breath; and I am aſhamed that I 'ſuffered any thing to prevent my 'taking part with the unprotected in 'the cauſe of liberty. But this, I 'ſuppoſe, you and my brother would 'call foul play, juſt as you have 'ſtyled his theft a kindneſs! Yes, 'the kindneſs of a Chriſtian robber, 'who ſteals the innocent ſavage from 'his native land, and covers him with 'chains!'" *Vol. I. Chap. 2.*

THE READING OF OLD DENNISON'S LETTER TO SIR GUISE, ON HIS BED OF SICKNESS AND PENITENCE.

"CHEARED by theſe appearances, and anxious to improve them, the good brother and ſiſter ſat on each ſide of their father's bed, and tried every thing moſt likely to continue the happy ſymptoms. In anſwer to ſome kind queſtions Sir Guiſe had aſked, reſpecting the worthy old Denniſon, whom he conſider amongſt the firſt on the long l thoſe he had injured, Caroline duced a letter with which the ran Steward had charged her at ing, and which ſhe promiſed to forward when it might moſt the ſervant and the maſter. An appeared to her the moment would ſet forth, in the ſimplic nature, the unaffected good and good will of an honeſt hear this, Caroline, from a long know of the writer, was perfectly a but fearing that, in the unf theſe, there might be ſome e ſions which a mind, ſore fro wounds it had inflicted on would feel too pointedly, ſh poſed to ſpare her father the t of peruſing it, by conſigning it brother's reading: obſerving he might, at ſome future earl portunity, either report the ſtance or give the whole. and Jonathan, who had been ing watch over the baronet, offi withdraw, but Sir Guiſe, with energy, ſaid, 'as his improper viour to that much-wronged ol and to every other perſon, had public, ſo ſhould be his confe his ſhame, and repentance.'- 'know,' continued he, 'my 'child's generous motive, but 'entreat to have the letter im 'ately, and will try to read it m For this purpoſe, Sir Guiſe himſelf in the bed, and made ineffectual efforts; but he had too wide a meaſure of his cor powers, or rather, he had miſta momentary ſupply of ſpirits, fr veral chearing circumſtances, f dily ſtrength; and unable even the poſture neceſſary to trace th racters of the letter, he wa ſtrained to lie down, and entre ſon to read it; as his deſire to the contents remained, and perhaps, increaſed by the dil of procuring them. The lieu having broken the ſeal, and un the paper, began to read, but f in the middle of the firſt ſen In vain did his father importu to proceed. Caroline gueſſing deed perceiving, in ſome me the cauſe, from what ſhe had a heard, now regretted ſhe had tioned the letter till Sir Guil gained a little more ſtrength

to this, and feeling himſelf
ed, ſaid, he wiſhed to be

ne lieutenant and Caroline
, and when they were gone,
iſe made another ineffectual
' I ſee you are main willing,
honour, to hear what daddy
iſon ſays,' cried Jonathan, who
urned into the chamber with
' And I,' exclaimed the latter,
ead it, were it as cramp and
ed as our own.'—' Aye, we'll
him out, I warrant,' anſwered
' an if it be long, why we can
and tie, you know, couſin:
bit and I a bit. Ods zook-
now you are got on the right
ne poſt, your honour ſha'n't be
: fidgets for the value of read-
letter; and ſo, as the ſquire
young lady ſeem ſhilly ſhally
it, what little book learning
ave is at your ſervice, if you
have it.'

ng the ſilence of the baronet
ſent, though, in truth, he was
ecauſe he had not recovered
enough to ſpeak, Jerom re-
the letter, and began:

Sir Guiſe Stuart, Baronet.

favour of his moſt excellent,
never enough to be loved
ter.

noured, and, as I may now ſay,
od's grace, honourable Sir—
d be God for it:

are told, your honour, that
ng has for a great while been
nder the ſun, and that there
een an end put to miracles ever
the Bible times——now that I
o be——to be——to be——'
at is that word, Jonathan?—
s long as my leg.'—' And a
deal more crooked,' anſwered
n, looking over his couſin's
rs; ' but I have him, for all
—pokriſal, you fool, pokriſal,
the beſt ſcholar now, I won-

n, clapping him on the ſhoul-
d, ' You are a fine old Gre-
to be ſure,' and proceeded:—
that I take to be pokriſal—for
its ſo new to ſee, your honour,
I hear, with great joy, you now
eginning to be, that the ſun,
s he is, mayhap ſhall hardly
on the like again—and, ſe-
' condly, ſo bad as you have been
' many long years, nothing but a mar-
' vellous miracle could make a good
' Chriſtian man of you again; for 'tis
' eaſier for a leopard to change his
' ſpots—you underſtand me, your
' honour——ſo I dare ſay that, under
' God's favour, a miracle, and no
' ſmall one, has been made, on pur-
' poſe for your honour.'

' Daddy Denniſon is a brave, ſenſi-
' cal old youth, an't he, coz,' ſaid Jo-
nathan.

' Don't put me out,' anſwered Je-
rom:—' O, Sir, were the dear, good,
' real, Lady Stuart, whom you——
' you——'

' Better ſkip the next word, I fancy,
' coz,' ſaid Jerom, heſitating——' ſee
' here, juſt where I have put my fin-
' ger.'

' Its the devil's own word, to be
' ſure,' ſaid Jonathan, ' but the ſtew-
' ard meant it ſhould be read, or he
' would not have put it down, beſides,
' the thing's true, and ſo what ſignifies
' mincing of it?'

' Read on,' ſaid Sir Guiſe: Jerom
continued, ' *Real* Lady Stuart, whom
' you *murdered*, as a body may ſay, by
' inches; were ſhe alive to witneſs this
' good turn, ſhe would almoſt die again
' with joy, but for that matter, ſhe does
' ſee it where ſhe now is: and my old
' heart bounds to think there is now
' a chance you may meet her: how
' muſt your honour alſo feel, when
' you have got a little over the ſhame
' on't, to have your all-good ſon and
' daughter by your ſide to forgive
' you, and to make your bed in your
' ſickneſs, as the Scripture ſaith.
' Your honour ſhould have old Den-
' niſon about you too, but that I am
' rather dim-ſighted of late, and more-
' over could no otherwiſe but by ſtay-
' ing behind to keep houſe, and nurſe
' my age, prevail on young maſter
' and miſtreſs to go in comfort. So
' I thought the only way to ſhew my
' love, at this great diſtance, would
' be to indite my thoughts in a letter
' that your honour might know I was
' not the leaſt glad to find you ſuch
' an altered man; and from being
' the greateſt——the greateſt——

' Here's another word,' ſaid Je-
rom, checking himſelf, ' which his
' honour may not like——look'e.'

' Lord, you are ſo ſqueamiſh——
' come, I'll finiſh it,' obſerved Jona-

than, taking the letter, and reading on——

'And from being the greateſt *ſinner* 'I think, I ever knew, are getting 'to be the greateſt penitent; and 'Heaven can tell it ſhould be ſo, 'elſe the one can never be able to 'ſet off the other: I mention theſe 'things now out of pure kindneſs, 'that you may not imagine you have 'repented enough; for, alas! if your 'honour ſhould live to the age of 'Mathuſalem, and go in ſackcloth 'and aſhes all the time, it would not 'be too much, ſeeing what is 'paſt.'

A groan here iſſued from the boſom of Sir Guiſe. Jonathan whiſpered to Jerom, that the groan was a good omen; but that he was glad he had come almoſt to the end of the letter, 'Becauſe,' ſaid he, 'you ſee the poor 'man's face is covered with tears; 'and 'tis a pity to whip a horſe to 'death, when he ſees his fault; and 'after all his freaks, is going the 'right road.——Here's only a bit 'more to end with, your honour.

'And now, honoured, and praiſed 'be God, as I ſaid in the beginning, '---honourable, old——and, as I 'may ſay——new maſter, wiſhing 'you may go on with the good work, 'ſo that, although your ſins have 'been as ſcarlet, they may become 'white as ſnow, which we are told in 'holy writ ſhall be the caſe to all 'true repenters,

'I am, always,
'Your old faithful ſervant
'to command,
'NESTOR DENNISON.'

'But there's a poſtſcrip,' obſerved Jerom, 'only a few lines though——'

'We have all, young and old, 'lived here, as I may ſay, like peo-'ple taken out of a peſt-houſe, and 'put all at once into a paradiſe; but 'this your honour will hear from bet-'ter hands. All grace to your ho-'nour, and no more at preſent, but 'love to every thing at the old ab-'bey, and to little old Fitz, if alive; '——I dare ſay, if little Fitz knew 'how your honour had mended your-'ſelf, he would come and tend you 'too. As to Squire Henry, and Ma-'dam Olivia, I ſhall ſay nothing—— 'but Heaven make 'em happy.—— 'Your honour has not a little to re-'pent of in that quarter——but I 'have done.'

'And its time you had, old boy,' ſaid Jonathan, folding up the letter, and returning it to the baronet, who had felt the truth of every paſſage at his heart, but made no other comment than that which was written in his ſighs and tears; both which much affected the young kinſmen, who uſed every means in their power to conſole him, though, in fact, ſome of thoſe intended conſolations, like Denniſon's epiſtle, probed, to a ſalutary end, indeed, the deep-ſeated wound."

Vol. V. Chap. 33.

GENERAL AND MORAL RETROSPECT OF THE WORK.

"THOSE who have fairly peruſed this hiſtory will, we truſt, have progreſſively traced its deſign; yet it may not be amiſs to add, in this cloſing chapter, a recapitulation of its moral. In point of intereſt with the heart, and effect upon the conduct of the reader, it has been our endeavour to render conſpicuous and impreſſive ſeveral of the moſt important objects in literature, in morality, and in domeſtic life; with examples and warnings appropriate to each.

"In one of the perſonages, the character of a Proteſtant clergyman, and father of a family, of an honourable mind, ſhaded by human error, and ſomewhat warped by religious tenacity, has been contraſted with the character and conduct of a man who is exhibited in the perpetration, conſciouſneſs, perſeverance, puniſhment, and repentance of progreſſive crimes: and as the life and death of the former of theſe perſons give the example of a good man, in the ſeveral moral diviſions of a divine, friend, neighbour, citizen, parent, and huſband, through every period of a wife and active life, even till he quits the world, with the above exception; ſo does the behaviour of the other hold out the warning of a vicious being, placed in no leſs proſperous circumſtances, even till he is overwhelmed by a ſenſe of his own enormity; bringing the death-bed of the wicked cloſe under the eye, in contraſt to the death-bed of the righteous.

"In the third character has been pourtrayed a venerable ſupporter of virtue, in a Catholic clergyman, in all the trying inſtances of a difficult ſtation, to act as a corrective on that into-

ıce of ſentiment which influ-
he opinions of the Proteſtant

ourth endeavour has been to
in the domeſtic hiſtory of three
nen, brothers, the two great
s of philoſophic energy and
ıftneſs of character, with the
f the middle man between
ewing, however, in the con-
the two former, the poſſibi-
preſerving all the virtues of
r, even when the practice of
rtues are expoſed by habit,
and purſuit, to more ardu-
ls.

: power of filial piety has alſo
ven, in the delineation of a
ıat preſerved its modeſt dig-
nidſt the hardeſt ordeals, to
child can ever be called up-
r relative ſituation to paſs.
ıe ſixth portrait is that of a
nd perfectly unſuſpicious cha-
in all the relations of ſocial and
: life.
e ſeventh diſcovers the good
d to an unfortunate woman
ne merciful treatment received
ıe fortunate of her own ſex;
want of which many a violated
ut unſullied mind, languiſhes
ıades of obſcurity, or crowds
ets with irreclaimable victims.
:ſe are interſperſed with va-
xamples and warnings,---of
domeſtics in youth and age,
eir contraſt in ſome treache-
vants,—of pettifoggers in the
f honourable men in that pro-
—of patient meekneſs, unaf-
:andour, conjugal faith, and
l affection, through a life of
ınd its appropriate warning is
n a violent diſpoſition, cou-
rong powers of mind with
of perſon and looſe princi-
orning patience, and reſiſting
:e.
ourteenth warning ariſes from
the danger of hazarding the
ſs of a child in the momen-
:cle of marriage, on any con-
n where the heart ſanctions
choice of the parent, even
the hand is preſented to beau-
ance, and virtue: ſince no-
ın be more certain than that
ıiſchief may reſult from one
y marriage than from an army
intent on deſtruction.

" Such are ſome of the great aims propoſed to be accompliſhed by this work as a whole: from a due contemplation of which, with the parts, muſt be collected its energy and colour, its ornament and utility. From the intention, we can with confidence claim ſome praiſe, for it has been ſincere; —from the execution we can derive nothing but hope. The labour has not been light, nor yet unattended by conſolation; but if half a long life could bring the great moral and domeſtic truths to the point deſired, we ſhould exult in the means by which the end were attained."

Vol. V. Chap. laſt.

XLII. *Thoughts on the Structure of this Globe*, the Scriptural Hiſtory of the Earth and of Mankind, compared with the Coſmogonies, Chronologies, and original Traditions of ancient Nations; an Abſtract and Review of ſeveral modern Syſtems, with an Attempt to explain philoſophically the Moſaical Account of the Creation and Deluge, and to deduce from this laſt Event the Cauſes of the actual Structure of the Earth. In a Series of Letters; with Notes and Illuſtrations. By PHILIP HOWARD, Eſq. 4to. pp. 602. *l.* 15*s.* *Faulder.*

THE PREFACE

INFORMS us, that this work, which was publiſhed in two letters, in the French language, in the year 1786, took its riſe from " A " Difference of Opinion relative to " the Cauſes of the Formation and " Structure of Mountains, between " the Marquis de Montigny (much " attached to the Syſtem of Buf- " fon) and the Author, whilſt mak- " ing together a Tour through " Switzerland," and is meant, by comparing conjectural and philoſophical ſyſtems with Moſaic traditions, to expoſe the fallacy and contempt for chriſtianity too frequently evinced

evinced by the authors of many modern publications.

THE WORK

Conſiſts of nine letters, each of which is ſucceeded by copious notes and illuſtrations,—the laſt letter forming a ſet of concluſions on the foregoing premiſes;—in the courſe of which the mythological and hiſtorical traditions of the Romans, Grecians, Phœnicians, Chineſe, Tartars, Egyptians, Phrygians, &c. relative to the formation of the world and cauſes of the deluge are enumerated, compared, and explained. —A particular inveſtigation of Buffon's ſyſtem is included, and collated with ſeveral others,—and the various evidences of volcanic, mineral, vegetable, and animal productions, with aſtronomical remarks, are adduced in point of the ſeveral inquiries and elucidations. The order, ſubject, and nature of the heads which compoſe the work will be better underſtood from the following arrangement of the

CONTENTS.

Letter 1. Inſufficiency and contrariety of various modern ſyſtems, on the formation and ſtructure of the earth.—Coincidence of ancient traditions with the ſcriptural accounts of the creation and deluge. —Attempt to prove from theſe, and from the infancy of population, in times not very remote, the reality of a general deluge; and its antiquity not very far removed beyond the date uſually aſſigned to it.

Letter 2. Analyſis and refutation of Mr. Bailly's firſt ſyſtem of nations, and all population derived from the Poles, deduced from ancient annals.

Letter 3. Examination of teſtimonies adduced from ancient aſtronomy, to prove the antiquity of the world; and particularly of Mr. Bailly's ſecond ſyſtem founded on an Indian æra, pretended to be fixed on real aſtronomical obſervations, &c.

Letter 4. Remarks on the monuments of nations alledged as proofs of the antiquity of the earth.—Reflections on the ſyſtem of M. de Buffon, and of divers other modern philoſophers.

Letter 5. Various opinions of the nature of light, heat, and fire.

Letter 6. Abſtract of the ſyſtem of Profeſſor Wallerius on the formation and ſtructure of the earth.

Letter 7. Further attempt to explain the Moſaical account of the firſt formation of the univerſe, by the ſucceſſive application of the fundamental laws of nature.

Letter 8. State and aſpect of the antediluvian world, and changes operated by the deluge.—Curſory obſervations on Dr. Hutton's new Theory of the Earth.

Letter 9. Concluſions on the above premiſes, with illuſtrative notes.

EXTRACTS.

STATE AND ASPECT OF THE ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD, AND CHANGES OPERATED BY THE DELUGE.

"LET us not judge of this earth, ſuch as it came out of the hands of the beneficent creator, by the wreck permitted to eſcape from his avenging arm. Scripture informs us, and the account ſtands confirmed by the traditions of all nations, that the longevity of our antediluvian anceſtors extended to the, to us aſtoniſhing, term of more than 900 years. Such vigour could only proceed from a more benign temperature of the air, and aliments of a more invigorating nature, leſs apt to create diſeaſe and jarring humours in the human body. There were every where fruits and vegetables, for it was not till after the deluge that animal fleſh was permitted, or perhaps thought of. In the preſent variable and often cold climates of the earth, where vegetables are frequently ſcarce, and always flaccid, this food is become neceſſary to preſerve ſtrength and vigour. Some great alteration in the poſition, ſtructure, and temperature of the earth, ſeems the only rational manner of accounting for the preſent ſo marked decay of human nature. Let us then

conſider what different ſtate of
would conſtitute a more perfect
brium in the air, a more equal
rature, leſs productive of thoſe
n viciſſitudes which ſo ſtrongly
both animal and vegetable
s, and life; let us imagine every
nſtance which might contribute
ate a more conſtant and ſalubri-
limate; and we ſhall probably
divined the cauſe of this ſtronger
tution of man in the antediluvian

With Meſſrs. Wallerius, De Luc,
Whitehurſt, it appears to me that
tis and poles of the earth muſt
been before the deluge perpen-
ar to the equator. It is not only
oſt natural, but, in caſe the
e of gravity was placed in the
e of the earth, ſeems alſo the
ary poſition. Aſtronomers have
een able to diſcern the ſmalleſt
ation in the axis of any other
t; if there is any, it is at leaſt
all as to have eſcaped their ob-
tions. The great inclination of
is inconteſtibly the ſource of in-
it conflicts in the atmoſphere,
of many ſubſequent diſorders on
rface of the earth. When the
e of gravity was in the centre of
globe and its axis perpendicular,
traction of the ſun being equal
l its parts, would keep its courſe
, and without deviation, in the
of the equator. It would per-
the ſame journey of one degree
ſame given time of twenty-four
, and its whole revolution in 360

The moon, in like manner,
ly attracted by the earth, would
rm its rotation round it in thirty
without fraction. Hence, as we
e obſerved, the moſt ancient
utation of years of 360 days, and
onths of 30 days, though totally
licable to the preſent months, or
ars either ſolar or luni-ſolar. It
ſmall preſumption of the once
nce of ſuch a year, preſerved by
ance of reality, and reverence
ntiquity, till ſuch time as the
was perceived to be too groſs,
ras by degrees more or leſs ac-
ely rectified by ſucceeding gene-
ns. The few who ſurvived the
ge, and their immediate progeny,
unded to find their ancient di-
n and duration of the year in-
ate, tried, as we find in hiſtory,
a variety of expedients to conciliate their traditional computation with reality; and the firſt ſomewhat ſucceſsful attempt was the addition of five intercalary days at the expiration of the old year. Preciſion was certainly become extremely difficult, and has not been aſcertained above two centuries. When the centre of gravity was changed, the motions of the earth and of its attendant planet became tremulous and irregular, and no longer kept exactly pace with time. The mutation of its axis became at laſt more conſiderable, and its rotation round it ſomewhat variable; the poles were diverged, and in conſequence the track of its orbit became equally oblique to the equator. So long as the poles of the earth were perpendicular to the equator, and that its courſe varied not from that line, the days and nights were equal throughout the year, perpetual ſpring reigned all over this globe, and its temperature was every where moderate. After the change, God finds it neceſſary to forewarn Noah, that he muſt expect ſucceſſive changes of ſeaſons, and viciſſitudes of heat and cold, ſuch as he had never yet experienced.

"In the former world, the nature of the ſurface, and the diſpoſition of the lands and waters, probably aſſiſted not a little, with the poſition of the globe, to moderate both heat and cold in every quarter of it. Leſs prominent inequalities on the face of the land, a more equal proportion of land and water, and a more general intermixture of theſe, would contribute to this, and were no doubt the means. The conſtant vicinity of ſeas of very moderate extent would, from the vapours exhaled from them, inceſſantly moiſten the dry land, without the help of rains; and Moſes expreſsly tells us, none were neceſſary to water the earth: and hence the rainbow, firſt appearing to Noah after the deluge, was literally to him a new phenomenon.——

"Inſtead of immenſe uninterrupted oceans, and extenſive continents without ſeas, diverſely traverſed with chains of high mountains, the lands more equally diſtributed on every part of the globe, were no leſs beautifully than uſefully interſected by ſeas of moderate depth and extent, communicating with each other by ſtreights, which

which further facilitated the intercourſe of the inhabitants. More frequent and extenſive perhaps towards the equator, they would ſoften and refreſh the hotter air of that climate, lying directly under the courſe of the ſun, and in parts more diſtant they were ſo diſpoſed as to moderate increaſing cold. Every where the vapours riſing from them would furniſh dews, proportionable to the wants of the ſomewhat varied climes, to irrigate the earth. On the ſurrounding lands no towering mountains reared their heads into the cold regions of the air, to accumulate ſnows and ice, to chill the atmoſphere, or gather round them ſtorms and tempeſts; but hills of ſmall elevation, perhaps under the equator ſomewhat higher, to moderate the heat, afforded gentle breezes to fan the air, and diverſified the habitations of mankind. This diſpoſition of the lands and waters would entertain a mild and benign temperature, as well under the ſun's courſe as in parts more removed from its influence, and, conjointly with the conſtant equality of days, nights, and ſeaſons, would afford perpetual ſpring to all parts of the whole ſurface of the earth. No cold or burning varieties of temperature would freeze or ſcorch the earth, or alternately chill or boil the blood of living animals, check or dry up the ſources of vegetation. It was not till after the deluge that God ſaid to Noah, that winter and ſummer, heat and cold, ſeed time and harveſt, ſhould alternately ſucceed each other; proof that it was not ſo before, and that he then forewarned him of a new order and diſpenſation of things hitherto unknown to him.——

"—Such a poſition of the globe, and ſuch a diſtribution of its lands and waters as I have here deſcribed, we may, I think, conceive adequate to the maintaining a never-fading ſcene of fertility, and of a mild and nearly equal temperature, over the greateſt part of the earth; and ſome ſuch cauſes muſt have exiſted to have given that conſtant ſalubrity of climate which protracted the life of man ſo far beyond its preſent limits. Some few of the conſequences of ſuch a different order of things—an invariability of temperature, ſubject to no changes from heat to cold, or to the viciſſitudes of ſeaſons, and the ſufficiency of dews to water the whole earth without the intervention of clouds or rain—are clearly, though briefly, indicated by Moſes. That the preſent conſtitution and aſpect of this globe are very different is no objection; for God declared in his wrath "that he would deſtroy the then "earth itſelf, along with its inhabi-"tants." Conſequently we may with the utmoſt propriety look upon both its climates and the preſent diſpoſition of its ſurface as entirely altered from the primitive ſtate: that its outward coat has been broken and diſlocated, we ſhall preſently ſee that the moſt convincing evidences every where proclaim.

"The original happy ſtate of the world, and of mankind, the every where commemorated golden age of ancient tradition, was ſoon to finiſh. The very diſtant proſpect and ſlow approaches of death had ſteeled the heart of man againſt all fears of ſucceeding eternity; and the very happineſs, eaſe, and abundance of his ſituation had, by degrees, obliterated all remembrance of his creator and munificent benefactor. ——— At length the meaſure of the crimes of men were full, and God determined to deſtroy the whole race, one ſingle righteous man and his family excepted. As a future check to the depravity of the heart of man, and as a conſtant admonition of his dependant and uncertain ſtate, the earth was thenceforth to be condemned to a degree of ſterility, from which he ſhould draw his ſubſiſtence by hard labour, expoſed to the inclemency of ſeaſons, and his life was to be ſhortened from 900 to 90 years. It was not men alone who were to periſh in the flood, but the whole earth with them; its whole face was to be ſo altered as to leave ſcarce any trace of their former habitation. To work a total change in the conſtitution of man, the temperature and the whole diſpoſition of his future abode were to be altered. To effect this, no ordinary means could be ſufficient. —— The mediate cauſe was the will of the Moſt High to puniſh the ſins of men; and this cauſe, as well as the fact, is recorded in all the moſt ancient traditions of mankind. The immediate cauſe, or the natural means employed by

) effect his purpoſe, is left to iſition and conjectures of y. To diſcloſe it was probably power, nor certainly in the f the ſacred writer. Whe- firſt great changes in the rame of the globe, the con- of which were the deluge, eration in its courſe, were the ſole fiat of the creator, intermediate agency of a and muſt remain doubtful, ecifion very little material. ithout attaching much im- it, offered the intervention body as poſſible in the con- of things, or as moſt agree- the ideas of thoſe who rceive the God of Nature effecting his decrees by ordained, but not repug- order of nature. What is ore conſequence is, to ſhew the firſt formation of the changes have at ſome time taken place; and this the conſideration of the preſent f this globe will fully de-

evident, from the general of the actual ſtate and n of the earth, that this ſuffered a violent change, ts priſtine ſurface has been fractured, and diſlocated, ughout its whole extent; onvulſions, and ſuch gene- of its outward coat, both placing the waters of for- and by forcing out thoſe know are yet in great in its bowels, muſt have a very univerſal deluge, is dent; that this deluge did lace is confirmed by all the monies of hiſtory and tra- ll ages, and corroborated l legible traces of water the higheſt mountains of to whatever date we may refer the epoch of this alſion. Well-known cauſes, l courſe of nature, have occaſioned partial devaſ- t it cannot be ſuppoſed that eral overthrow can have ently repeated. To ſome volution muſt we then at- atever marks of ruin ap- ful.

the obſervations of M. de .—No. III.

Sauſſure on the Alps, and of every other naturaliſt in all mountainous countries, it appears, that innumerable ſtrata, which, from the evidence of their internal texture, muſt have been originally formed in horizontal poſitions, are now found in an upright, or more or leſs inclined poſition. Not only particular ſtrata, but the whole diverſified ſtratification of entire mountains of the firſt magnitude, are frequently in this caſe. In the ſame regions the hardeſt rocks, containing exactly ſimilar ſtrata, and exhibiting faces and angles ſo preciſely correſponding, that, if they could be again brought together, their fractures would fit ſo as to again appear one body, have been evidently torn aſunder. From theſe fronting precipices, forming by their chaſms the narroweſt vallies, the mountains on each ſide more or leſs gently ſlope off to form ſome other valley, of a different aſpect. Theſe ſucceeding vallies are either formed on both ſides by the ſloping backs of mountains, whoſe upper ſtrata there dip into the ground, or by the ſloping back of one mountain, and the upright clifts of another. Such is the uniformly general ſtructure of all mountainous tracks, diverſified only by partial accidents, eaſily accounted for in ſuch convulſions. As a further proof that the actual appearances of theſe mountains have been occaſioned by ſuch ruptures, and the overthrow of a formerly more level ſurface, Mr. Whitehurſt has ſhewn, that in mining we find all the ſtrata which have on one ſide been reared up in the air dipping on the other into the bowels of the earth, with the ſame continued inclination, and exactly in the ſame order, to the greateſt depths into which man has yet been able to penetrate. If in ſome caſes one or more of the ſuperior ſtrata are wanting under ground, their rubbiſh, confuſedly mixed, will be found forming to ſome depth the ſoil of the valley or plain under which they dip. Thus a multiplicity of fractures in the former ſurface of the earth, and the ſinking of great portions of it, in various directions, into its original deep, and then wide gaping caverns, have viſibly formed thoſe groups of mountains, and thoſe deep vallies which interſect them, whoſe magnitude in ſome parts

of the world ſtrike us with aſtoniſhment. Notwithſtanding their at firſt ſight apparent confuſion, their ſeparate parts being of moderate extent, the undoubted veſtiges of diſlocation may be eaſily traced; and that it has been effected in the above-deſcribed manner, every concomitant circumſtance will, in my opinion, teſtify beyond all probabilty of doubt.

"But there are ſtill greater effects of a total ſubverſion of a former globe, which cannot be ſo eaſily carried in view. In ſome parts, whole countries have been uplifted on one ſide, and half buried on the other in vaſt gulfs, which opened to receive them. One of the moſt ſtriking inſtances is that of Norway, and the adjoining parts of Sweden. The coaſts of Norway are the moſt abrupt and the higheſt known on the ocean, elevated to the ſtupendous height of from 300 to 900 toiſes above its level. From theſe the general face of the country ſlopes till it meets the Baltic, under whoſe baſon part of its former ſurface lies deep buried. In the ſhock of the ſudden fall of ſuch extenſive tracts, vaſt fiſſures were opened in its uplifted parts, forming at preſent the moſt frequent, the deepeſt, and the narroweſt creeks yet known in any part of the world. The ſea, both in theſe creeks and under the high cliffs of theſe coaſts, is of a depth at leaſt equal to their height. Various ruptures and breaks in this extenſive maſs of diſlocated land, occaſioned by the dreadful ſhock, have at the ſame time raiſed innumerable ranges of mountains on the falling face of the country looking to the Baltic. But even theſe ruins, great as they may ſeem, are ſmall if compared to the total diſappearance of thoſe immenſe tracks which now form the beds of the oceans which ſeparate the two continents, or to that devaſtation which ſunk below the waters more than three-fourths of the whole ſouthern hemiſphere. As ſoon as this laſt event took place, the interior conſolidation of that part of the globe changed its centre of gravity, and with it diverged its poles. From the dreadful movement and ſhock which the whole globe received from this ſudden alteration of its gravity, and conſequent change of poſition in the heavens, prodigious changes muſt have enſued in the remaining continents. As well the former ſe which they had been diverſi interſected, as the unſubſidec of the deluge, muſt have been over, and in irreſiſtible torre laid waſte the lands already by their long ſojournment ravages which theſe muſt ha ſioned in ſeeking the newly beds of the preſent ſeas, are to be imagined, much leſs capable of minute developen their impetuous courſe, m muſt have been overturne chaſms and vallies excavated, ſpoils hurried to grea diſta form new eminences compoſe ruins. Hence claim their or irregular ſtratification of ſom tains nearly obliterating all t their firſt formation, the cor ing angles of vallies viſibly ſcr by waters, and the confuſed tion of many iſolated emine which philoſophy has, with ſc priety, affixed the name of ſe The firſt ruptures of the origi paratively level ſurface of t diluvian world, when vaſt of it were on one ſide ſudde into the bowels of the ea were as ſuddenly elevated other, muſt have thrown off in the then prevailing waters fr new heights, into the no leſ created hollows Part of the filtrate through gaping crevi the remaining ſubterraneous forming ſtill-exiſting reſervoi the earth; and the remainde either ſojourn and fill up ſuc as it found encloſed on all ſide off ſtill further, till it found a diſtances the beds of the ocea or forming to receive it. is that the moſt inland m carry on their faces the evide both of the temporary ſoje of the waters on their high mits, and of their precipitate The impetuous courſe of thei from the higheſt broken pin the mountain top through flanks and torrent-worn va the level of the plains or o is yet clearly to be diſtingu thoſe ſmall furrows which ſud occaſionally plough up on t before our eyes. From th and from the overturning which formerly diverſified

parts of the yet exiſting con-
the veſtiges of impetuous
are viſibly to be traced on
every part of the ſurface of
e.rt earth.
:h are the outlines—ſtrongly,
, marked by univerſal nature
e firſt great effects of that
convulſion, which obliterated
ature of the priſtine world:
l had ſaid, that "he would
deſtroy the perverſe race of
it with them alſo the earth
l inhabited." Its ſurface was
ied, its centre changed, its
and its courſe in the heavens
with theſe its fertility, and
icent temperature, were alſo
life of man was thence ſhort-
he very firſt inſtance to half
:r period. Within a twelve-
ie great convulſion had ſub-
id the ark, which contained
ſen few, deſtined to be the
of a future race, guided by
of the Almighty amidſt this
wreck, reſted on Mount
from whence the waters were
ſter withdrawn.——
in the whole, the immediate
effive effects conſequent to
revolution, confirmed both
ſubſequent infant ſtate of
, and by the conſentaneous
s of all nations, ſatisfactorily
for every appearance of the
ſome time altered ſtructure
oſition of the earth, with-
irring to imaginary expli-
frequently contradictory to
her, and not ſeldom to the
well-known laws of nature.
nciple aim and tendency of
theſe ingenious ſyſtems have
ther to ſet aſide or explain
Moſaical teſtimonies on the
and deluge. But if it can be
I have no doubt it may, by
the path, however faulty
, I have ſketched out, that
onies of nature are not only
gnant to, but are corrobo-
, the narration of Moſes,
ains little doubt of the pre-
t demands over the unſup-
:veries of modern philoſo-

Abſtract of Letter VIII.

XLIII. *Vaurien; or, Sketches of the Times:* exhibiting Views of the Philoſophies, Religions, Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Age. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. ſewed, pp. 623. *Cadell*, and *Murray*.

EPITOME.

THE leading points of the ſtory, which is ſimply the vehicle for a variety of diſcuſſions on the ſubjects expreſſed in the title page, are nearly as follow:

Charles Hamilton, the ſon of a reſpectable but dependent clergyman in the country, comes to the metropolis to ſeek his fortune under the patronage of a noble relation. Poſſeſſing a heart of ſimplicity and benevolence, his firſt adventures are ſuch as might be ſuppoſed to happen to youthful inexperience; — he is infinitely pleaſed with the urbanity of a gentleman who afterwards picks his pocket;—is ſurpriſed to find an officer of juſtice in the perſon of an avowed robber; and afterwards meets with a proſtitute who gives inconteſtible proofs that ſhe is a "virtuous and affectionate parent," and who, by the benevolence of Charles, is put into a mode of ſubſiſtence more agreeable to her own feelings, and the dictates of moral propriety. — During theſe tranſactions we become acquainted with *Monſ. Vaurien*, an emigrant of ſplendid talents and inſinuating manners, who, from political motives, is moſt hoſpitably entertained by *Lord Belfield*, the patron of Charles. Vaurien is a profound politician, and a perfect man of the world, yet mixes ſome virtues in his compoſition, which aſſiſt to dazzle the eyes of Charles, and obtain from him a ſincere friendſhip: — *Johnſon*, an honeſt and acute obſerver of nature, gives Charles many uſeful cautions, which the generoſity of his own heart fallaciouſly teaches him to deſpiſe, but his eyes are at length opened.

. Lady Belfield, a character of fashionable frailty, being unsuccessful in her attacks upon Charles, intrigues with Vaurien, and aids him in an intention to seduce to his purpose *Emily*, the orphan daughter of an old and indigent naval officer,—whom a variety of successive coincidents have made the object of Charles's tender affection,—the dupe of Vaurien's artifice, prompted by a rival passion,—and the protégé of her Ladyship.

Charles having slighted the love of his patroness and the politics of Lord Belfield, becomes weary of his dependant situation, from which, through the further machinations of Vaurien, he is dismissed, and Johnson, his real friend, finds him the means of respectable support.

After many additional acts of villainy, played off upon the virtuous characters of the story, and particularly involving the love attachment of Emily and Charles, Vaurien, for his political manœuvres, is ordered to quit the kingdom, and of course departs, but leaves a letter, which, as he cannot now profit by his deep laid plans, fully explains the nature of them. This letter, and his embarkation for Holland, naturally winds up the business of the novel, in the course of which, let us not omit to say, that Lord Belfield is duped and entirely ruined by a revolutionary society, of which he had long been the decided patron and the support.

The author most solemnly disclaims all personality: yet the majority of his characters (supposed by incidents founded on actual facts), bear a wonderful here and there likeness to the public features of many well-known personages in and about the metropolis. We shall, however, leave the reader to draw his own conclusions, and therefore, previous to our more regular extracts, we present him with a few

CHARACTERISTIC

A PATRON OF MODERN PHI PHERS.

'HIS revenue was one ' most considerable in Englan ' his devotion to a faction of ' gogues, who assumed the title ' publican; to sophists, who ' themselves philosophers; a ' imbecility of mind in all the ' tile dissipations of the times, in ' he had been so successful as t ' corrupted his own lady;— ' these levities and crimes re ' his fortune insufficient for hi ' poses. Feeble in himself, he l ' a powerful engine in the ' hands of others. He was r ' able for exulting, that his ' was placed on his carts; the ' phers said he had done this ' grade every ensign of not ' while others considered that, ' contrary, these ensigns we ' pleasing to his eye, and were ' to shew that there existed for ' ference between the cart of ' moner and the cart of a lord.

' Such was this lord, who ' nobility was disgraced, by hi ' lence impoverished, and by h ' losophy made the dupe ' passions. How many circum ' favourable to man were perve ' the character of *Lord Belfield*?

GREAT PHILOSOPHERS

' *Mr. Subtile*, the coldest b ' metaphysician of the age, like ' Marius, exulted that he span ' the dregs of the people (his ' was an honest retailer of ' His ambition had pointed at a ' but by disappointment he l ' indisposed against ecclesiastics ' blishments. The hopeless ' sunk into despondence, and ' the work-house of that pa ' which he once almost imagin ' son the diocesan. Subtile, ' consumed ten years in metap ' researches, learned to reaso ' forgot to feel; his acrid blo ' rigid nerves were agitated ' sweet emotions:—in his ma ' reasoning, he gave a sembla ' gentleness to his feelings whi ' foreign to his heart, and whe ' run over by a furious coa

his leg, he only attempted
posed his dialectic to the bru-
of the driver, and when
d home said, *that man will never*
run over a fellow-citizen;—to
we have only to reason; to
is to aggravate. No man
is a crime but through igno-
it is only a miscalculation of the

Rant, the successful rival of
Henley. 'Citizens, says he,
ngs, my arms, my feet, this
rous face, and these ferocious
flying like the serpent hair of
perform miracles among ap-
ces. I have learnt the French
ge since the revolution. I talk
antinople, while every one
I mean London; of Mahomet
I strike at Jesus; and of a con-
of the seven kings against
erties of infant Rome, when I
describe the allied powers. It
I defy all law. Helvetius did
ne. Is not this genius in *me?*
mes from Helvetius; he is the
human nature. The learned
n Corresponding Society, our
table booksellers of 'Pig's
' and our political missionaries
e well of the republic; but they
all in *printing* what they have

I have *printed* in every class
rature; but whatever is most
tic from my tribune makes no
sion in *print*. My works are
e acidity of lemon squeezed on
wormwood; if the inner froth
caught, 'tis vapidness! My
s termed outrage, is ribaldry;
quence inflated grandiness; my
its tedious common-place; 'tis
have neither simplicity nor
; neither nature nor rhetoric.
pproach my tribune, hear my
s of indignation, my whispers
overy, the foaming vengeance
mouth, the thundering resolu-
my arm, and the audible con-
of my foot. I assure you, citi-
a living line of animation runs
the room; I have seen the very
s tremble with rapture, while
posite echo of my voice seems
at of some divinity heard, but
n. My butchers are resolute
gladiators of Rome; my taylors
oes to a ma.; and my shoe-
s are so many Solons. The
e are the nobility of human na-

'*Mr. Reverberator*, the noontide shad-
'dow of the metaphysical giant *Subtile*,
'was formerly an ostler at Newmarket.
'When Vaurien heard him affirm the
'wonderful influence of mind over the
'exterior organization, and that life
'might be prolonged at will, and look-
'ed at this philosopher of eternity, he
'smiled to view a diminutive frame, a
'shrunken countenance, a man broken
'down in the maturity of life, whose
'volubility was interrupted by an
'asthma, whose vigour marched with
'tottering legs, and whose boldness
'trembled with shattered nerves. This
'Reverberator, conceiving that all
'things were acquirable by the perse-
'verance of habit, attempted in his
'walk to take large strides, that he
'might gradually make a gigantic step;
'to diminish his food by slow grada-
'tions, that in time he might exist with
'the least, or possibly without any
'food; and on the same principle,
'straining and emaciating his mind with
'his body, attempted to become a
'man of genius by writing comedies
'without taste, poetry without imagi-
'nation, and politics in a rage. From
'sympathy he could expect little, since,
'although he was willing to overturn
'all religion, he still retained so much
'of the priest as to insist on becoming
'an archbishop of Canterbury.'

A FASHIONABLE BARD.

'Who owes his reputation to his
'connections. When he favours his
'friends with a rehearsal of his MSS.
'he takes in his chariot a little Welch
'harp, and plays his song to his own
'music. When he reads a dismal
'legend, he is accompanied by an
'author, who gives the *cue of passion*,
'and shews by his own motions when
'the auditors are to exclaim *exquisite!*
'or *bravo!* and when to wipe their
'eyes.'

A LOAN CONTRACTOR.

'*Mr. Million* wakes himself in his
'dreams by calling out the names of
'stock-jobbers; —realizes thousands
'for his breakfast; and when he ap-
'pears at the Bank, his magical eye
'can excite as many passions as that of
'Mrs. Siddons. Million, was the
'throne to be sold, like another
'Didius, would be the highest bidder.
'Were Poland not dismembered,—
'were America not unwilling,—oh!
poor

'poor Million! thou can'ſt be no 'king;—but thou mayeſt be a Ger-'man Margrave, and, I fear, an Eng-'liſh Lord.'

THE DUKE OF ****.

'**** has yet the audacity to exiſt. '—View the deſcendant of an il-'luſtrious family; his anceſtors, even 'in the diſſolute reign of the Second 'Charles, relaxed not of their auſtere 'honeſty, and exulted in the patri-'monial dignity of a long and uncor-'rupted line. Their revenues were 'large as their virtues, and when my 'Lord Duke came to their venerated 'title, his compliances with a certain 'party were conſidered as the conde-'ſcenſion of affection rather than the 'ſubjection of imbecility. He was a 'woodcock for thoſe who make 'ſpringes. Diſſipation was ſpirit, ca-'price invention, and abſurdity hu-'mour. Did you inquire, where is 'the Duke? Oh! he is playing at 'tennis with his grooms, or ſparring 'with his pugiliſts, or in his theatre 'leaping with harlequin.

'He, with four of his friends, 'mutually agreed to play till each 'had ruined himſelf or his adverſary; '—the Duke ſent the three firſt away, 'after three days and three nights, 'bankrupts in fortune and in honour: 'one retired to return no more, and 'preſented to conjugal affection, to 'filial hope, and to anxious honeſty, 'a bleeding corſe! The Duke was 'alike forſaken by his fortune, and 'the accumulation of centuries was 'diſſolved at one final throw. With 'an unmanly conſolation, he has 'ſworn that the noble race of the '**** ſhall cloſe with him.'

A FANATICAL SECTARIST.

'Whoſe name, ere he emerged from 'a coalpit, was *Hunt*, which he enlarged 'to Huntington for the following rea-'ſons of his own: *Hunt*, becauſe I am 'engaged in the chaſe of the wicked; '—*ing*, becauſe this is the end of *all* 'wickedneſs, as ſwear*ing*, ly*ing*, &c. 'and *ton*, becauſe I am a *veſſel* of the 'Lord.—This gentleman has two 'meetings; in Monckwell-ſtreet, where 'his auditors are aged tradeſmen and 'canting old ſiſters. He rouſes them 'with the eternity of hell torments, 'and the *fear* of God;—but in Titch-'field-ſtreet, with pretty girls and 'ſmart daſhers, he is luxuriant on 'the joys of paradiſe, the fountain of 'bliſs, the ſongs of Solomon, and the 'love of God.'

Among the other characters introduced are a Platoniſt,—a Bow-ſtreet Juſtice, remarkable for giving way to his paſſions,—a Jewiſh philoſopher,—a clerical buck,—a female polemic of the laſt century,—a philoſophical voluptuary, and various diſciples of the modern revolutionary ſchool.

EXTRACT.

THE PROGRESS OF LAW, PHYSIC AND DIVINITY, EXEMPLIFIED IN THE LIFE OF AN INOFFENSIVE MAN *(as related by Mrs. Wilſon.)*

"WE had ſcarcely been happy a few months, when to our mutual ſurpriſe, we perceived that Mr. Wilſon had an enemy, as implacable as he was formidable. Eſquire Buſtle had juſt arrived from London to reſide on his eſtate, and it was ſoon diſcovered that he was jealous to exceſs of his manorial rights. He had a couſin in London, an attorney, who had drawn up his will; and as a mark of his gratitude for what that will contained, and to enſure its permanency, he had offered his gratuitous ſervices to the eſquire, for the protection of his property; nor was this an inconſiderable preſent, or an idle tender, for Buſtle was known never to retire with pleaſure [illegible], unleſs the day had produced [illegible] cauſe which might be brought on at the next term. The coſtly price of law we bewail in this country, as a great grievance: indeed it ſeems only in the reach of very rich men; but I have ſometimes thought, that it is perhaps not an evil of the magnitude it appears; for ſince law is thus coſtly, all dread a ſuit, few are forward to commence one, and ſeize on any friendly accommodation.

"If law were very cheap, there are many noxious beings who would diſturb the quiet of a neighbourhood by inceſſant attacks, formed on pretences, which, were they falſe, would ſtill remain to be diſcuſſed. I believe ſome men would paſs their days in court. The character of Buſtle has taught me theſe reflections. As ſoon

d adjuſted matters with his
to have all his law affairs
gratuitouſly, he had nothing
do than to indulge in the
f diſcovering occaſions to em-
utmoſt induſtry of his attor-
irectly on his arrival on his
e walked over his grounds,
y attended by his bailiff, who
:ompanied him that he might
as a neceſſary witneſs in law.
ſt peregrination, he returned
ppy, for he was in a rage.

of our fields was only divided
it quickſet hedge, from part of
nds of the eſquire; there was
a dry ditch ſcarce perceivable,
hich grew a crab-apple tree,
1 all appearance in our field.
and reclined over our ground,
time immemorial, the pro-
theſe crab-apples had been
d to appertain to the deceaſed
. One of our ſervants was
a crab-ſtick, when Squire
ſſed. He ſtopt, whiſpered the
d both immediately meaſured
e, and groped in the ditch.
length turned to the bailiff,
him to liſten, and remark
ing that ſhould happen, with-
nterference. 'My lad,' ſaid
w dare you pillage that crab-

The ſervant who already
ſtle's character, was now well
as ſuch perſons are) in irrita-
litigious lord of the manor,
ted his maſter's right to the
les. The eſquire was ſtill
d in the ditch, when, ſuddenly
he exclaimed 'ſimple larceny,
-! tranſportation! whipping!'
g, he gravely announced to
f, that he was going to take
1 of the crab-tree, which he
y plucking the fruit. The
oppoſed, and retook the apples
nce. 'That's an action of
; mark, bailiff!' continued the
'Tell me, ſirrah, have your
and you ever taken con-
and in the night, theſe
—' Yes, ſure, as well as in the
'Compound larceny!' aiding
:tting by G—! Acquaint your
that he and you have been
uilty of felonious taking and
g away theſe my crabs. I'll
w, by the ſtatute 6 of Geo.
36. The caſe is a glorious
it contains a dozen in one.
'Firſt, the ſide of this hedge is much
'damaged by that fellow's clambering
'for crab-ſticks; ſecondly, you are an
'aider and abetter by your own con-
'feſſion; thirdly, your maſter has
'been obſerved taking theſe crabs,
'which is ſimple larceny; fourthly,
'you have violently aſſaulted me,
'which thievery and battery make
'compound larceny; fifthly, you have
'not only taken but carried away,
'and had they only been carried to the
'end of the field, and left there, it is
'a ſufficient aſportation—that's the
'word. Tell your maſter I was born
'in a land of law and freedom;
'law is the privilege of a Briton; I
'can go to law with the king. Hark
'ye! he may not underſtand, unleſs
'you tell him that this ſame crab-tree
'has got the beſt part of its roots in
'my ground; and therefore, nature
'has made it my property; and
'I promiſe, he and you ſhall taſte
'ſomething much ſourer than the
'aforeſaid crabs; ſtatute 6 Geo. III.'

"When the ſervant returned, and reported this affair, poor Wilſon, well knowing the diſpoſitions of eſquire Buſtle, immediately ſent the following note, written in great ſimplicity of heart, and without a ſuſpicion of malice in the terms.

"'Mr. Wilſon preſents his beſt
'reſpects to Mr. Buſtle, and very
'ſincerely apologizes for the ignorance
'of his ſervant. He aſſures him, that
'any number of the crab-apples, and
'the crab-ſticks, ſhall be reſerved for
'his uſe.'

"This note was ill adapted to ſoothe the irritated litigant, who vociferated for law! He obſerved, that this mode of compromiſe would be as dangerous as compounding felony. 'I have to
'anſwer, ſaid he, to my poſterity for
'theſe crabs; and they ſhall not ſuffer
'from my negligence. Wilſon would
'compound merely for a life term, but
'this would not be binding on his heirs,
'executors, and aſſigns. The crab-
'tree ſhall be decided on by a Britiſh
'jury. 'Tis a nice caſe, a moſt glorious
'uncertainty! The roots are equally
'ſpread on both grounds, but being
'rather more in mine, it becomes my
'natural property; if I find the neceſ-
'ſary documents to prove my grand-
'father, as I ſuſpect, to have been the
'planter, it is mine by inheritance.
'And then the battery, the larceny,
'the

'the felony; for a crab, I affirm, is a 'fruit-tree.'—He ſecretly exulted, that in purſuing this complex indictment from court to court, the agreement of his couſin, the attorney, protected him from the ruin that eventually muſt fall on his adverſary, whether he gained or loſt his cauſe.

"Had the entire eſtate of the eſquire depended on the property of this crab-tree, his attentions could not have been more indefatigable, nor his preparations more formidable. I cannot, Sir, inſtruct you correctly reſpecting the whole legal proceſs. How it came at length into the higher courts I know not; but outrages were deſcribed in ſo ſolemn and terrifying a manner, that Mr. Wilſon appeared the chief of a banditti, inſtead of the moſt inoffenſive inhabitant of a little village; while our ſervant was divided into as many aſſailants as thoſe who increaſed at every freſh recital of the fat knight. I was informed, that in the court of chancery, where it was contrived to carry this ſuit, it is neceſſary to fill voluminous ſkins of parchment with the groſſeſt fictions, and the moſt unintelligible jargon. Every new plea or petition brought ſome new exaggeration. Our ducks were found in his ponds, a horſe leaped over his paling, and he calculated, with preciſion, the loſs he had incurred by our cattle browſing a hedge for ſeveral ſucceſſive years. There was cauſe upon cauſe, writs of error from the common law ſide, and what began in the court of king's bench, where we gained our ſuit, was, with a writ of error to reverſe judgment, placed by the induſtrious ingenuity of Buſtle's couſin, the attorney, in that court of appeal called the court of exchequer chamber, where I think it did not long reſt; but has lain for many years in the court of equity.

"Meanwhile, all this was carried on at an enormous expenſe on the part of poor Wilſon. It was now his pleaſure, and the only malice his gentle diſpoſition were capable of fermenting, to, when he obſerved the hon and his jackal, the eſquire and the bailiff, to ſtand under this crab tree, and pluck the apples, while the ſervant would clamber to cut a crab-ſtick, which he flouriſhed in open defiance of the eſquire; but all this innocent revenge ſerved only to ſupply with new matter the romantic incidents of that great noveliſt, the eſquire's couſin and lawyer. I recollect one good-natured expreſſion of Wilſon, that ſince this crab-tree had produced a ſuit in chancery, it was more than probable that he ſhould at leaſt enjoy its four produce during his life.

"The law expenſes threatened to be ruinous, and poor Wilſon's ſpirits ſunk at every new bill of his lawyer. A nervous fever took place. The apothecary of our village was a warm advocate for Dr. Buchan's 'Domeſtic Medicine,' a work, he aſſured us, moſt neceſſary for all families; but as the preſcriptions cannot be correct, ſince that requires a perſonal knowledge of the patient, he referred us to himſelf for that portion of the medical character. Wilſon devoutly applied to this compilement of human maladies: but from this ſlow fever on the ſpirits, occaſioned by the long ſuit in chancery, he never recovered, and to Dr. Buchan he was indebted for a catalogue of human diſeaſes, of the moſt oppoſite nature. Sometimes he feared to die of a ſuffocation, occaſioned by a plethoric habit; then of the ſlow and certain wheezings of the aſthma; now of the commotions of an indigeſtion; he had now the yellow jaundice, and now Saint Anthony's fire. He turned his apartment into a repoſitory of medical apparatus. Fleecy hoſiery, and blue flannel, nine times faithfully dyed; dumb bells, and chamber horſes; fleſh bruſhes and ſhower baths; nervous draughts and fever powders; a ſpecies of morbid luxury preſented itſelf around, and the unhappy patient ſat with a thermometer in his hand!

"If I ſeemed to think, Sir, that the exorbitant coſts of the law are ſo far beneficial, that they hinder many a diſputant to reſort incautiouſly to its tribunals, ſo I equally lament, that the ſhop of the apothecary is not as extravagant as the court of chancery. In one reſpect, it bears a reſemblance; in the length of time the patient, in either caſe remains in the hands of thoſe to whom he reſorted for relief. We pay, in both inſtances, for an immoderate number of neutral draughts.

"It was in this feeble and unnerved ſtate that I uſed to ſit by poor Wilſon, while he was adjuſtling the ſcrolls of his attorney, which looked like the volumes of the ancients, which, when unrolled, extend to an immenſe

ſpace.

: never quitted them but
that expreſſively told the
ıe heart from which it
was like a hollow voice,
ıed its melancholy tones
ıe of ruins. I turned my
he unoffending victim of
ſic, and when he caught a
ring on my cheek, I aſ-
that it was not ſo much
by the chancellor as by
, whoſe volume I had rea-
ect was more pernicious
rits of error iſſued by eſ-
:.

ıd phyſic were not the only
ıoffenſive man had to en-
livinity came to diſorder
reaſon. Buſtle had eject-
: that is the legal term) a
inomian preacher from his
:ed meeting, for a nuiſance
ırhood; firſt, as a common
for keeping a diſorderly
vhich, it ſeems, his ſaints
ted his private dwelling-
l, ſecondly, as a private
:cauſe this meeting blinded
window of an ancient tene-
ıe eſquire's; but, Sir, if
had not been ancient, that
l not ſubſiſted there a long
ut interruption, an action,
ſaid, could not have been
:h is the tenuity of legal
! But the wife of the An-
xperienced from the law of
legal misfortunes peculiar

He indicted her firſt as an
per, for liſtening under
windows; ſecondly, as a
:old, or, as I recollect the
nuuis vixatrix; a law La-
ion, which, the attorney
ıe, was confined to the fe-
ıder,† and which, permit
erve, is a glaring injuſtice
; for common ſcolds may,
, be found more frequently
tain perſons of the maſcu-
:r, and ſuch characters as
: aſſuredly a ſpecies of this

ınmon fate had introduced
omian into our houſe, and
:e of venting our reciprocal
:d made him more intimate
red. It was not long be-
rceived that the feeble and
wounded intellect of Wilſon was unreſiſtingly acceſſible to the purpoſes of this fanatic. His converſations afforded him an intenſe delight, and a continued peruſal of controverſial points in theology abſorbed his attention from every domeſtic concern. He paſſed laborious days and ſleepleſs nights in explaining the conſubſtantiality of the Son with the Father; the diſtinction between grace and juſtification; and was overjoyed to hear that Buſtle avowedly ridiculed the Athanaſian Creed, for which he was poſitive he would feel the eternity of hell torments. I muſt not now diſguiſe to you that Mr. Wilſon loſt all his humanity, and while his head wandered among the ſpeculative and incomprehenſible points of theology, his heart nouriſhed an implacable hatred to and a thirſt of vengeance on all perſons who differed from his extravagant opinions. His little charities were now confined to a few wretched beings, who, in the daily violation of every moral duty, diſſerted by the hour on the efficacy of grace, and the ſalvation of faith. Wilſon, by a converſation with the Antinomian, was at length made to believe that he was in a ſtate of damnation; becauſe of ſome controverſial points, which he unwarily owned he could not believe, becauſe he could not underſtand.—— 'What ſhall I do to ſave my precious 'ſoul?' inquired Wilſon. 'Defend 'me (ſaid the man of grace) from the 'attacks of the great Arian——Eſ-'quire Bluſter.'—— If the Antinomian had commanded him to throw himſelf into the burning lava of Veſuvius, he would not have heſitated; he, however, now only threw himſelf once more into chancery. We ſoon found it neceſſary to ſell our little eſtate, which was bought by our attorney. Wilſon never recovered from the terrible ſtate in which religion had placed his mind. He ſat whole days in melancholy ſilence, occaſionally ejaculating, 'Ah, my precious ſoul! '—the Lamb! the Lamb!—The gates 'of hell open, and lo! there is gnaſh-'ing of teeth, wailing, and fires that 'burn, but conſume not.' We at length had ſcarcely money enough left to convey my unhappy huſband to London, for the advice of Dr. Mon-

ıckſtone, Vol. III. p. 217.

† Ibid. Vol. IV. p. 167.

ro. He expired ſhortly afterwards, in a fever of lunacy and religion, execrating his ſinful exiſtence, and regarding myſelf and his children with abhorrence. Alas, Sir! this was more cruel to ſuffer than our preceding misfortunes; the inoffenſive and kind Wilſon had been an indulgent huſband and an affectionate parent. I was left in this vaſt metropolis unfriended and unknown. I had now no relative on earth. I wanted even thoſe common friendſhips which might afford me labour. I live on the wages of proſtitution, but I live for my children! It was thus that law ruined the eſtate, phyſic the conſtitution, and divinity the underſtanding of the gentleſt and moſt unoffending of men!"

XLIV. *Letters written during a ſhort Reſidence in Spain and Portugal*, by ROBERT SOUTHEY; with ſome Account of Spaniſh and Portugueſe Poetry. 8vo. 7s. pp. 551. *Joſeph Cottle*, Briſtol—*G. G. and J. Robinſon*, and *Cadell and Davies*, London.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE journal of my road is "minute.—This minuteneſs "will be uſeful to thoſe who may "travel the ſame way, and pleaſant "to ſuch as are already acquainted "with it.

"I have repreſented things as "they appeared to me—if any one, "better informed than I am, ſhould "find me erroneous, I ſhall beg him "to apply this ſtory.

"A friend of mine landed at Falmouth, with a Ruſſian who had "never before been in England; "they travelled together to Exeter; "on the way the Ruſſian ſaw a directing poſt, of which the inſcription was effaced;—'I did not "'think till now (ſaid he) that you "'erected crucifixes in England?' "his companion rectified the error, "and ſeeing cloſe by it the waggon "direction, '*Take off here*,' he "added—'Had you returned home "'with this miſtake, you would "'have ſaid not only that the Eng"'liſh erected croſſes by the way"'ſide, but that ſtones were placed, "'telling the paſſenger where to "'pull off his hat, and where it "'was permitted him to put it on "'again.'"

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*** *An Itinerary of the Journey is added, with the diſtances correctly marked.*

EXTRACTS.

LETTER III.

"ABOUT two o'clock this afternoon, we left Coruna in a coach and ſix. As we ſit in the carriage, our eyes are above the windows, which muſt, of courſe, be admirably adapted for ſeeing the country. Our ſix mules are harneſſed only with ropes: the leaders and the middle pair are without reins, and the neareſt reined only with ropes. The two muleteers, or more properly, the mayoral and zagal, either ride on a low kind of box, or walk. The mules know their names, and obey the voice of their driver with aſtoniſhing docility: their heads are moſt gaily bedizened with tufts and hanging ſtrings of blue, yellow, and purple worſted: each mule has ſixteen bells; ſo that we travel more muſically, and almoſt as ſ flying waggon. There are ſo ſons why theſe bells ſhould b two Engliſh reaſons and two ones: they may be neceſſary i night; and, where the roads row, they give timely warn other travellers: theſe are the reaſons. The Spaniards mor uſing them are, that the mu the muſic; and that, as all t are marked with a crucifix, t cannot come within hearing conſecrated peal.

"I walked——for you kno what our friend T. calls a g *deſtal*. The road is excellen one of thoſe works in which de applies its giant force to pur public utility. The villages w through were mean and dir the houſes are in that ſtyle of with which the pencil of Gaſpe ſin had taught me to aſſocia ideas of comfort than I found I was delighted with the wild vel proſpect: hills beyond h as the eye could extend, part i in ſhadow, and the more diſta mined by the weſtering ſun; object ever ſtruck me as mor reſque than where a few br pines on the diſtant eminence the light with their dark heads; the water winds into th tries, forming innumerable i ſand, and as we advanced, ſometimes covered with ſuch tion as the tide would ſuffer ſaw fig-trees and cheſnuts, an one little coppice of oaks, ſcant and evidently ſtruggling with grateful ſoil. By the way-ſi many crucifixes for adoration, counted ſix monumental croſſ it is probable that moſt of theſe ments are over people who ha murdered in ſome private quar not by robbers. About half before we reached Betanzos (ou for the night), the road lies ſide of the river Mandeo. terrace, upon low arches, t which many ſmall currents paſs under the hills, and interſect t ture into little iſlands. On the ſide, the river ſpreads into a f panſe of water: we beheld th dimly by twilight, but perha obſcurity heightened the beauty landſcape, by throwing a ve its nakedneſs.

"We are in a room with two beds, of which I have the choice, for both my companions carry their own. It was a cuſtom among the ancients to commit themſelves to the protection of ſome appropriate deity, when about to undertake any difficult enterprize, or undergo any danger. Were I but a Pagan, now, I would implore the aid of ΖΕΥΣ ΜΥΙΟΚΟΡΟΣ, or Jupiter Muſcarius, and ſleep without fear of muſkitoes. But as this is the eighteenth century, there are but two ſpiritual beings whoſe peculiar patronage could be of ſervice: Beelzebub, or the Lord of Flies, is one, whom I muſt renounce, with all his works, even that of fly-flapping; the other power I cannot eſcape, and muſt reſign myſelf to SCRATCH for the night.

"The walls exhibit ſaints in profuſion. A ſculptured crucifix, and a print perhaps worth deſcribing. The Virgin Mary forms the maſt of one ſhip, and Chriſt of another, ſtanding upon the chapel of Loretto, which probably ſerves for the cabin. The Holy Ghoſt, in the ſhape of a dove, flies behind, filling the ſails, while a gentleman in a bag-wig climbs up the ſide of one of the veſſels.

"We are going to ſup on our Engliſh beef. They have brought us a vinegar veſſel, about the ſize of a pewter pot; excellently contrived for theſe two reaſons; on account of the narrowneſs of its neck, it is impoſſible ever to clean it; and being of lead, it makes the vinegar ſweet, and of courſe poiſonous!

"On entering the room, we deſired the boy to remove a veſſel that did not ſcent it agreeably. So little idea had he that it was offenſive, that he removed it from under the bed only to place it in the cloſet!

"At midnight we heard the arrival of a poſt from Madrid, who awoke the people of the houſe by cracking his whip. I cannot ſay he awoke me, for I, like Polonius, was at ſupper, not where I eat, but where I was eaten. The ingenious gentleman who communicated his diſcovery to the public, in the Encyclopœdia, that nine millions of mites eggs amount exactly to the ſize of one pigeon's egg, may, if he pleaſe, calculate what quantity of blood was extracted from my body in the courſe of ſeven hours; the bed being ſix feet two and a half by four feet five, and as populous as poſſible in that given ſpace. I have always aſſociated very unpleaſant ideas with that of breakfaſting by candle-light. We were up before five this morning. The two beds were to be packed up, and all our baggage to be replaced in the coach. Our allowance was a ſmall and ſingle cup of chocolate, ſwallowed ſtanding and in haſte. This meal is perhaps in England the moſt ſocial of the day; and I could not help remembering the time when I was ſure to meet a cheerful face, a good fire, and the Courier, at breakfaſt. At day-break I quitted the coach The country was more wild and more beautiful than what we had paſſed yeſterday. In the dingle below us on the right, at the foot of a dark and barren hill, a church ſtood, on the banks of a winding rivulet. The furze, even at this ſeaſon, is in bloſſom. Before us, a little to the left, was a bold and abrupt mountain; in parts naked precipices of rock; in parts richly varied with pines, leafleſs cheſnut-trees, and oaks that ſtill retained their withered foliage. A ſtream, foaming along its rocky channel, wound at the baſe; intercepted from our view where the hill extended its gradual deſcent, and viſible again beyond: a tuft of trees, green even from their roots, grew on the banks; on the ſummit of the mountain ſtands a chapel, through whoſe towers the light was viſible: around us were mountains, their ſides covered with dark heath, and their fantaſtic tops richly varied with light and ſhade. The country is rude and rocky; the houſes all without chimnies; and the appearance of the ſmoke iſſuing thro' their roofs, very ſingular and very beautiful, as it roſe ſlowly tinged by the riſing ſun. In about three hours we began the winding aſcent of Monte Salgueira, whoſe ſummit had cloſed the morning proſpect. By aſcending directly, I reached the top long before the mules. There I reſted, and looked back on the watch-tower of Coruna, ſix leagues diſtant, and the Bay of Biſcay. I was not, however, idle while I reſted; as a proof, take theſe lines:

"Fatigued and faint, with many a
ſtep and ſlow,
This lofty mountain's pathleſs ſide I
climb,

Whoſe

Whoſe head, high towering o'er the vaſt ſublime,
Bounded my diſtant viſion; far below
Yon docile beaſts plod patient on their way,
Circling the long aſcent. I pauſe and now
On this ſmooth rock my languid limbs I lay,
And taſte the grateful breeze, and from my brow
Wipe the big dews of toil. Oh! what a ſweep
Of landſcape lies beneath me! hills on hills,
And rock-pil'd plains, and vallies boſom'd deep,
And ocean's dim immenſity, that fills
The ample gaze. Yonder is that huge height
Where ſtands the holy convent; and below
Lies the fair glen, whoſe broken waters flow,
Making ſuch pleaſant murmurs as delight
The lingering traveller's ear. Thus on my road
Moſt ſweetly 'tis to reſt me, and ſurvey
The goodly proſpect of the journey'd way;
And think of all the pleaſures it beſtow'd.
Not that the pleaſant ſcenes are part diſtreſs,
But looking joyful on to that abode
Where peace and love await me, Oh! moſt dear!
Even ſo when age's wint'ry hour ſhall come,
We ſhall look back on many a well-ſpent year,
Not grieving at the irrevocable doom
Of mortal man, or ſad that the cold tomb
Muſt ſhrine our common relics; but moſt bleſs'd
In holy hope of our eternal home.

"We proceeded two leagues further to Griteru, over a country of rocks, mountains, and ſwamps. The venta* there exceeded all my conceptions of poſſible wretchedneſs. The kitchen had no light but what came through the apertures of the roof or the adjoining ſtables. A wood fire was in the middle, and the ſmoke found its way out how it could; of courſe, the rafters and walls were covered with ſoot. The furniture conſiſted of two benches and a bed, I forbear to ſay how clean. The inhabitants of the ſtable were a mule and a cow; of the kitchen, a miſerable meagre cat, a woman, and two pigs, who were as familiar as a young lady's lap-dog. I never ſaw a human being diſfigured by ſuch filth and ſqualidneſs as the woman; but ſhe was anxious to accommodate us, and we were pleaſed by her attempt to pleaſe us. We had brought an undreſſed rump of beef from Corunna, and fried ſome ſteaks ourſelves; and, as you may ſuppoſe, after having travelled twenty miles, at the rate of three miles an hour, almoſt breakfaſtleſs, we found the dinner excellent. I even began to like the wine; ſo ſoon does habit reconcile us to any thing. Florida Blanca has erected a very good houſe at this place, deſigned for a poſada, but nobody will tenant it! The people here live in the ſame ſtye with their ſwine; and ſeem to have learnt their obſtinacy as well as their filth.

"After dinner we went to look at an arch that had ſtruck us as we entered the village. The lane that leads to it ſeems to have been paved with ſtones from the ruins. We were told that the place belonged to Conde Aminanti, and that the arch had led into the court-yard in the time of the Moors. Evidently, however, it was not Mooriſh. The few fences they have are very unpleaſant to the eye; they are made with flate ſtones, about three feet high, placed upright.

"The diſtance from Griteru to Bamonde is two leagues. Half the diſtance we went by a wretchedly rugged way, for the new road is not completed. It is a great undertaking; a raiſed terrace, with innumerable bridges. We ſaw many birch trees, and a few hedges of broom. I was reminded of the old perſonification of œconomy, by ſeeing two boys walk by the carriage barefooted, and carry their ſhoes. Near Bamonde is ſome of the moſt beautiful ſcenery I ever beheld. There is an old bridge, of

* At a poſada you find beds. A venta only accommodates the traveller while he reſts by day.

four

almoſt covered with ivy,
but ſhallow ſtream, that
yards makes a little fall,
number of iſlets covered
id broom. Near it was a
: of birch, and a fine
ree hung over the bridge,
ght branches. The hill
:e ſhore riſes abruptly, a
and heath. About two
ls behind, on a gentler
a church. The churches
d ſtriking; they have no
ıe bells are hung in a ſin-
ch ends in a point with a
ıe ſheep on the hills were,
ally are in this country,
herefore did not enliven
as in England; but this
ılied by a herd of goats.
ıg when we reached the

think Griteru the worſt
ope, if we were not now
Judge you how bad that
e, where I do not wiſh
h me! At none of theſe
they any windows, and if
tclude the air, you muſt
lude the light. There
n the room. Their high
ed with a crucifix, which
muſt certainly be a mo-
ıſs to the memory of the
devoured by the bugs.
ſter of the poſada here is
prieſt; very inquiſitive,
ommunicative, who look-
ır books, and brought us
and ſhewed us that he
ad it. The woman was
to know if they were at
ıgland. She ſaid, how
ld be if ſuch a war ſhould
becauſe ſo many good
from England, and par-
ı beautiful muſlin; and
ſo intereſted leſt muſlin
arce, had ſcarcely rags
ver her!
e warmed ourſelves by
ıwn ſupper. The kitchen,
:ived its light through the
; without a chimney; ſo
ily gueſs the complexion
s and the bacon-faced in-
Ve were aſſembled round
rgeſt fires you ever ſaw,
the men of the village in
—three or four children,
al and zagal—the mad
prieſt—the hoſteſs, and the pigs, who are always admitted to the fire-ſide in this country. So totally regardleſs are they of danger, that there was a large heap of dry furze within ſix feet of the fire! and when one of the men wanted a little light without, he ſeized a handful of ſtraw, and carried it blazing through the ſtable. We ſupped again on beef-ſteaks, and manufactured the remainder into ſoup, to carry on with us. They raiſe good potatoes and turnips here, and have even promiſed us milk in the morning. They boiled ſome wine for us in an iron ladle. Bread is almoſt as dear as in England." *P.* 28.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN AN ATHENIAN PHILOSOPHER AND A CHRISTIAN THEOLOGIAN. *From the Spaniſh of Alonſo de Ledeſma.*

Phil. In truth, good Sir! I am ſurpris'd
At what you ſay to me;
We never heard at Athens of
Your univerſity.
I am a ſtudent, as you know,
Of the Athenian ſchools,
Attentive to their doctrines, and
Obedient to their rules.
Our ſtudies there are numerous,
Our knowledge is not ſmall,
And yet of your theology
We never heard at all.

Theo. Your Athens is a place renown'd
For philoſophic knowledge,
But no ſuch heathen lore as that
Is ſtudied in our college.
Your colleges are all profane,
Our college is divine.
To ſpeak to men is taught in your's,
To ſpeak to God in mine.

Phil. Some very great profeſſor then
Of languages you boaſt?

Theo. The greateſt teacher in the world,
By name the Holy Ghoſt.

Phil. Pray, has he many pupils there?

Theo. Twelve ſcholars apt and good;
So learned—that by all the world
Each one is underſtood.

Phil. And is the courſe of ſtudy long?

Theo.

Theo. So little is there in it,
That tho' they every language ſpeak
They learnt them in a minute.

Phil. Pray, are your college commons good?
How is it that you dine?

Theo. No fare on earth can equal it,
We have ſuch bread and wine!
Could you but taſte this wond'rous fare,
You'd credit all I told ye;
Your wine would taſte like vinegar,
And all your bread ſeem mouldy.

Phil. Our commons muſt be better then,
If I have not miſtook.

Theo. Your viands may be coſtly, but
The devil is your cook.

Phil. Who governs your fraternity,
The maſter or the rector?

Theo. The one is chief, the other is
Our head and our inſpector;
The maſter is omnipotent.

Phil. Since he is of ſuch fame,
I pray you now his title tell.

Theo. Don Chriſt of the Croſs is his name.

Phil. Don Chriſt of the Croſs! the name to me
Was hitherto unknown.
Pray, was Don Chriſt a gentleman?

Theo. God Almighty's only Son.

Phil. You ſay the rector is your head,
Pray, what may his name be?

Theo. Doctor Saint Peter.

Phil. Is he one
Of noble family?

Theo. He was a fiſherman, whom God
Has call'd to this high ſtate;
But time it is on all theſe things
That you ſhould contemplate;
And when upon the matter well
You ſhall have contemplated,
Then to the college come with me,
And be matriculated.

Let. XII.

XLV, *The Enquirer.* Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature. In a Series of Eſſays. By WILLIAM GODWIN. 8vo. 7s. 6d. pp. 481. *Robinſons.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE volume here preſented to "the reader, is upon a con- "ſtruction totally different from that "of a work upon the principles of "political ſcience publiſhed by the "ſame author four years ago.

"The writer deems himſelf an "ardent lover of truth; and to "increaſe his chance of forcing her "from her hiding place, he has "been willing to vary his mode of "approach.

"There are two principal me- "thods according to which truth "may be inveſtigated.

"The firſt is by laying down one "or two ſimple principles, which "ſeem ſcarcely to be expoſed to the "hazard of refutation; and then "developing them, applying them "to a number of points, and follow- "ing them into a variety of infer- "ences. From this method of in- "veſtigation, the firſt thing we are "led to hope is, that there will re- "ſult a ſyſtem conſentaneous to it- "ſelf; and, ſecondly, that if all "the parts ſhall thus be brought "into agreement with a few prin- "ciples, and if thoſe principles be "themſelves true, the whole will "be found conformable to truth. "This is the method of inveſtiga- "tion attempted in the Enquiry "concerning Political Juſtice.

"An inceſſant recurrence to ex- "periment and actual obſervation, "is the ſecond method of inveſti- "gating truth, and the method "adopted in the preſent volume. "The author has attempted only a "ſhort excurſion at a time; and "then, diſmiſſing that, has ſet out "afreſh upon a new purſuit. Each "of the Eſſays he has written, is "intended in a conſiderable degree "to ſtand by itſelf. He has carried

"this

ple ſo far, that he has
everely anxious relative
ſtencies that may be
, between the ſpecula-
ıe Eſſay and the ſpecu-
another. They are
to the contemplative
ɔt as *dicta*, but as the
ɔf thinking. They are
to his mercy. In them-
r are trivial; the hints
rather than actual en-
ɔut hereafter perhaps
be taken under other
ection, and cheriſhed to

ıs one thought more he
to communicate; and
improperly find a place
face It relates to the
volution; that inex-
ɔurce of meditation to
ting and inquiſitive.
principles of Gallic re-
n were yet in their in-
friends of innovation
what too imperious in

Their minds were
of exaltation and fer-
ney were too impatient
ious. There was ſome-
heir ſternneſs that ſa-
barbariſm. The bar-
our adverſaries was no
excuſe for this. The
ıd independent mind
be diverted from its
errors of the enemy
it may have to contend.
thor confeſſes that he
eſcape the contagion.
ɔ ranged themſelves on
party have now mode-
intemperance, and he
panied them alſo in
nt ſtage. With as ar-
ſſion for innovation as
els himſelf more patient
ıil. He is deſirous of
ɔers, if poſſible, in per-
e melioration of their
There are many things
n the following Eſſays,
ch perhaps, in the ef-
of his zeal, he would

" have diſdained to have written.
" But he is perſuaded that the
" cauſe of political reform, and the
" cauſe of intellectual and literary
" refinement, are inſeparably con-
" nected. He has alſo deſcend-
" ed in his inveſtigations into
" the humbler walks of private life.
" He ardently deſires that thoſe
" who ſhall be active in promoting
" the cauſe of reform, may be found
" amiable in their perſonal manners,
" and even attached to the cultiva-
" tion of miſcellaneous enquiries.
" He believes that this will afford
" the beſt ſecurity, for our preſerv-
" ing kindneſs and univerſal phi-
" lanthropy, in the midſt of the
" operations of our juſtice."

SUBJECTS OF THE ESSAYS,

With characteriſtic Gleanings.

The points on which Mr. Godwin has exerciſed his talents, are diſcuſſed in twenty-eight eſſays, collectively containing the following enquiries:

Of awakening the Mind, and "giving it (in the courſe of education) proper habits of activity."

Of the Utility of Talents, which Mr. Godwin ſays, "in general hold
" a higher eſtimation among man-
" kind than virtues; there being few
" men who had not rather you
" ſhould ſay of them, that they are
" knaves, than that they are fools."

Of the Sources of Genius. This enquiry (occupying two eſſays) is minute in its diſquiſitions "whether
" genius be born with a man, or
" may be ſubſequently infuſed? No
" man knows better than the man of
" talents that he was a fool."

Of an early Taſte for Reading.
" He that loves reading has every
" thing within his reach."

Of the Study of the Claſſics. "From
" the Greek and Roman authors the
" moderns learned to think."

Of public and private Education.
" A boy, educated apart from boys,
" is a ſort of unripened hermit,

" with all the gloom and lazy pac-
" ing blood incident to that pro-
" feſſion."

Of the Happineſs of Youth.—" Children, it is ſaid, are free from " the cares of the world. Are " they without their cares? Of " all cares, thoſe that bring with " them the greateſt conſolation are " the cares of independence."

Of the Communication of Knowledge.—" Nothing can be more " happily adapted to remove the " difficulties of inſtruction, than " that the pupil ſhould firſt be ex-" cited to deſire knowledge, and " next, that his difficulties ſhould " be ſolved for him, and his path " cleared, as often and as ſoon as " he thinks proper to deſire it."

Of Cohabitation.—" Exceſſive fa-" miliarity is the bane of human " happineſs."

Of Reaſoning and Contention.—Should a parent find himſelf in an error with regard to his treatment of a child, he diſcovers that he " ought " to act the part of a friend, and " not of a maſter"—and when he permits a child to debate a point, " the terms muſt be juſt and impar-" tial."

Of Deception and Frankneſs.—" There is no conduct in the edu-" cation of youth more pernicious " in its conſequences than the prac-" tice of deception.—If we would " have children frank and ſincere, " we muſt take care their frankneſs " and ſincerity ſhall not be a ſource " of evil to them."

Of manly Treatment and Behaviour.—" A young perſon ſhould be " educated as if he were one day to " become a man."—" There is no " age at which ſomething manly, " conſiderate, and firm, will not " be found graceful."

Of the obtaining of Confidence.—" A point, perhaps, never to be " accompliſhed by auſterity, and " which ſeems frequently to refuſe " itſelf to the kindeſt and moſt " equitable treatment."

Of Choice in Reading.—This ſubject produces ſtrictures upon the morals inculcated by Æſop, Homer, Swift, Otway, Richardſon, Milton, Dr. Watts, — Rowe, Cervantes, Shakeſpeare, Epictetus, Seneca.—The inſpiration reſulting from Shakeſpeare and Milton, " paſſes " from man to man till it influences " the whole maſs.—I cannot tell " that the wiſeſt mandarin now liv-" ing in China is not indebted for " part of his energy and ſagacity to " their writings, even though it " ſhould happen he never heard of " their names."

Early Indications of Character.—" It often happens that irregulari-" ties, which ought, perhaps, rather " to be regarded as indications of " future greatneſs, are converted " into ſubjects of pitiful lamenta-" tion and odious condolence."

Of Riches and Poverty.—" The " genuine wealth of man is leiſure, " when it meets with a diſpoſition " to improve it."

Of Avarice and Profuſion.—" Every man who invents a new " luxury adds ſo much to the quan-" tity of labour entailed on the " lower orders of ſociety"—the ava-" ricious man is " the lineal ſuc-" ceſſor of thoſe religious fanatics " of former ages, who conveyed " to their heirs all they had, and " took themſelves an oath of vo-" luntary poverty."

Of Beggars.—" Common (i. e. profeſſional) " beggars are the op-" probrium of human nature."

Of Servants.—Conſiderable difficulty, in a plan of domeſtic education, " relates to the degrees of in-" tercourſe which is to be allowed " to take place between children " and ſervants."

Of Trades and Profeſſions.—" Is " it to be expected that any man " will conſtantly reſiſt the tempta-" tions to injuſtice which the ex-" erciſe of a trade hourly ſug-" geſts?"

Dif-

iſtinct diſſertations follow upon the profeſſions of phyſic, diy, and arms.

Self-denial.—" He that deſires be virtuous, and to remain ſo, uſt learn to be content with a tle, to uſe the recreations of ıſe for the purpoſes of living, d not to live for the ſake of eſe recreations."

Perſonal Reputation.—" He at would adorn himſelf with e moſt elevated qualities of a ıman being, ought to come preıred for the encounter of obloıy and miſrepreſentation. — He ıght not to expect to unite ings ſo incompatible as exalted :tue and general favour."

poſthumous Fame.—" Art afrds a more permanent title to me than ſcience."—The author es the uncertainty of poſthus fame by the different opinions rally formed on the ſame char.

Difference in Opinion.—" One the beſt practical rules of molity that ever was delivered, is at of putting ourſelves in the ace of another before we act or :cide any thing reſpecting him."

Politeneſs.—" Politeneſs, in genuine ſenſe, is ſeldom or ne:r at variance with ſincerity.—he original purpoſe of ſincerity to provide for the cardinal inteſts of a human being, the great ımina of his happineſs.—The ırpoſe of politeneſs is of an ımbler nature; it follows in the me direction, like a gleaner in a ırn field, and picks up and huſınds thoſe ſmaller ears of happi:ſs which the pride of ſtoiciſm, ce the pride of wealth, condeended not to obſerve."

Learning.—" Reading and arning afford incitements to the ind of a thouſand denominaons, and add a miraculous ſort f finiſhing to its workmanſhip, hich could have been beſtowed y no other means."

On the Engliſh Style.—This eſſay, which concludes the volume, is divided into ſeven ſections—

The 1ſt of which, amidſt a variety of introductory matter, developes the author's ideas of juſt and elegant compoſition.

Section 2d treats of the Engliſh ſtyle in the reign of Elizabeth. The authorities are from Swift, Johnſon, Lowth, Hume, Locke, &c. — The ſpecimens of ſtyle from Hooker, Bacon, Raleigh, Spenſer, Sydney, Shakeſpeare, Knolles—from which extracts it appears, " that our lan" guage at that time comparatively " lay in a ſort of chaos, and that " no juſt notions were yet formed " of ſimplicity in diction, or preci" ſion of utterance; much leſs of " the arrangement of clauſes and " conſtruction of a period."

Section 3d introduces us to the " golden age of Engliſh poetry when " (in the reign of Charles II.) Mil" ton, Dryden, Butler, and Otway, " flouriſhed."—The works of Lord Clarendon are alſo particularly conſidered, and, with thoſe of Milton, form the bulk of this ſection, which the author cloſes by ſaying, " The " Engliſh language, as well as the " Engliſh annals, is indebted to the " labours of Clarendon."

Section 4th. In continuance of the age of Charles the Second, we are firſt preſented " with the facility and " graces of compoſition." The writers noticed are Sir W. Temple, Archbiſhop Tillotſon, Dr. Sprat, &c.

Section 5th. " We now come to the " age of Queen Anne, a period of " Engliſh proſe which has always " been attended with the higheſt " and moſt extenſive plaudits. — " Graced with the works of Addi" ſon, Swift, Shafteſbury, and Bo" lingbroke."

Section 6th. As ſpecimens of the literary age of George II. paſſages are ſelected from Middleton, Sherlock, Fielding, and Smollett;—and in the *ſeventh ſection*, containing

extreme uncertainty and innumerable errors to which we are liable, that if religion may be true, it certainly may alſo be falſe.

"Exceſſive drinking uſually leads men into debauched company and unprofitable converſation: it inevitably impairs, in a greater or leſs degree, the intellectual faculties, and probably always ſhortens the life of the perſon addicted to it, a circumſtance particularly to be regretted when that life is eminently a uſeful one.

"Gaming, beſide the execrable company to which it inures a man, of perſons who can ſcarcely be ſaid to redeem their guilt in this reſpect by one virtue, accuſtoms him to the worſt habits of mind, induces him to ſeek, and to rejoice in, the misfortunes of others. In games where chance moſt preſides, it commits fortune, a thing for the right adminiſtration of which we are no doubt accountable, to the hazard of a die. Whichever party loſes a conſiderable ſum, his mind is unhinged, his reputation is tarniſhed, and his uſefulneſs ſuffers conſiderable injury. In games in which ſkill is concerned, which is more or leſs the caſe with almoſt all games, the gameſter for the moſt part propoſes to take advantage of his ſuperior knowledge, and to overreach his antagoniſt.

"Promiſcuous venery ſeems to argue a depraved appetite: it encourages, by becoming the cuſtomer to, a trade, all of whoſe members perhaps are finally reſerved for want, diſeaſe, and miſery, not to mention the low and odious depravity to which they are almoſt inevitably ſubject.

"Cuſtomary ſwearing ſeems to be the mark of a paſſionate man, and certainly proves the abſence of delicacy of taſte.

"Looſe converſation, in thoſe perſons with whom it becomes a habit, is ordinarily very diſguſtful. It is ſingular enough that the fallies of perſons who indulge themſelves in this way are commonly more remarkable for ordure and a repulſive groſſneſs, than for voluptuouſneſs. The cenſure, however, againſt looſe converſation has probably been carried too far. There ſeems to be no reaſon why knowledge ſhould not as unreſervedly be communicated on the topic here alluded to, as on any other affair of human life. With reſpect to perſons who, like Sterne, may have choſen this ſubject as the theme of a wit, pleaſant, elegant, and ſportive, it is not eaſy to decide the exact degree of reprimand that is to be awarded againſt them.

"Such appears to be the ſum of what is to be alledged againſt theſe habits.

"Nothing can be leſs reaſonably a ſubject of controverſy than that, if the injury and unhappineſs, of which a man is the author, outweigh the contrary effects, he is to be regarded as a bad member of ſociety. No ſplendor of talents, no grandeur and generoſity of ſentiment, can redeem this one plain propoſition, in any caſe where it can be fairly aſſerted. Men who have practically proved themſelves the greateſt peſts and enemies of their ſpecies, have frequently been diſtinguiſhed by eminent talents and uncommon generoſity.*

"But, if this propoſition is to be rigidly applied to the condemnation of men, for whom, even while he condemns them, a well-formed mind will not fail to experience ſympathy, it ought, on the other hand, to be as rigidly applied to the benefit of men whom the world is accuſtomed to cenſure.

"Nothing can be leſs defenſible than that we ſhould overwhelm with our cenſure men in whom uſefulneſs will perhaps be found greatly to preponderate, and whoſe minds overflow with the moſt diſintereſted kindneſs and philanthropy." *P.* 164.

XLVI. *Oriental Collections*, for January, February, and March, 1797. By MAJOR W. OUSELEY. No. I. 4to. pp. 104. 12s. 6d. ſewed, to Non-ſubſcribers. Printed for the Editor.

THE following extract from the proſpectus (given by way of preface) will ſufficiently declare the nature and plan of this work.

PROSPECTUS.

"SO many learned theological

* Political Juſtice, Book II. Chap. IV. octavo edition.

"com-

itors have already de-
d the utility of an ac-
e with the *Arabick* lan-
thoſe who make a juſt
tion of the Hebrew ſcrip-
object of their ſtudies,
ms unneceſſary to dwell
iis place. We hope, in
e of our publication, to
and explain, through
m of the Arabick, many
nd doubtful paſſages of
ſtory and biblical philo-

the ſtudious *Perſians*, ſo
has been diffuſed a taſte
iture, ſciences, and the
that, in their widely-
language, the writings
ſubject are almoſt inu-

The works of their
iverſally allowed to be
ent among the nations of
are equally the objects
ation at Conſtantinople
ahan, and peruſed with
roughout the various re-
Hindooſtan; where, in-
ong the nobles, hiſtori-
men of buſineſs, the
ourtly Perſian has nearly
d the native dialects.
aldaick, intermixed with
vi, or ancient language of
the ages which have
nce the monarchs of that
from their Babylonian
ave laws to the Aſiatick
ave not totally effaced
ſtige; nor are we with-
s of being able to prove
ty of thoſe tongues, and
y of a knowledge of one,
ating the valuable, but
mains of the other.
hoſe engaged in the ſtudy
n antiquities and litera-
derive conſiderable aid
acquaintance with the
nd language of Perſia,
endeavour to demon-
the ſucceſſive numbers of
tal Collections.—A ſtrong
nce, both in ſentiments
eſſion, has been found in

" the writings of the Greeks and
" Perſians; and the identity of
" many hundred words in the lan-
" guages of both, agreeing in ſenſe
" and ſound, proves that ancient
" intermixture of the two nations
" to which Seneca alludes, and
" which ſeems the natural conſe-
" quence of the Macedonian con-
" queſt. On the ſubject of this
" memorable conqueſt the partial
" hiſtorians of Greece and Rome
" have hitherto been our only au-
" thorities; it were but juſt, as
" well as natural, to ſeek further
" information in the Perſian records
" and traditions: ſome credit is cer-
" tainly due to the writers of a con-
" quered country, on a ſubject ſo
" important as the ſubjugation of
" their forefathers, and the hiſtory
" of thoſe who invaded their native
" land.

" So little of the original *Scythian*
" remains in the modern *Turkiſh*,
" that thoſe are more than half
" maſters of the latter who are ac-
" quainted with the Arabick and
" Perſian tongues. The trouble
" of rendering themſelves com-
" pletely ſo will be amply repaid by
" the various and amuſing works
" offered to their peruſal by the
" Turkiſh writers, and particularly
" by their poets, who have judici-
" ouſly formed their compoſitions
" on the Perſian model.—Of ſome
" valuable manuſcripts, brought
" not long ago from the Levant, we
" ſhall occaſionally preſent our rea-
" ders with tranſlations and inte-
" reſting extracts.

" Of *Chineſe*, *Sanſcrit*, and the
" various dialects of *Hindooſtan*,
" we ſhall endeavour to procure
" authentic ſpecimens, accurate
" verſions, and ſatisfactory illuſ-
" trations. From the abilities and
" indefatigable perſeverance of ſome
" members of the Aſiatick ſociety,
" who have devoted their time to
" the ſtudy of that wonderful lan-
" guage, the *Sanſcrit*, diſcoveries of
" the moſt intereſting nature may
" be expected. But here we muſt

" la-

" lament that a premature death for-
" bade him to explore the ſecret
" treaſures of *Sanſcrit* literature,
" who had prepared a key to them;
" and we muſt content ourſelves
" with hoping, that the mantle of
" inſpiration, ſo long worne by Sir
" William Jones, may paſs like that
" of Elijah into the hands of ano-
" ther prophet.

" Overſtepping the geographical
" boundaries of *Aſia*, we ſhall oc-
" caſionally follow into *Egypt* that
" branch of the *Arabick* language,
" which has widely diffuſed itſelf
" there, and, indeed, pervaded the
" coaſt of *Africa* from eaſt to weſt;
" retracing, however, the current
" to its Arabian ſources and we
" ſhall not conſider the ſubject of
" the *Coptick* tongue, and the inveſ-
" tigation of the antiquities of
" *Egypt*, as foreign to our pur-
" poſe; the local ſituation of that
" country, in relation to our own,
" being literally oriental, its hiſto-
" rical importance univerſally ac-
" knowledged, and its ancient in-
" fluence on the laws, religion,
" arts, and ſciences, of the eaſtern
" world.

" On the *antiquities* of *Aſia* we
" have reaſon to expect many ori-
" ginal and curious communica-
" tions:—among the grand deſide-
" rata on thoſe points, perhaps the
" moſt conſiderable is, an explana-
" tion of the myſterious inſcriptions
" at *Perſepolis*; for, that thoſe ce-
" lebrated ruins, which, during lat-
" ter ages, have been called Cheh
" 'l'minar, or the Forty Pillars, are
" the remains of the ancient capi-
" tal of Perſia, ſeems to be the re-
" ceived opinion of modern times,
" though ſeveral ingenious men
" have offered various and extra-
" ordinary conjectures on the ſub-
" ject; a ſubject, indeed, ſo inte-
" reſting to the genuine oriental an-
" tiquary, that, if he could ſuc-
" ceſsfully exert the powers of con-
" juration, and elicit from his dark
" recels the genius of former days,
" a ſolution of the Perſepolitan my-
" ſteries would probably be the ob-
" ject of his firſt petition to the
" hoary oracle. The conjectures
" of many learned orientaliſts on
" this ſubject ſhall find an honour-
" able place in our publication;
" and we ſolicit from our antiqua-
" rian correſpondents the communi-
" cation of their opinions; for,
" though a key to thoſe characters,
" hitherto unexplained, may acci-
" dentally be found, yet the zea-
" lous antiquary will not content
" himſelf with the chance of find-
" ing,——he will ſeek it in the
" fields of ſtudy and the paths of
" learning.

" Although we ſhall gladly admit
" diſſertations on *Hebræo-biblical*
" literature and antiquities, yet it
" is not to be underſtood that we
" ſhall adapt our miſcellany to con-
" troverſial correſpondence, or diſ-
" cuſſions of theological myſteries.
" *Philological* and *etymological* eſſays
" will be thankfully received. On
" the ſubject of languages, we ſhall
" not, however, forget that they
" are merely the vehicles of learn-
" ing and inſtruments of ſcience.
" Uſeful knowledge and hiſtoric
" truth ſhould be the chief objects
" of the linguiſt; and only as con-
" ducive to the attainment of theſe
" grand points ſhould time and
" ſtudy be devoted to the obſcure
" and doubtful derivation of words,
" the collation of paſſages intrinſi-
" cally unimportant, or the learn-
" ing of ſtrange characters and new
" ſyſtems of grammatical conſtruc-
" tion.

" To the *zoologiſt* and *botaniſt* we
" ſhall endeavour to recommend
" our Collections, by enriching
" them with plates, occaſionally
" coloured from accurate and origi-
" nal drawings, of whatever are
" moſt rare and curious in the eaſt-
" ern department of the animal and
" vegetable world. We ſhall di-
" verſify our pages with maps,
" which may illuſtrate the ancient
" and modern *geography* of *Aſia*
" and the bordering regions; and

" with

views, which may give juſt
of the faces of thoſe coun-
e deſcribe. An ample and
le ſtock of manuſcripts,
ed at conſiderable trouble
penſe, will furniſh us with
extracts from the works
tern *poets*: ſpecimens of
and Indian *painting*, we
abled, by the communica-
of ſome foreign correſpon-
to promiſe to our ſubſcri-
as well as original eſſays
ſcience and practice of
muſic, with tunes accu-
et, and engravings of va-
ſtruments.

utility of a work which
ilitate the acquirement (on
te terms) of oriental
dge, and promote the
n of general learning, will
ious, when we conſider
otwithſtanding the inſtitu-
the Calcutta preſs, and
itorious exertions of thoſe
ve employed it, the works
ee, the *Laili-Majnun* of
&c. are as rare, and con-
ly as dear, in this coun-
if they ſtill continued to
and inſtruct the readers of
manuſcript only.

deſign of the work now
d to the public would ne-
obably, have been con-
or, if conceived, ſhould
ertainly be abandoned, if
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, and thereby anticipate
e reward of others' la-
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rces from which we draw
riginal; and we ſhall be
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m eaſtern writers."

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ANECDOTES OF INDIAN MUSIC.

" ON the ſubject of thoſe ancient and extraordinary melodies which the Hindus call *raugs* and *rauginees*, the popular traditions are as numerous and romantic as the powers aſcribed to them are miraculous. Of the ſix *raugs*, the five firſt owe their origin to the god *Mahadeo*, who produced them from his five heads. *Parbuttee*, his wife, conſtructed the ſixth; and the thirty *rauginees* were compoſed by *Brimba*. Thus of celeſtial invention, theſe melodies are of a peculiar genus; and of the three ancient genera of the *Greeks*, reſemble moſt the *enharmonick*; the more modern compoſitions are of that ſpecies termed *diatonick*. A conſiderable difficulty is found in ſetting to muſic the *raugs* and *rauginees*, as our ſyſtem does not ſupply notes or ſigns ſufficiently expreſſive of the almoſt imperceptible elevations and depreſſions of the voice in theſe melodies; of which the time is broken and irregular, the modulations frequent and very wild. Whatever magic was in the touch when Orpheus ſwept his lyre, or Timotheus filled his ſoftly-breathing flute, the effects ſaid to have been produced by two of the ſix *raugs* are even more extraordinary than any of thoſe aſcribed to the modes of the ancients. *Mia Tonſine*, a wonderful muſician in the time of King *Akber*, ſung one of the *night raugs* at mid-day: the powers of his muſic were ſuch that it inſtantly became night, and the darkneſs extended in a circle round the palace as far as the ſound of his voice could be heard.

" There is a tradition, that whoever ſhall attempt to ſing the *raug Dheepuck* is to be deſtroyed by fire. The Emperor *Akber* ordered *Naik Gopaul*, a celebrated muſician, to ſing that *raug*: he endeavoured to excuſe himſelf, but in vain; the emperor inſiſted on obedience: he, therefore, requeſted permiſſion to go home and bid farewel to his family and friends. It was winter when he returned, after an abſence of ſix months. Before he began to ſing, he placed himſelf in the waters of the *Jumna*, till they reached his neck. As ſoon as he had performed a ſtrain or two, the river gradually became hot; at length began to boil, and the agonies of the unhappy muſician were nearly inſupportable. Suſpending for a moment the melody thus cruelly extorted, he ſued for mercy from the monarch, but ſued in vain. *Akber* wiſhed to prove more ſtrongly the powers of this raug: *Naik Gopaul* renewed the fatal ſong; flames burſt with violence from his body, which, though immerſed in the waters of the *Jumna*, was conſumed to aſhes!

" Theſe and other anecdotes of the ſame nature are related by many of the *Hindus*, and implicitly believed by ſome. The effect produced by the *Muig Mullaar raug* was immediate rain: and it is told, that a ſinging girl once, by exerting the power of her voice in this *raug*, drew down from the clouds timely and refreſhing ſhowers on the parched rice crops of Bengal—and thereby averted the horrors of famine from the *Paradiſe of Regions*. An European, in that country, inquiring after thoſe whoſe muſical performance might produce ſimilar effects, is gravely told, 'that the art is now almoſt loſt; but that there are ſtill muſicians poſſeſſed of thoſe wonderful powers in the weſt of India.' But if one inquires in the weſt, they ſay, 'that if any ſuch performers remain they are to be found only in Bengal.'

" Of the preſent muſick, and the ſenſation it excites, one can ſpeak with greater accuracy. 'Many of the 'Hindu melodies (to uſe the words of an excellent muſician) 'poſſeſs the 'plain-

ive ſimplicity of the Scotch riſh, and others a wild origi- pleaſing beyond deſcription.'

NT OF A BANIAN TREE, IN E PROVINCE OF BAHAR.

AR *Manjee*, a ſmall town at luence of the *Dewab* (or *Go*d the Ganges, about twenty eſt of the city of *Patna*, there arkably *large tree*, called a *bur*, *n tree*, which has the quality ding its branches, in a hori- direction, to a conſiderable from its ſtem; and of then g leafleſs fibres, or *ſcions*, to nd, which there catch hold of h, take root, embody, grow nd ſerve either to ſupport the ed branches, or, by a farther on, to compoſe a ſecond *trunk*. cle *branches*, *other arms* again out, fall down, enter the grow up again, and conſti- third ſtem, and ſo on. From dize pretty high bank of the and at the diſtance of near les, we perceived this tree, of *idical* ſhape, with an eaſy- ſlope from its ſummit to the y of its lower branches; and it, at firſt, for a ſmall hill. We *quadrant* to take its height, but tle, or principal *ſtem*, is conſi- gher, I think, than the high- or other tree I ever ſaw in The following compriſe her of its dimenſions, which ten with a cord of a given

	Yds.	*Feet*
r of the branches, north to ſouth	121	or 363
r of ditto, from to ſouth *	125	or 375
erence of the ſha- of the extreme ies, taken at the an -	372	or 1116
erence of the ſe- bodies, or ſtems, by carrying the round the outer- runks -	307	or 921

veral trunks may it to 50 or 60.

" N. B. The *dropping fibres* ſhoot down from the *knots*, or joints, of the boughs.

" This tree, as well as the *peepel*, and many other large trees in *India*, is a *creeper*. It is often ſeen to ſpring round other trees, particularly round every ſpecies of the *palm*. The *date*, or *palmyra*, growing through the centre of a banian tree, looks extremely grand; and yet none of the *European* landſcape painters who have delineated views of this country, have introduced this characteriſtic object into their pieces. I frequently obſerved it alſo ſhooting from old walls, and running along them. In the inſide of a large brick well, it lined the whole circumference of the internal ſpace of it, and thus actually became a tree turned inſide out.

" Under the tree ſat a *fakir*, a *devotee*. He had been there twenty-five years; but he did not continue under the tree throughout the year, his vow obliging him to lie, during the four *coldeſt* months, up to his neck in the *Ganges*, and to ſit, during the four *hotteſt* months, cloſe to a large fire."

XLVII. *The Hiſtory of Scotland*, from the Acceſſion of the Houſe of Stuart to that of Mary. By JOHN PINKERTON. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. pp. 1027. *Dilly.*

ABSTRACT OF THE PREFACE:

" THE plan of this work being " in ſome reſpects new, it " may not be unneceſſary to indi- " cate the cauſes of the arrangement. " The characters of the monarchs " are delineated at the commence- " ment, not at the cloſe, of their " reigns; becauſe in the moſt emi- " nent hiſtorical productions, when " other perſonages aſcend the ſcene, " they are thus introduced, and re- " commended to the reader's atten- " tion, as he becomes more inte- " reſted in the events by a previous " acquaintance with the actors.—

of theſe meaſurements, we preſume, muſt have been taken from *eaſt* to LONTH. EDIT.

" Another novelty is the retro-
" ſpect, interpoſed at appropriated
" epochs, of the ſtate of the coun-
" try in civilization, government,
" laws, tactics, agriculture, com-
" merce, literature, and the arts,
" during a preceding period. The
" claſſical page of hiſtory, from the
" age of Herodotus to the lateſt
" voice of expiring Rome, is illu-
" minated with ſuch reſearches, tho'
" commonly preſented in the form
" of digreſſions; but they are cer-
" tainly deſerving of a ſeparate and
" peculiar nich in the temple of me-
" mory.—

" Not to mention the innume-
" rable new materials uſed in the va-
" rious reigns, that of James V.
" in particular is almoſt wholly
" compoſed from the original let-
" ters of the chief actors; and is,
" perhaps, the firſt attempt of the
" kind in any language, a few refe-
" rences to ſuch documents having
" hitherto ſatisfied the ambition of
" truth and accuracy. On a com-
" pariſon with preceding accounts,
" the reader will judge how much
" the modern hiſtory of all ſtates
" might be verified and improved,
" by ſuch a plan; and how many
" groſs errors remain in the moſt
" celebrated pages of hiſtory. The
" taſk is, indeed, laborious, but
" what is temporary labour, when
" compared with eternal truth?"

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EXTRACTS.

CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF JAMES I.

"UPON his exile this Sir Robert Graime toke his (way) ynto the cuntreis of the wild Scottis, wher that he conſpired and ymagynd how that he myght deſtruye his kyng. And furthwith he renounſed his legeance, and by wordes, and by writyng, he deſied hem, ſeying that he had deſtruyd hym, his wif, and his childerne, his haritages, and all his other godes by his cruell tyranny. Wherfor he ſaid he wold flee hym (with) his owne handes as his mortall enmye, yf ever he myght ſe tyme, and fynd wais and meanes. Therto the kyng, hugely vexid in his ſpretes with the traturous and malicious rebellion of the ſaid Sir Robert Grame, did mak an opwn proclamacion by all the reyme of Scotteland, that whoſo myght flee or tak hyme, and bryng hym to the kynges preſence, ſhuld have iii thouſand demyes of gold every pece worth half an Engliſh nobil.

"Noche long after this the kyng lete ſo ordeyne his parliament yn due forme at Edenbourghe, ſomunde yn the yere of oure Lord a thouſand, foure hundreth, ſix and thirtye, yn the feſt of All Hallowen. To the which parliament the ſaid Sir Robert Grame ſtired a full cruell vengeance ayene the kyng, ſent privie meſſages and letturs to certayne men and ſervantes of the Duke of Albayne, whome the kyng a litill afore hade done rigoruſly to deth, lich as hit is emitild here afore, opynly, that if thay conſent and favor hym, he wold uttirly take upon hym for to flee the kyng, left thurgh his tirannye and covetiſe he wold deſtruy this reame of Scotteland: and the corone of the land ſhall be yevon to Sir Robert Stuard, which is the kyng's coſyn, and next of the right of the corone, bot yf the kyng hat a ſune. the ſame Robert's fadir thenne liggyng in hoſtage to the kyng of England, for the ſaid James kyng of Scottes, yn the toure of London, till that his ſynaunce were fully content and paid. And the ſaid Sir Robert's grantefire, Erle of Athecliles, of that treiſon and counſell as hit was ſaid; and by hymſelfe ſecretly deſirid and covetid to have the corone. For which cauſes the ſame Sir Robert Grame was halt the better conſentid to bering thaire purpos to effecte. For this Sir Robert Stuard did ever abide yn the kynge's preſence, full familier aboute hyme at all houres, and moſt privey above all other; and was a full gentill ſquyer, freſsh, luſty, and

ght amyable. Whome the kyng
ly loved as his owne ſones; and
ie tendure love that he had to
he made (hym) conſtable of all
ſt, and .... at the ſege of Eden-
h.

After this the kyng ſodanly
made a ſolempne feſt of the
nmes at Perth, which is clepid
Johns towne, which is from
ourgh on that other ſide of the
ſh ſee, the which is vulgarly
the Water of Lethe. Yn the
s of the way thare aroſe a
1 of Yreland, that clepid her-
sa ſuthſayer. The which anone
ſaw the kyng, ſhe cried with
voiſe, ſayng thus, "My lord
and ye paſe this water, ye ſhall
turne ayane on lyve." The
ieryng this, was aſtonyed of her
; for bot a litill to fore he had
a propheſie, that yn the ſelfe
ere the kyng of Scottes ſhuld be

And therwithall the kyng as
le clepid to him oone of his
is, and gave him yn comaund-
to torne ayane to ſpeke with
oman, and aſk of here what ſheo
and what thyng ſheo ment
er lowd cryyng? And ſheo
and told hym as ye hafe heard
kynge of Scottes, yf he paſſed
ter. As now the kynge aſkid
w ſheo knew that? And ſheo
it Huthart told her ſo. "Sire,'
ie, 'men may calant y tak non
of yond woman's wordes, for
nys bot a drunkine fule, and
not what ſheo ſaith.' And ſo
is folk paſſid the water, clepid
ottiſhe ſee, towards Saynt
s towne, bott iiii myles from
treth of the wild Scottes; where,
loſe of Blackfriars withowt the
vne, the kyng held a gret feſt.

here upon a day, as the kyng
the cheſſes with oone of his
is, whome yn playing wiſe he
kyng of love, for he was a
an, full amorous, and much
d hym with loves' arte. And
ime the kyng to mynd of the
i ſpokyne before, the kyng
this knyght, 'Sir kyng of
quod he, 'hit is nat long
ſith I redd a propheci, ſpokyne
fore, that I ſaw how that this
huld a kyng be ſlayne yn this

And ye wot well, Sir Alex-
, there be no mo kyngs yn this

'reame bot ye and I; and therefor
'I cowueſell you that ye be well ware,
'for I let you wit that I ſhall ordeyne
'for my ſure kepyng ſufficiently, I
'truſt to God, ſo I am undir youre
'kynghood and yn the ſervice of
'love.' And thus the kyng yn his
ſolas plaid with the knyght.

"Withyn ſhort tyme after this, the kyng beyng in his chambur talkyng and playng with the lordes, knyghtis, and ſquyers, that were aboute hyme, ſpak of many dyvers maters. Amonges was there a ſquyer that was right acceptable to the kyng, that ſpeke, and ſaid, 'For ſothe my lord,' quod he, 'me dremed varelye to nyght that Sir 'Robert Grame ſhuld hafe ſlayne 'you.' And that heryng the Erle of Orkeney, thoo warnyd the ſquyer that he ſhuld hald his peace, and tell nane ſuch tales yn the kynges preſence. And therwith the kyng herying this ſquyer's dreme, remembred hymſelfe how that ſame nyght how (heo) had a ſweyvyn ſlepyng; and ſemyd to hym varaly that a cruell ſerpent, and an horribill tode, aſſailed him furiouſly yn his kynges-chambur; and how he was ſore afright and aferd of hym, and that he had nothyng wherwith he myght ſocoure and defend hymſelfe, but oonly a paire of tanges that ſtudyn yn the chymneth.

"And many other tokyns, and tailes, licke to this, the which now may well be denyd by vary demonſtracions, and alſo pronoſticacions to the kyng, of his deth and murdur, had he or the tyme of his deth fell. Alſo oone of kynges traitours, clepid Chriſtofere Chawmebur, that was a ſquyer of the dukes hous of Albayne, iii tymes he drugh him to the kinges preſence, for he wold haf playnely opynd, and told hym of all the purpos of all the traitours that were aboute to murdure hyme, bycauſe that the kyng without any cauſe hatid hym right fully. And thus, as hit is ſaid by the old wiſe fadirs, many years or we were borne, what thyng that deſtyned to a perſon, be hit late be hit ſone, at the laſt ever hit cumyth.

"Thus, after this, cane faſt approch the nyght, yn the which the ſaid James Steward, kyng of Scottes ſhuld falſely hym unwittyng, ſuffure his horribill deth by murdure; this which is pite that any gentill or gode man to thynk upon. So both afore

ſoper, and long aftire ynto quarter of the nyght, in the which the Erle of Athetelles, and Robert Stward, were aboute the kyng; where thay wer occupied att the playng of the cheſſe, att the tables, yn redyng of romans, yn ſyngyng and pypyng, yn harpyng; and in other honeſt ſolaces, of grete pleaſance and diſport. Therwith came the ſaid woman of Yreland, that clepid herſelf a dyvenoureſe, and entred the kynges courte, till that ſhe came ſtreght to the kynges chambur dore, where ſheo ſtood, and abode, bycauſe that hit was ſhitte. And faſt ſheo knokyd till at the laſt the uſher opynd the dure; marvelyng of that woman's beyng there that tyme of the nyght, and aſkyng here what ſheo wold? 'Let me yn, Sir,' quod ſheo, 'for I haf ſumwhat to ſay, and to 'tell unto the kyng; for I am the 'ſame woman that noght long agone 'deſirid to haf ſpokyn with hym, at 'the Lith, when he ſhuld paſſe the 'Scottiſh ſee.' The uſher went yn, and told hym of this woman. 'Yea,' quod the kyng, 'let her cume to-'morrow;' bycauſe that he was occupied with ſuche diſportes at that tyme, hym lit not to entend her as thenne. The uſher came ayane to the chamber dore, to the ſaid woman; and there he told hir that the kyng was beſye in playng; and bid her cum ſoo ayane upon the morow. 'Well,' ſaid the woman, 'hit ſhall 'repent yow all, that ye wil not 'let me ſpeke nowe with the kyng.' Therat the uſher lughe, and held her bot a file, chargyng her to go her way. And therwithall ſheo went thens.

"Withyn an oure the kyng aſkid the voidee, and drank, the travers yn the chambure edraw, and every man depairtid and went to riſt. Than Robert Stward, that was right famylier with the kyng, and had all his commandementes yn the chamber, was the laſt that departid; and he knewe well the falſe purveid treiſon, and was conſentid therto, and therfore left the kynges chamburs doore opyne; and had bruſſed and blundird the lokes of hem, yn ſuch wiſe that no man myght ſhute hem. And about mydnyght he laid certayne plaunches and hurdelles, over the diches of the dichе that environd the gardyne of the chambure, upon which the ſaid traitours entred. That is to ſay, the forſaid Sir Robert Grame, with other of his covyne ynto the nowmbre of three hundreth perſons; the kyng that ſame tyme ther ſtandyng in his nyght gowne, all unclothid ſave his ſhirt, his cape, his combe, his coverchif, his furrid pynſons (ſlippers) upon the forme, and the foote ſheet; ſo ſtondyng afor the chymney playing with the qwene, and other ladis and gentilwomen with here; caſt offe his nyght gowne, for to have gone to bedd.

"But he harkynd, and hard grete noiſe without, and grete clateryng of harnych, and men armyd, with grete ſight of torches. Than he remembred hym, and ymagynd anone that it ſhuld be (the) falſe tratours knyght, his deedy enemy, Sir Robert Grame. And ſodenly the qwene, with all the other ladis and gentilwomen rane to the chawmber dure, and fonde hit opyne; and thay wold have ſhitt hit; bot the lokes wer ſo blundrid, that thay nethir cowth ne myght ſhut hit. The kyng prayd hem to kepe the ſame dore as well as they myght, and he wold do all his myght to kepe hym to withſtond the falſe malice of his traitours and enmys; he ſuppoiſyng to have breſtyn the farrements of the chaumbur wyndos, bot they wer ſo ſqware and ſtrongli ſowdid yn the ſtonys with moltyng lede, that thay myght not be broſtyne for hym, withowtyn more and ſtrenger helpe. For which cauſe he was ugly aſtonyed, and in his mynd kouth thynk on none other ſocoure, bot ſtart to the chimney, and toke the tonges of yren that men rightid the fire with, yn tyme of neede; and undir his fete he myghtily breſt up a plaunch of the chambur flore, and therwithall cuverid him ayane, and entord adowne lowe beneth amongis th' odure of the privay, that was all of hard ſtone, and none wyndow ne iſſhue therupon, ſave a litill ſquare hole, even at the ſide of the bothum of the privay, that at the makyng therof old tyme was levid opyne to clenſe and fume the ſaid privay. By the which the kyng might have well eſcapid; bot he maid to let ſtop hit well iii dayes afore hard with ſtone, bicauſe that whane he playd there at the pawme, the ballis that he plaid withe oft ranne yn at that fowle hole, for ther was ordeinyd withowt a faire playng place for the kyng.

"And ſo ther for the kyng nether reſchows, ne remedie, bot ther he

ide, ellas the while! The
s withowt laid at the chaum-
s, and at the privay dore alſo,
wis, with levours, and with
at at the laſt they brak up
entred (bycauſe the durs
t faſt ſhutte,) with ſwerdes,
vis, billes, and other terribill
full wepons. Amonges the
eſe of the which traitours,
a faire lady ſore hurt yn the
d other gentilwemen hurt and
ndid. With the which the
nd all the wemen, mayd a
ll ſkrye, and rane away for
s fere of tho boiſtous and
men of armes. The trai-
rouſly paſſed forth ynto the
ires, and founde the qwene
d and abaſſid of that horribill
ill guvernance, that ſhe cowth
ſpeke, ne withdrawe here.
ho ſtode ther ſo aſtonyd, as a
that had loſt here kyndly
one of the traitours wowndid
ll vilanyſly, and wold have
ere, ne had not bene oone of
ert Grame's ſones, that thus
ym and ſaid, 'What woll ye
for ſhame of youre ſelfe! to
ene? Sheo is bot a womane.
go and ſeck the kyng.' And
wityng well what ſheo did,
do, for that ſerfull and terri-
y, fledd yn hir kirtill, her
hangyng aboute hir; the
yes in a corner of the chaum-
yng and wepyng, all diſtraite
pitous and lamentable noſe,
hevylokyng and chere.

ther the traitours ſought the
all the chaumbur abowte, in
idrawyng chaumburs, in the
ndir the preſſes, the fourmes,
res, and all other places,
they beſily ſought the kyng.
couth nat fynd hym, for
ner knew ne remembred the
The kyng hetyng of long
noyſe ne ſtiryng of the trai-
nde and demyd that thay
egone, cryed to the wemen
ſhuld cume with ſhettes, and
m up out of that uncleyne
the privay. The wemen at
ig came faſt to the pryvay
it was nat ſhutt, and ſo tha
t with labure. And as they
owteward to helpe upe the
ie of the ladis, clepid Eliza-
iglas, tell ynto the pryvay to
the kyng. Therwith oone of the ſaid traitours, called Robert Chaumbur, ſuppoiſid varaly ſith thay couth nat fynd, yn none of all the fayd chaumburs, the kyng, that he of neſſeſſite had hyd hym yn the pryvay. And therefore he ſaid to his felawes, 'Sirs,' quod he, 'whèrto ſtond we 'thus idill, and leſe owre tyme, as 'for the cauſe that we be cumne 'forehid? Cumith on furth with 'me, and I ſhall rédily tell you wher 'the kyng is.' For the ſame Thomas Chaumbur had bene afore right familier with the kyng yn all places; and therfore knewe he well all the pryvay corners of thoo chaumburs. And ſo he went forth ſtreght to the ſame pryvry where the kyng was, and perſavyd well an ſawe how a plaunch of the flure was brokyn up, and lift hit up, and with a torch lokyd ynne, and ſaw the kyng ther, and a woman with hyme. Sayng to his felows, 'Sirs, 'the ſpows is foundon, wherfore we 'bene cumne, and all this nyght 'haf carold here.' Therwithall oone of the ſaid tirantes and traitours, clepid Sir John Hall, deſcendid downe to the kyng, with a grete knyf yn his hand; and the kyng dowtyng hym ſore of his lif, kaught hym myghtily by the ſhuldurs, and with full grete violence caſt hym under his fete. For the kyng was, of his parſone and ſtature, a mane right manly ſtrong. And ſeyyng another of that Hallis brethyrne that the kyng had the betture of hym, went downe into the pryvay alſo, for to deſtroy the kyng. And anone as he was ther deſcendid, the kyng kaught him manly by the nek, and caſt hym above that other; and ſo he defowled him both undir hyme, that all o long moneth after men myght ſee how ſtrongly the kyng had holdyn hem by the throtes. And gretely the kyng ſtrogild with hem, for to have berevyd thame thare knyvys; by the which labur his handis were all forkute. Bot and the kyng had bene yn any wiſe armyd, he myght well have eſcapid thare malice, by the lengthe of his fightyng with thoo ii falſe traitours. For yf the kyng myght any while lenger have ſavyd hymſelf, his ſervantes, and much other peple of the towne, by ſume fortune ſhuld haf had ſume knawelege therof, and ſoo haf cumne to his ſocoure helpe. Bot, ellas the while,

hit wol not be! Fortune was to him adverſe, as yn preſerwyng of his life any longer.

"Therwithall that odyus and falſe traitour, Sir Robert Grame, ſeyng the kyng labord ſo ſore with thoo two falſe traitours, which he had caſt undir his fete, and that he wer faynt, and wery, and that he was weponeleſe, the more pite was, deſcenden downe alſo ynto the pryvey to the kyng, with an horribill and mortall wepone yn his hand. And then the kyng cried hym mercy. 'Thow cruell 'tirant,' quod Grame to hym, 'thou 'hadeſt nevyr mercy of lordes borne 'of thy blode, ne of non other gen-'tilman, that came yn thy dawnger. 'Therfore no mercy ſhalt thow have 'here.' 'Thane,' ſaid the kyng, 'I 'beſech the that for the ſalvacion of 'my ſoule, ye woll let me have a con-'feſſore.' Quod the ſaid Grame, 'Thow ſhalt never have other con-'feſſore bot this ſame ſwerd.' And therwithall he ſmote hym thorogh the body, and therwithall the goode kyng fell downe, and lamentable with a pitous voyce he cried hym oft mercy, and behight to gyf hym half hys kyngdam, and much other good, to ſave his lif. And then the ſaid Grame, ſeyng his kyng and ſoveran lord ynfortuned with ſo much deſeyſe, angweſh, and ſorowe, wold haf ſo levyd, and done him no more harme. The other traitors abowe, perceyvyng that, ſayd onto the ſayd Sir Robert, 'We behote the faithfully, bot yf 'thow ſle not hym, or thow depart, thou 'ſhalt dye for hym on owre handys 'ſone dowtleſe.' And then the ſaid Sir Robert, with the other two that deſcendid firſt downe, fell upon that noble prynce, and yn full horribill and cruell wiſe they murdrid hym. Ellas for ſorow, that ſo ynmeſurably cruelte and vengance ſhuld be done to that worthy prynce, for hit was reported by true perſons that ſawe hym dede, that he had ſixtene dedely woundes yn his breſte, withowtyn many and other y dyverſe places of of his body.

"And hit is reherſid and remembred, yn the hiſtoriall and trewe cronicles of Scotteland, that in the ſelf ſame place, by old tyme paſſed, there haf bene iii kyngs of Scottes ſlayne.* "All theſe thyngs the ſaid Sir Robert Grame, with many other yn-convenyences, he reherſid there ayanſt the kyng; the whiche reherſale wole be ynne Scotteland many a yere here after. For he was a mane of grete hart and manhode, and full diſcrete, and a great legiſter of lawe poſitive, and canone, and civlle bothe. Yit for all that, at the laſt he was dampned there by the juges of the deth. This was the ſentance or the jugeſment there ſhuld be brought a cart, in the mydward of whiche there ſhuld be ſette faſt a tree uperight, longer then a mane; and with that ſame knyf that he ſloughe the kyng withall, was his hand all upon heghe nalid faſt to that tree, and ſo was he had thorough oute the towne. That edoone the hangmane was commandid, with that ſame knyfe to kut of that hand frome the arme, after that he was nalid nakynd, as he was firſt borne of his modir, drawen thurghe the towne withowte coerture of any parte of his body, as nature brought hym forth from his modirs wombe, and yn the ſame wiſe ledd thorgh all the ſtretes of that towne; and the tourmentours on every ſide hym, with hookid inſtruments of yryne, fuyre hot all red glowyng, thay pynchid and twynched his theghis, his legges, his armes, his ſides, his bake, his ſhuldurs, his neke, his wombe, and over all his body, that was full ſeke and pitous to loke upon, wher thay ſuppoiſid moſt to annoye hyme and greve, that hit was to any mans kynd to ſorofull and pitous ſight, and to abhomynable to ſe. With the ymportible payne of turment, he cried then pitouſly withe dedely voice, for the panys and paſions that he ſo ſuffird, ſayng to them that thay did that duriſe to hym ayenſt the lawe; 'this 'that ye done to me is oonly by 'rigoure of ymmeſurable tyrannye. 'All the warld may clepe you Scottes 'tirantes, for manckynd may not withe 'the lif ſuffur me yndure the paynefull 'and tiranuous tourmentrye that ye 'put me unto. I doute me full ſore 'that, and ye contynue thus youre 'tourmentes upon my wretched per-'ſon, that for the payne ye will con-'ſtrayne me to renye my Creature. 'And yf I ſo doo, I appel you afor 'God, the hie and chyf juge of all

* A fable. Not one king is commemorated as hving been ſlain at Perth.

'mane

ynde after there deſertes at
ıyverſal dome, that ye bene
ıray cauſe of the loſſe of my

ırghe the whiche ſpeche ſome
lordes, ſo abidyng upon the
ɔn of this ſaid Sir Robert
moevid of pite let tak him
And as he was all nakyd
/n a rough Scottiſhe mantell,
hym ayane with a grete
ynto ſore and full hard

the meane tyme many of the
ıitours were boweld all quick,
rward were quarterd, as wele
t receyvid the ſaid Sir Robert
that were with hym. Whane
ucion of the ſaid traiſon was
nd many of tha that wer with
the day of the kyng confeſſid,
hay were ſpokyne to go with
Sir Robert Grame, hit was
d unto hyme of no pur-
was takyn for to deſtruye the
ıd put him to dethe; bot hit
l unto hem that they ſhuld
hym, to raviſhe a faire lady
the kynges houſe, whame the
Robert Stuward ſhuld have
the next day folowyng.
d after this thay ladd aftſounes
Sir Robert Grame to the place
ıe ſhuld dye. And ſodeynely
oughe away the mantall, to
:h all his woundes were hardy-
d clave faſt with his blode
ıerto; forwith the ſaid payne
downe yn a ſwonyng, and ſo
ıg on the ground more than a
of an owre. And then he
and qwykynd ayane. Seyng
vyng away ſo ſodeinly and
of that mantell was to hym
payne than any other that (he)
ird afore. And after this, for
re grefe and ſorow to hyme,
weld his ſonne all quyke, and
l hym afor his eene, and
owt his hart of his body: the
ıarte lepe thriſe more than a
heghte, after hit was drawen
his body: and yn ſemblable
e hangmane droughe owte all
elles, and quarterd hym, and
ıher moo after hym."

XLVII. *A Treatiſe on Poverty*, its Conſequences, and the Remedy. By WILLIAM SABATIER, Eſq. 8vo. pp. 337. 5s. *Stockdale.*

THE INTRODUCTORY PAGES, after ſome preliminary obſervations, inform us, that though it would be impoſſible to do away the errors of our eſtabliſhed ſyſtems relative to the poor, by immediate or ſudden applications, yet the grand object may in time be effected by gradual amendment. The author illuſtrates his poſition by a ſimile, and preſents his work as a means to "point out ſome of the latent errors of the preſent ſyſtem, and offer a few hints towards a better."

SUBSTANCE OF THE WORK.

The general treatiſe is divided into a number of ſmaller ones, containing the following inquiries, obſervations, and propoſed regulations. 1, Who are poor?—2. Cauſes of poverty? — 3. Its conſequences. — 4. Origin of crimes.—5. Prevention of crimes, by encouragement to do well, education, ſocieties, and other foundations, — proper diſpoſition of taxes and regulations of the neceſſaries of life.—6. Nature of crimes, and on our Engliſh puniſhments,—nature of puniſhments,—the ends to be obtained by it, — puniſhment ſhould bear a proportion to the crime,—ſhould be rendered the *ſure* attendant of crimes,—means of cauſing that connection,—ſcale of crimes and puniſhments.—7. Of affording employment to the induſtrious.—8. On the preſent management of the parochial poor.—9. A plan propoſed for uniting the poor and criminals into one ſyſtem of employment.

Appendix, No. I. Contains an extract from Dr. Ferriar's report to the committee for the regulation of the police at Mancheſter; and from Aikin's deſcription of the country round Mancheſter.

No.

No. II. Quotations from the Marquis Beccaria's Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments; being the only paſſages of that work applicable to our laws and cuſtoms.

No. III. Abſtract of the returns made by the overſeers of the poor, in purſuance of an act, paſſed in the 26th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for "obliging Overſeers of the Poor to "make returns, upon Oath, to cer-"tain Queſtions ſpecified therein re-"lative to the State of the Poor."

EXTRACTS.

FALSE PATRIOTISM A CAUSE OF POVERTY.

"IT is no ſmall addition to this evil, that we have amongſt us a ſet of people who affect to be called patriots, and, who, viewing the happineſs of our civil and political ſociety and government with a jaundiced eye, avail themſelves of any means, and of every opportunity to diſturb it. The political aſperity, which theſe people poſſeſs, is a means and a cauſe of poverty; and as it has a moſt baneful influence on the poor, and all who have the misfortune of being infected, it becomes neceſſary to treat of it in a particular manner here.

"It is not very difficult to diſtinguiſh a patriot, whoſe object is to excite ſedition in thoſe whoſe circumſtances cannot be injured by a change: —he ever ſets the beſt actions in the worſt light, and never gives his opponent credit for any thing; what is bad, for every thing cannot be perfect, is rendered as dark as poſſible; every trifle is perſevered in with a pertinacious obſtinacy, which diſtinguiſhes little minds, and until that vigilance, ſo neceſſary on all public actions, is loſt: for when we are continually alarmed with the cry of wolf, and meet a repeated diſappointment, we are found remiſs when the danger comes. It is a misfortune to the nation, and then only is it in danger, when the oppoſition to government is too ſmall, or when, by wanting candour, they dwindle into contempt. They have then the intereſts of the poor continually in their mouths; but we may always obſerve that their eloquence is principally directed, not to guide the indigent to ſobriety, induſtry, and content, for that they never think of, but to point out the invidious diſtinctions between them and the rich. Oppreſſive taxes, ſay they, and avaricious landlords, are the ſole cauſes of poverty, and the overthrow of the exiſting government is the only means of redreſs; the preſent miniſter is always the worſt we ever knew, for there never is an honeſt man in office; former times witneſſed the glory of old England, but now we are an infatuated, undone people, deteſted by all Europe, and on the eve of a civil war.

"The authors of this claſs, knight errant like, are always armed *cap-a-pié* for the fight; environed with common place cant, they ſtand in never-ſleeping order of battle, ſounding the ſame hoſtile notes, though refuted eternally both by reaſon and experience; and though killed, like Bayes's troops, they die to riſe again. Of this rank is a lady, whoſe poetical abilities have placed her in the moſt elevated groves of Parnaſſus, but who, condeſcending to become the Amazonian champion of ſedition, gives us reaſon to regret the laviſh uſe of talents, which, if confined to that enchanting walk more deſirable in her ſex, would, like the ſweet bird of night, ſooth the ſoul to kindneſs and affection. Well have thoſe poets, from whom we derive the greateſt ſtore of juſt and pleaſing ſentiments, fancied the moſt delightful paſſions incident to our nature under a female form; and with equal judgment have they ſelected the female ſex to repreſent the furies. This lady, when ſhe touches the warbling lyre, is an ornament to ſociety; and blowing the ſhrill trump of diſcord, ſhe ſhews us how well fitted the fair ſex is for the moſt contraſted paſſion."

Some remarks follow upon a political publication of the lady above alluded to; and in anſwer to ſome animadverſions on the *privileged claſſes*, Mr. Sabatier plainly proves that the nobility of Great Britain and Ireland collectively are only in the proportion of one to every 27,892 ſouls; and even when the

nets, who make no part of ocracy are added, they form f one to 10,757 inhabitants. rwards examines the real pri- and influence of the peer- ich, upon diſſection, are by no formidable as they are too fre- repreſented to be,—the privi- baronets are, of courſe, out of ſtion. The wealth of the amounts to 3,388,000*l.* that ommonalty to 492,750,000*l.*

QUALITY OF PROPERTY.

PPOSE for a moment an viſion of property to-day; A, C, go to the gaming table ow — what becomes of the f equality? it vaniſhes into Mark the juſtice alſo—Two out in life with equal con- property; the one a ſober, ous being, riſes early, watches id by attention improves the of nature. His neighbour, fter the very reverſe of the nd, by an oppoſite conduct, ng to cultivate his own lands, n time to want the common ies of life; ſtill retaining, r, a great admiration for the *of nature*, he makes a *treſpaſs* worthy friend, who remon- n the impropriety of his con- he other, by this time become t ſans-culotte, with one hand is mouth with the Rights of d with the other knocks him r a monopoliſer; behold, once he ſpirit and very ſubſtance of /1" *P.* 60.

AR OUR CRIMINAL CODE IS DEFECTIVE.

IUS our preſent laws tend to e crimes,

, By diſproportioned puniſh-

, By fixing the ſame puniſh- o two different crimes, the of which has a tendency to the leſſer.

admitting of impunity; as in onditional pardon, or an ex- from death to tranſportation, is often, to a man rendered te by diſtreſs, an enviable ſitua-

" 4th, By confinement before trial in idleneſs and bad company; the former tending to hardened profligacy, the latter to an eſcape.

" 5th, The expenſe of proſecution.

" 6th, By allowing legal paſſages for eſcape.

" 7th, By proſcribing a man's character by viſible diſmemberment, public whipping, or the ſtocks.

" 8th, By legalizing, or rather by not prohibiting pawnbrokers, and other receivers.

" 9th, By want of attention to the morals of the poor.

" 10th, By permitting profligate characters to fill the religious miniſtry.

" 11th, By non-reſidence, and neglect of incumbents.

" 12th, By not affording to a poor or diſtreſſed man the means of earning a living.

" 13th, By a falſe economy in detecting crimes.

" 14th, By permitting mendicity.

" 15th, By ſuffering ſeditioniſts to eſcape puniſhment.

" 16th, By allowing temptations to lie in the way of poor people; as game, and wood in foreſts.

" 17th, By ſuffering the eſcape of fraudulent, extravagant, and ſpeculative bankrupts.

" 18th, The ſale of ſpirituous liquors, and lottery tickets.

" 19th, By laying high duties on foreign commodities; and thereby encouraging ſmuggling.

" Out of ſo many errors in our preſent practice, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th, are now within the power of certain officers to correct, without one additional act of parliament. The 4th is in the power of the magiſtrates of counties, the ſheriffs, heads of corporations, or police officers—the 5th, 6th, and 7th, are in the courts of law —the 10th and 11th, in the biſhops— the 14th in the pariſh officers and magiſtrates—the 13th, in government —the 15th, in the attorney general— and the 17th, in every aſſignee to a bankrupt's effects. There is no danger but a return of theſe errors will take place in time; the firſt ſtep towards amendment is to be ſenſible where the evil lies. But the ſubject muſt be agitated continually; for there is an indolence in the nature of

ſome

ſome men, which looks with the utmoſt tranquillity on the wretchedneſs of others, in particular when it is evidently occaſioned by their own errors; it is a ſort of excuſe for their want of feeling. There are few of us who are attentive enough to ſee, or ſufficiently candid to confeſs it when we do, that our honeſty is the offspring of our intereſt; for many a man is above the commiſſion of a crime, not from a deteſtation of the deed, but becauſe he can ſee that he ſhall ultimately gain nothing by it. This forbearance, however, though a negative virtue, is worthy of encouragement, and that legiſlation is the moſt perfect which, even in this reſpect, meets the moſt ſucceſs; for unſullied virtue is ſeldom to be found, therefore the very ſhadow merits ſome attention.

"Thus we ſee, that the mercy of our criminal laws is only affectation, and more calculated to encourage crimes than ſuppreſs them." *P.* 240.

XLVIII. *Travels in Hungary*, with a ſhort Account of Vienna, in the Year 1793. By ROBERT TOWNSON, LL.D. F.R.S. Edin. &c. &c. &c. Illuſtrated with a Map and ſixteen other Copper-plates. 4to. 11s. 6d. pp. 506. *Robinſons.*

THE PREFACE

REMARKS that "though ſo many tours have appeared of "late, Hungary has never been the "the ſubject of one of them, though "its conſtitution, its people, their "manners, and its natural produc-"tions, are all remarkable." Some explanatory remarks follow, relative to the Maps, Appendixes, &c.

ABBREVIATED NARRATIVE OF THE WORK.

Prior to the author's leaving Vienna, he gives us an account of its learned inſtitutions, public libraries, collections of medals, minerals, and natural curioſities—of the markets, public amuſements, imperial botanic gardens, and menageries, with a liſt of all the home and foreign newſpapers to be had in that capital. From Vienna he commences his route to Œdinburg, the ſimilarity of which name to that of our North Britiſh metropolis leads Mr. Townſon into a curious miſtake upon the road.—The hoſpitable urbanity of the Hungarians contradicts entirely thoſe prejudices entertained againſt them by the Auſtrians, who have drawn a frightful picture of their manners to our traveller.—He is very kindly entertained by ſeveral of the nobility, viſits a palace of Prince Eſterhazy, and (accompanying his account with every local and characteriſtic deſcription) proceeds through Raab and Dotis to Komorn.—At Gran our traveller finds Major Dormer (brother of Lord Dormer) married and ſettled for life. Among the curioſities of Gran are noticed its hot ſprings, frogs, Epſom water, nature of the rocks, &c.—Proceeding on the journey, we have a picturesque account of the caſtle of Viſſegrade, and progreſſive deſcriptions of Bogdon, St. Andree, and Buda; its royal palaces, caſernes, hoſpitals, univerſity, library, theatres, *combat des animaux*, coffee-houſes, hot baths, antiquities, &c, with a curious pond of *hot water*, full of living fiſh.—Near Buda are noticed Ketchkemet Heath, the Field of Rœkoſch, and a ſuppoſed Baſtille.—In this place a large ſpace is occupied on the ſubject of Hungarian politics, including cauſes of their national diſlike to the Auſtrians.—Account of the Hungarian conſtitution; of its nobles, citizens, peaſants, and clergy; with minute articles of the Urbarium, or contract between the landlord and peaſant, as fixed by law.—Innovations of Joſeph II, and their ſubſequent ſubverſion: — tranſactions of the Diet of 1790;—ſtate of the proteſtants; — population, revenue, commerce, and military force of Hungary.

Proceeding from Buda to Erlau, Dr. T. deſcribes the ſeat of Prince Graſ-

itz; the towns of Hatvan
igyes; the Matra Moun-
i works, and various vol-
it Erlau he viſits the marble
f Felcho Tarkau, the uni-
d *ſnaileries*, or repoſitories
ing thoſe animals, which
me bouche on Auſtrian and
i tables.—The mercantile
of the Biſhop of Erlau,
s bad wine, makes a con-
:ature in this part of the
Leaving Erlau we viſit the
manufactories, ſalt maga-
: Biſhop of Erlau's ſtud
', and proceed through
Great Puſzta to Debretzin,
become acquainted with
ity, manufactories, horned
l courts of juſtice.—Pro-
owards Tokay, we meet
ous particulars relative to
ths of Groſs Wardein, its
:eting, manufactories, &c.
ineyards, wine, ſoil, litho-
ſalt magazine of Tokay.
er ſucceeds, containing a
:count of foſſils, accom-
mineralogical remarks.—
id from Caſchau and Ro-
deſcribed the baths of
pal mines, remarkable
:c.—After deſcribing Re-
mines of Schmolnitz, the
glo, Leutchau, and Keſ-
are entertained with de-
:curſions among the Car-
ps, accompanied with il-
plates. Paſſing from Keſ-
aſetz, we have an account
Krivan, the higheſt of the
i Alps.—An excurſion to
ated Poliſh ſalt mines is
y deſcriptive, and accom-
th explanatory ſections of
—the ſtrata, ſalt, marl,
ſtone, &c.—From the
. T. returns by way of
f which city he gives a
int,—notices the cavern of
, the mines of Herren
:hemnitz, Kremnitz, and
:.—Biographical ſketches
born, a celebrated traveller;
—No. III.

and naturaliſt, are introduced here.—Having deſcribed Konigſberg, he proceeds through Meitra and Tyrnau, to Preſburg; proves coaches to be an Hungarian invention, and croſſing the Danube, leaves Hungary, and re-enters the Auſtrian territories by the way of Wolffſtal.—Every neceſſary obſervation relative to the reſpective places above noticed take place during the tour, and the work concludes with an appendix, containing a catalogue of 396 entomological articles, and another illuſtrating the *regnum vegetabile* of Hungary.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Frontiſpiece. An Hungarian Nobleman and Peaſant.
Map of Hungary, by Korabinſky, the petrography and poſt roads by the author.
Copper-plate table of barometrical Meaſurements of the Carpathian Alps.
Caſtle of Viſſegrade.
Cavern of Lednitz.
Carpathian Alps near Keſmark.
Ditto near the Green Lake.
View of the Fleiſch Bank, near the Green Lake.
Section of the Wieliczca Salt Mines.
Three Plates. Specimens of Mineral Salt Stones.
Two Plates of Hungarian Inſects.
Four botanical Plates, illuſtrative of the
Gentiana frigida.
——— tenella.
Saxifraga nivalis.
Dianthus arenarius.

EXTRACTS.

BUDA.

"ON *Sundays* and great feſtivals, the public is entertained as at Vienna with the Hetze. The proprietors have two very fine wild bulls. The day I was a ſpectator of this polite and humane amuſement, one was turned out on the arena, and at the ſame time an Hungarian ox: this attacked the former, but was immediately thrown down: but our Engliſh bulls

would have diſputed the ground with him to greater advantage: an Hungarian ox, and a *bos ferus*, are very unequally matched. Then came a *raube bear*; this is a bear that has been kept without food for ſeveral days, and rendered ſavage by hunger: on another bear being let out, a battle enſued; the latter was ſo much inferior in ſize, that the conteſt did not laſt long; the *raube bear* kept the other, which ſeemed no ways ferocious, down with his paws, and ſtrangled him by ſeizing him by the throat, and then carried him into his den. The great diſparity in ſize and ſtrength rendered this a moſt diſagreeable ſight. The white Greenland bear afforded more entertainment. In the middle of the arena there was a ſmall pool of water, with a duck in it. As ſoon as the bear came to the edge of the pool, the duck laid itſelf flat and motionleſs on the ſurface of the water: the bear leaped in, the duck dived, and the bear dived after it; but the duck eſcaped, through its ſuperior diving. The next piece was a bold attempt of one of the keepers to wreſtle with an ox. As ſoon as the keeper came upon the arena, the ox ran at him. The man, who was not above the middle ſize, ſeized his antagoniſt by the horns, who puſhed him indeed from one ſide of the arena to the other, but could not toſs him. After the battle had laſted ſome time, and the ox had got the keeper near the ſide of the arena, and might have hurt him, ſome aſſiſtants came out, diſengaged him from the wall, and gave him his dagger, which he immediately ſtruck between the cervical vertebræ of his antagoniſt, which inſtantly tell lifeleſs to the ground; but ſmall convulſive motions continued for a minute or two. In this manner, the oxen are killed by the butchers at Gibraltar, who, I am told, have learned it from their African neighbours. Might not the magiſtrates of towns recommend this method to their butchers, and, if found better than the uſual manner of knocking them down, even compel them to adopt it? Every means of diminiſhing the ſufferings of the brute creation ſhould be recommended, not only from humanity towards them, but for the ſake of our own ſociety. Men, accuſtomed to be cruel toward mals, will require but a ſmall ir ment to be ſo to their own ſpecie lion came next upon the ſtag one with all his native majeſty ſcious of his ſtrength, he looke dauntedly about, to ſee if he h opponent; but he was brou only for ſhow. From the hole upper part of the gate of the a handkerchief was put out, a ſtantly drawn back: he flew at an inſtant. Some other animal turned out, and were glad to g their dens again. One of the ers ſhewed his addreſs in ſpe wild boar, which ran at him as he came on the arena. I few other public amuſements. ſummer, moſt of the *grand mona* out of town; for the Hungaria like the Engliſh; they live a gre upon their eſtates. In wint doubt I ſhould have found th amuſements, as concerts, ball parties, converſaziones, &c. *citizens* have a ball ſometimes Sunday evenings, and in the bourhood there are ſeveral inn ſtantly ſituated in retired ſitu where the great and ſmall often recreation. Coffee-houſes are known in the northern parts continent; but in the ſouther are places of reſort; time-killing at leaſt, if not places of amuſ This town has ſeveral good one that facing the bridge is, I thi to be equalled in Europe: be very large handſome room, el fitted up, and with two or thr liard-tables, there is a private l room for thoſe who do not ſmok two or three other rooms for entertainments in; and very co able dinners may be had. Anc according to the continental c all ranks and both ſexes may and hair-dreſſers in their po coats, and old market women here and take their coffee or their *roſolio*, as well as counts a rons.

The hot baths are the m markable things of Buda: the ſprings up in ſeveral places ir abundance, in that narrow ſc land which lies between the I and the hill on which the ſtands. The Turks, who ſo have had poſſeſſion of the city,

ail of applying it to their favour-
aſtime; ſome of the baths, and
greateſt, are Turkiſh remains.
e are large common baths for the
order of the people, and com-
ous private baths for thoſe who
ſſord to pay for them. In a
ion bath I ſaw young men and
ns, old men and children, ſome
ate of nature, others with a fig-
covering, flouncing about like
ı ſpawning-time. But the ob-
r muſt be juſt. I ſaw none of
dies without a petticoat, though
were without their ſhifts. Some
: *gentlemen* were with drawers,
without; according, no doubt,
eir degree of delicacy, and as
hought themſelves favoured by
e or not. But no very volup-
ideas ariſe in theſe ſuffocating
ı ſtreams; and as a further ſe-
:, the ſurgeon is ſeen hard at
, cupping, and ſcarifying."

P. 80.

GROSS WARDEIN.

VISITED the priſons, and I
them but too full. The Walla-
s are the moſt uncultivated and
ous people of Hungary, and
: is obliged to be adminiſtered to
in all its horrors. In 1785 they
ed in Tranſylvania, and, with
cruelty, murdered many of the
ty. Their prieſts, whom they
opes, are uncommonly brutiſh;
is calculated that in twenty exe-
ıs there is always a *pope*. Now,
within a few years, the moſt
ful puniſhments were inflicted
them, flaying, impaling, &c.
but the moſt ſhocking puniſh-
I have read of, were thoſe
were inflicted on the leaders of
:aſants' war, in the beginning of
teenth century, in the Banat. They
o frightful to detail. The chief, as
was ſet upon a red hot iron throne,
ı iron crown was put on his head,
ſceptre of the ſame in his hand,
ed hot. In this ſtate, half roaſt-
ne of the principal accomplices,
ſtarved to death with hunger,
et looſe upon him, with threats
ant death, if they did not fly
and eat their pretended king.
beyed, and fell upon him and
m. Three others, who would
vere immediately cut to pieces:
yet, under all this torment, the unfortunate man never murmured!!"

P. 250.

PRESBURG.

"I STAID here only three or four days, and made but few acquaintance, yet enough to ſee that Vienna libertiniſm had reached Preſburg. I wiſh I could ſay it had not reached Buda likewiſe. But how ſhould it be otherwiſe? The youth of faſhion, of both ſexes, are generally ſent to Vienna for their education; poſts of honour, and public charges, keep many of the nobility here the greateſt part of the year, and its amuſements induce moſt of the opulent to make it their reſidence for a time. A gentleman to whom I had a letter of introduction, on a very ſlight acquaintance, invited me to come and drink coffee with him, and promiſed to treat me with the ſight of a beautiful young lady whom he had ſeduced the day before. As libertines often boaſt of crimes they have not committed, I hoped it would have been ſo here, and at the appointed hour I went. Soon after a reſpectable old gentleman and lady entered the room, and a charming girl, their daughter, accompanied them. Her juvenile appearance, had not her full boſom indicated the reverſe, would have led me to think that love had not yet told her of the charms of his voluptuous banquet; that nature had not yet invited her, and that pleaſure, awed by her youth, had not yet dared to offer her bewitching hand to lead her to it; I ſhould have thought ſhe was yet free from temptation, and incapable of falling; but, alas! it was otherwiſe. As I looked at her, her cheeks ſaid, we have cheriſhed unhallowed kiſſes, and are aſhamed: her eyes, that they had ſuffered themſelves to be cloſed in the ſweet tranſports of their lovely miſtreſs; and the fair boſom heaved, and told it had ſcorned the bounds modeſty has preſcribed, and had invited the amorous embrace; all beſpoke her fall, all declared that ſhe had yielded to the alluring voice of ſeduction, and to the perſuaſive language of her own deſires.

"As afterwards we walked through a room, ſhe caſt an expreſſive look at the ſopha on which the firſt familiari-

ties had taken place; where deſire, almoſt unfelt, had been raiſed into an ardent paſſion; and from whence, now welcoming pleaſure's enchanting invitation, ſhe had been conducted to the altar of love, there, in exchange for a few ſhort-lived tranſports, to offer up her innocence, her peace, perhaps her life. But how her lovely boſom heaved, as we paſſed this ſo late couch of pleaſure! How buſy were then her thoughts! In the courſe of the afternoon, ſighs and ſmiles, compoſed and wandering looks rapidly ſucceeded each other; and her troubled ſoul ſeemed to paſs quick from the recollection of paſt pleaſures to the anticipation of future ſufferings; and from thoughts of repentance to the deſire of repetition.—Ah! what miſery may not this—this one ſlip, the tribute of ſenſibility and youthful nature to love, have cauſed! I ſhudder when I think of it!

"What if, from this ſingle embrace, prolific nature, always delighting in the warmth of paſſion, ſhould have deſtined my lovely girl to be a—mother? How, on the enlargement of her ſlender waiſt, phariſees will have ſcorned her, and prudes have ſneered at her! Will ſhe not have been ſlighted by our ſex, and ſhunned by her own; and thus have been excluded from ſociety as a diſgrace to human nature? Whither will ſhe fly for a protector, when the mother who bore her will not own her, and when the father who begot her ſhuts the door againſt her, and thoſe whom ſhe has called by the ſacred name of friend, for virtue's ſake, will not ſee her? The cruel ſpoiler of her innocence and peace triumphs in her ruin, or has forgotten her; to beg ſhe is aſhamed, and the hand of charity to ſuch is doubly cold. Unfortunate, but not debaſed, ſhe ſcorns life on the terms of proſtitution, the laſt reſource of fallen beauty! And what is now exiſtence, a burden only to thoſe of a generous mind. LIFE, light, airy ſpirit, thou reluctantly quitteſt the happy breaſt—through innumerable, long-revolving periods, thou art willing to be its gueſt, but readily quitteſt that where miſery dwells. Priſons cannot detain thee, nor can chains bind thee. Driven away againſt thy will thou mayeſt be, but never held without thy conſent; conſolation indeed ſweet, but to miſery Life will no longer bear the i reproaches of a malicious wor already on the wing, it long gone, and careleſsly flutters o dreary dominions of the a king of terrors, which now h their terrific look, and are the tranquil land of oblivion fortune. Now all the ties to m are broken, the love of life i the fear of death is over; an clouds of adverſity blacken, it its light wings, and takes th drous flight, and quits this hearted grovelling world. A news we ſtartle. Some few tear; whilſt the righteous ex 'Behold the end of the wick 'the juſt judgment of an offen 'ity!'—A DEITY!—One the abhor—Ah! profane not the name of Nature's Lord by ſu geſtions, nor render odious th ſing ſound. Now, light, flip bertine, what haſt thou to l but——MURDER? and ye, prudes, who could not be tai the company of ſuch a *wre* are his accomplices."

L. *A Medical Gloſſary*; in the Words in the various Br of Medicine are deduce their original Languages perly accented and exp By W. TURTON, M. D. 1l. 1s. boards. pp. 626. *ſon.*

PREFACE.

"MEDICINE, like all "arts, has its diſti "mily of terms and idiom "veying meanings peculiar a "propriate to its ſeveral bra "and the very numerous "from which theſe have be "lected have made it not e "its profeſſors ſufficiently to "ſtand the language of th "ence.

"I have therefore brough "ther ſuch as uſage has ſa

"]

d men have adopted, and contented myſelf with de- g them from their proper determining their pronun- ı, and ſimply defining them. : unmeaning jargon of Pa- ıs and his followers I have ſely omitted, and have been ɔus to preſerve thoſe com- words uſed by the phyſi- of the Greek ſchool, moſt of which are ſcattered about e writings of ſucceeding

authorities are chiefly de- from Blanchard, Caſtellus, ew, Schindler, and Go-

at ſuch a work is uſeful, perhaps, be more readily ed, than that it has been ly executed; but he that ɔoured long in attempting move the obſtructions to ', is not willing to add de- ence to his difficulties, and lieve that he has laboured n."

SPECIMEN.

ıITUS (from *abdo*, to hide). or contained in: applied to it means their ſecret or re- ſes.

ıEN (אברמן) *abdomen*, Arab. *ab*, a nouriſher or container, *domen*, the fœces; or from hide, as including the inteſ- The belly.

OMINA'LIS (from *abdomen*,). Belonging to or proceed- the belly.

ÚCENS (from *abduco*, to draw See ABDUCTOR.

ÚCTIO (from *abduco*, to draw A ſtrain: alſo, a kind of frac- ɔn a bone near the joint is ſo hat the extremities recede ı other.

ÚCTOR (from *abduco*, to draw Any muſcle, whoſe office is ıe member to which it is af- n ſome other, as the abduc- is draws the thumb from the

"ABEBÆ'US (ἀβέβαιος) from a neg. and βέβαιος firm). Weak, infirm.

"A'BEGA (from *abigo*, to expel, becauſe it was thought to promote delivery). The ground pine.

"ABELICE'A (from a priv. and βέλος, a dart: i. e. without thorns). The tree producing the Braſil wood, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from others of a like appearance, but which bear thorns.

"ABE'LLINA (from ABELLA, a town in Campania, where they flouriſhed). The filbert, or filbert tree.

"ABELMÓLUC (from אב אל מלך *ab el meluk*, Arab.) The ricinus, or palma Chriſti.

"ABELMÓSCH (from אב אל מסר *ab el moſk*, Arab.) The hibiſcus or muſk mallow; named from its muſk-like odour.

"ABERRA'TIO (from *ab* and *erro*, to wander from). A deviation from the natural progreſs. A luſus naturæ.

"ABE'SSI (from אבש *abes*, Arab. filth). The alvine fœces.

"ABEVACUA'TIO (from *ab* dim. and *evacuo*, to pour out). An imperfect evacuation of groſs and faulty humours.

"ABIE'CULA (dim. of *abies*, the fir). The dwarf fir.

"A'BIES (from *abeo*, to proceed, becauſe it riſes to a great height; or ἄπιος, a wild pear, the fruit of which its cones ſomething reſemble). The fir tree.

"ABIOTOS (ἀβιώλος, from a neg. and βιω, to live). A name of the hemlock, from its deadly qualities."

LI. *An Account of Portugal*, as it appeared to *Dumouriez*; ſince a celebrated General in the French Army. Printed at Lauſanne, in 1775. 12mo. pp. 274. 4s. 6d. *Law*, *Debrett*, London, and *Balfour*, Edinburgh.

SKETCH OF THE ADVERTISEMENT.

WE are informed that the tour of Portugal, from whence this account originated, was made by Du-

Dumouriez, when a captain of infantry, in the years 1765 and 1766, by order of the Duke de Choiſeul, miniſter to Louis XV.; the military obſervations were added in 1774, and the whole was, in the year following, printed at Lauſanne. The tranſlator has, where he with certainty could, made ſeveral neceſſary corrections, eſpecially on the ſubject of the Engliſh alliance with Portugal.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE

REMARKS the little knowledge entertained by the world in general of the interior of Portugal, and eſpecially the ignorance of the Spaniards, and even of the Portugueſe themſelves, of the general topography of the country. "The war of "1762 has not produced even a to-"lerable map, and Portugal is as lit-"tle known to the Spaniards, in a "military view, as the deſerts of "Arabia." Other countries, in proportion to their diſtance, have equally neglected Portugal, and even the Engliſh have confined their reſearches to commercial ſpeculations. "This cloud of oblivion which co-"vers Portugal; this national ſtu-"por (ſays the author), ſtamps a "value on my work, which I ſhall "endeavour to enhance by impar-"tiality and a ſteady adherence to "truth."

OUTLINE OF THE CONTENTS.

Book I. *Geographical Deſcription of Portugal.*—Contains eight chapters, comprizing the diviſion of Portugal into provinces, with the ſituation, towns, population, and government of Entre Douro e Minho,—Traz os Montes—Beira—Eſtremadura—and Algarve. The total population amounts to 2,225,000 ſouls.

Book II. *The Portugueſe Colonies.*—Under this article we are, in five chapters, informed of the diviſion of colonies in Aſia, Africa, and America, and of the ſtate of the iſlands belonging to Portugal. The population is ſtated to be

	Inhabit.
In Aſia —	50,000
Africa —	80,000
Braſil —	430,000
Madeira and Porto Santo	130,000
The Açores —	80,000
Cape Verd Iſlands	16,000
Iſlands on the Coaſt of Guinea —	5,000
Total	791,000

Of theſe the Portugueſe form a ſixth part.

Book III. *Military Affairs of Portugal.*—Contains five chapters on the ſtate of the army, which, we are told, conſiſts of 33 battalions, containing 26,000 infantry and 26 ſquadrons of 4000 cavalry, together with a militia of peaſantry, amounting to 100,000 men.—Other information, relative to the diſcipline, defects, or excellence of the Portugueſe army, includes an account of their light troops, artillery, fortifications, ſtaff, ſubſiſtence, miniſter at war, &c. with the topography, rivers, and fortified places of the country, and general hiſtorical reflections on the wars of Portugal, aſſigning evident cauſes for the failure of Spaniſh invaſions, &c.

Book IV. *National Character.*—Ten chapters, deſcribing the manners of the Portugueſe—their fidalgos, women, public amuſements, dreſs, buildings, police, climate, earthquakes, country houſes, juſtice, priſons, tribunals, councils, cities, orders, eccleſiaſtics, inquiſition, and jeſuits—univerſity of Coimbra, college of nobles, literature, poetry, and arts.—

Government—The marine, commerce, agriculture, and finance—Account of the court, and ſummary of the hiſtory of Portugal—Anecdotes of John V.—Joſeph I—the earthquake—Conſpiracy againſt the king

1758—War of 1762—Loſs uſtom houſe by fire, death eron—Revolt of Brazil, poate of Portugal, and me the Count D'Oeyras.

EXTRACTS.

AL CHARACTER OF THE PORTUGUESE.

; character of the Portugueſe ars a ſtrong reſemblance to that aniards; they poſſeſs the ſame n to idleneſs and ſuperſtition, kind of courage, the ſame ut more politeneſs and deceit, iſes from the rigour of their overnment; the ſame nation- and, above all, a decided ſpi- dependence, which incites the lent hatred towards the Spa- who have been their tyrants, Engliſh, who are their maſ-

manners of the northern pro- f Portugal have a poſitive re- e to thoſe of Scotland. Their nts are a fine race of men, free, brave, full of prejudices, of hatred and patriotic love: universally hoſpitable, and, provinces of Entre Minho e nd Traz os Montes, there are

In the ſouth, on the con- nd, above all, at Liſbon, the nts are robbers, miſers, trai- utal, fierce, and moroſe, with rnal appearance which bears characters of their deteſtable

Some exceptions, however, e met with, particularly among ility, whoſe birth is ſuperior of the Spaniſh nobles, and who nore affable manners, as well re communicative ſpirit, which they derive from a more fre- ntercourſe with foreigners."

P. 154.

IRACY AGAINST JOSEPH I.

conſpiracy in the mean time ried on with great ſecrecy and ndiſcretion. The Duke d'Aveiro, the Marquis de Tavora, his two ſons, the Count d'Atouguia, the Almeidas, and the Souſas, were the reſpectable names which appeared at the head of 250 perſons of both ſexes, who were accomplices without the ſecret having tranſpired: nevertheleſs, the Duke d'Aveiro, proud at one moment, and cringing at another, rendered himſelf ſuſpected by his menaces and indiſcreet diſcourſe. Love had alſo its ſhare in this cruel ſcene. The young Marchioneſs de Tavora carried on an intrigue with the king, which all her family conſidered as an affront; and they availed themſelves of the myſterious viſit which he paid every day to this lady.

"On the day appointed to carry this horrid plot into execution, 3d September, 1758, the conſpirators, to the number of 150, divided themſelves into ſmall troops, and took poſt in different part of the way which the king was to paſs. His majeſty was in a calaſh, drawn by two mules, conducted by one poſtilion, and was accompanied only by his valet de chambre. The firſt band of conſpirators let him paſs on till he was in the midſt of them, when they diſcharged forty muſkets:* the calaſh was pierced in various places, and the king received three wounds, the moſt conſiderable of which was in his ſhoulder. His valet de chambre, whoſe name was Texeira, had the preſence of mind to make the king truckle down at the bottom of the chaiſe, that he might ſit over him, and, at all riſks, cover his body. At the ſame time, the poſtillion, as brave and as faithful as Texeira, inſtead of purſuing the road or returning back again, turned with great addreſs, and with the utmoſt ſpeed, into a bye way, amidſt many other random ſhots, and, by a circuitous road, got back to the palace of Bellem. Theſe two men, to whom the king owed his life, were amply recompenſed.

"The king, on arriving at the palace, covered himſelf with a cloak belonging to one of his guards, ordered Carvalho to be inſtantly called to him, and waited at the gate, without thinking of his wounds, or diſco-

o men only fired at the king's calaſh; Ferreira, who was executed, and o, who, by his early eſcape, ſhewed himſelf the only one among ſo on pirators that foreſaw what would happen afterwards. See the note this. T.

vering

vering the leaſt ſign of pain or apprehenſion. The miniſter, with his uſual reſolution, and maintaining the ſame magnanimity as his maſter, prohibited Texeira, the poſtillion, and guards, from making any diſcovery of what had happened. He alſo recommended to the king himſelf ſilence and diſſimulation. Nevertheleſs, the news of this event having ſpread abroad, perhaps by the conſpirators themſelves, the people ran in a ſtate of alarm and confuſion to Bellem, and the nobles repaired to the palace. The Duke d'Aveiro appeared the moſt anxious and alarmed of them all, and offered to place himſelf at the head of the cavalry, to go in ſearch of the aſſaſſins. But Carvalho removed his fears, pretended to make him his confident, and, with a myſterious air, recommended him to appear to know nothing of the matter: nevertheleſs, the miniſter already ſuſpected him, from the knowledge he had of his turbulent ſpirit, and the well-known hatred he bore to himſelf.

"The king, to diſſipate the fears of his people, appeared at a window, and declared from thence, that the report of his aſſaſſination was falſe, that the ſlight hurt he had received was from no other cauſe but the accidental overturning of his calaſh. To confirm this belief, he engaged in his uſual exerciſes even before he was cured of his wounds, and the agitated ſpirit of the people was univerſally quieted: even the conſpirators themſelves, deceived by the general tranquillity, took no precautions whatever to prevent diſcovery, and remained at eaſe. One alone, named Polycarp, a domeſtic of the Tavora family, being ſuſpicious of this myſterious ſtate of inaction, quitted the kingdom.

Nevertheleſs Carvalho, in ſecrecy and in ſilence, took his meaſures to diſcover the authors of the conſpiracy, and chance diſcovered them to him. A valet had an intrigue with a ſervant of the houſehold of Tavora, and uſed to meet her lover in the gardens. One night, while he was waiting for his miſtreſs, the conſpirators aſſembled near the ſpot where he was concealed; and after they had converſed about the plot that had failed, unfolded the deſign of another. The valet heard all, and gave immediate information to the miniſter, who, on continuing his inquiries, found his ſuſpicions confirmed, and was ſoon poſſeſſed of ſufficient proofs of the conſpiracy, and the perſons concerned in it. The more Carvalho thought Aveiro and Tavora criminal, the more he flattered and careſſed them. The firſt of them, through fear, and perhaps by the advice of his accomplices, who were more prudent than himſelf, aſked permiſſion to paſs one month at his country ſeat, under the pretext of reeſtabliſhing his health. Carvalho immediately obtained leave for three months. The other had formerly ſolicited a commandry, and the miniſter now announced a grant of it, on the part of the king. In ſhort, his majeſty and the miniſter ſo conducted themſelves, that the people not only ceaſed to ſpeak of the aſſaſſination, but even to remember any thing concerning it.

"Nevertheleſs, in about ſix months, Carvalho propoſed the marriage of his daughter with the Count of Sampayo, a nobleman of high birth. The king accordingly ſigned the contract of marriage, and took upon himſelf the expences of the wedding. All the grandees of the kingdom were invited to aſſiſt at the ceremony, and the Duke D'Aveira returned in great haſte to Liſbon to be preſent at it. Ten battalions and as many ſquadrons of troops arrived the ſame night, and at the ſame hour, in the capital. There was two balls, which occupied the attention of the city; the one at Bellem, given by the miniſter, and the other at the Long Room, a place of entertainment belonging to foreign merchants, who gave it in honour of the marriage. At the ſame hour all the conſpirators were arreſted, their palaces inveſted, and the proceſs againſt them being already prepared, ten of the principal of them were executed in the courſe of a week, in the ſquare of the palace of Bellem. The Duke D'Aveiro was drawn into quarters by horſes,* the Marquis de Tavora,

* The General is far from being correct in the particulars of this bloody ſcene, which is the more ſurpriſing, as the following account was publiſhed by authority after the execution.

is two ſons, his wife, and D'Atouguia, his ſon-in-law, aded, and four inferior ac- were burned alive. Aveiro a coward. The reſt ſup- ir torments with reſolution. o criminals who diſplayed ſt ſtrength of mind on the vere a woman, the old ſs de Tavora, and a young ineteen years of age, her . He had ſuffered the moſt ires without acknowledging when his father being tell him that he and the mplices had confeſſed the replied, 'As you gave me may take it from me.' As l Marchioneſs, ſhe eſcaped on account of her ſex, but er ſentence, and ſaw the is for her puniſhment, with ence that would have done a better cauſe. She had omed to breakfaſt after the ſhion, and after ſhe had ſentence read, and been uſual by her woman, ſhe her breakfaſt. Her con- ſented to her that ſhe had elſe to do,; when ſhe an- that there was a time y thing.' She took her n perfect tranquillity, and oman partake of it. When aſcend the ſcaffold, ſhe ſaid to thoſe who offered to aſſiſt her, 'I will aſcend it alone, I have not 'ſuffered the torture like the reſt.' The Marquis de Tavora, who did not poſſeſs an equal ſtrength of mind, reproached her for having brought her family to ſuch a fate; ſhe replied, 'Support it as I do, and reproach 'me not.' She herſelf placed the fillet over her eyes, ſhortened the duties of her confeſſor, entreated the executioner to diſpatch her quickly, and by dropping her handkerchief gave the ſignal for the fatal ſtroke. The young Marchioneſs de Tavora was confined in a convent, as well as the young Counteſs of Atouguia, who has been ſince perſecuted by the Inquiſition as a viſionary. The principal part of the nobility were carried away and confined in dungeons, while ſome eſcaped; of the latter number were the Almeidas and Souſas. As for the Jeſuits, they were expelled from every part of the Portugueſe dominions, as accomplices in this horrid conſpiracy, but without proceſs or proof. There remained of them but twenty-two decrepid old men who were ſhut up in a villa of the Duke D'Aveiro; and eight priſoners, of which the moſt criminal, viz. Malagrida, an Italian; Alexander, an Iriſhman; and Matos, a Portugueſe; were executed ſecretly in priſon, after having been denounced as chiefs of the plot. *P.* 232.

, Jan. 18, 1759, a ſcaffold having been built in the ſquare oppoſite uſe where the priſoners were confined, eight wheels were fixed 1 one corner of the ſcaffolding were placed Antonio Alvares Ferreira, other corner the effigy of Joſeph Policarpio de Azevedo, who is ; theſe being the two perſons who fired at the king's equipage. an hour after eight o'clock in the morning the execution began. ioneſs Tavora was the firſt who was brought upon the ſcaffold, as heheaded at one ſtroke. Her body was afterwards placed upon f the ſcaffolding, and covered with a linen cloth. Young Joſeph Tavora, the young Marquis of Tavora, the Count of Atouguia, ervants of the Duke of Aveiro, were firſt ſtrangled at a ſtake, and their limbs broken with an iron inſtrument; the Marquis of Tavora, horſe, and the Duke Aveiro, had their limbs broken alive. The greater ignominy, was brought bareheaded to the place of execution. and limbs of each of the criminals, after they were executed, were on a wheel, and covered with a linen cloth. But when Antonio rriera was brought to the ſtake, whoſe ſentence was to be burnt other bodies were expoſed to his view, the combuſtible matter, been laid under the ſcaffolding, was ſet on fire, and the whole ith the bodies, were conſumed to aſhes, and thrown into the ſea.

LII. *Travels through Germany. Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily*, tranſlated from the German of *Frederic Leopold, Count Stolberg*. By THOMAS HOLCROFT. 2 vols. 4to. pp. 1185. 3l. 3s. *Robinſons.*

THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE

IS explanatory of his author's general character as a writer, and accounting for thoſe paſſages which may appear to be the effect of prejudice. Mr. Holcroft alſo informs us of the difficulties he encountered during the tranſlation, "from which "to extricate himſelf, and never "loſe ſight of his author, was a taſk "of difficulty and addreſs." A minute table of contents, and a very copious index, have been added by Mr. H. to a "work that has obliged "him to exert a minute degree of "attention, a ſuſpicious, unremitting, watchfulneſs and labour, accompanied by anxiety greater than "it is his intention ever again to "encounter, where neither the "thoughts, the manner, nor the "materials are his own."

TRAITS OF THE WORK.

Count Stolberg, as the tranſlator obſerves, "has in this work proved "himſelf to be a man of taſte, "learning, and obſervation, a connoiſſeur, a critic, and a poet, and, "as ſuch rare qualities imply, intimately acquainted with men and "manners." We do not depart from our general ſyſtem of adding neither praiſe nor diſpraiſe to our Epitomes, by making the above quotations, which forms a part of the book itſelf. The Count is accompanied during his journey by his lady and two young ſons, conſequently his ſtay at every place he deſcribes is of length ſufficient to warrant time for his very numerous reſearches and obſervations, which not only extend to the preſent ſtate of cities, towns, palaces, temples, churches, villages, ruins, pictures, botany, philoſophy, natural hiſtory, and arts and ſciences in general—but we have a minute and intereſting hiſtory of the origin, ancient ſtate, riſe, fall, or decay of every place or ſubject which will admit of ſuch information, and this on the authorities of thoſe authors who rank in the higheſt eſtimation, as Thucydides, Livy, Diodorus Siculus, Diocletian, Pliny, Dio Caſſius, Suetonius, Lucretius, Varro, Plutarch, Herodotus, Pauſanias, Q. Curtius, Tacitus, Polybius, Diogenes Laertius, &c. with illuſtrative paſſages from Homer, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and a variety of Italian, Engliſh, and German poets, hiſtorians, tranſlators, and commentators. Every quotation is given in the original, and with an Engliſh tranſlation, by which means readers of every claſs are accommodated. The tranſlator has, where it appeared neceſſary, ſubjoined ſome few explanatory notes of his own; and where, in the table of contents, he makes mention of a collection of pictures, ſtatues, &c. the reader is to underſtand, that Count Stolberg has not made a mere collective obſervation, but gives a particular and individually deſcriptive catalogue of valuable curioſities.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

(*Divided into* 63 *Letters*)

Contains journey to and deſcription of Duſſeldorf, its gallery of pictures, &c.—of the Rhine—Elberfelde—Leuchtenburg—La Trappe—Berg—Mulheim—Cologne—Rheinmagen—Coblentz, Frankfort, Darmſtadt, Heidelberg, Bruchſal, Karlſruſh, &c. in regular proceſs to the lakes of Switzerland.—It would be merely giving a catalogue of proper names, were we to follow the Count in his progreſs to Italy as minutely as the regular table of contents. The moſt ſtriking and intereſting features of local ſituation preſent themſelves in deſcriptive traits of the mountains, lakes, cataracts, monuments,

numents, &c. of Zell, Zurich, Geneva, Berne, Lauſanne, and the intermediate and ſurrounding countries.—After gratifying his readers with many particulars of Geſſner, Voltaire, Lavater, Klopſtock, and the famous Helvetic hero, William Tell, the Count deſcribes his paſſage over Mount Cenis and the Alps to Genoa.

The claſſical land of Italy and Rome of courſe abound with ſubjects of curioſity and admiration at every ſtep.—No point of information is omitted—the works of painters, ſculptors, architects, &c. as well in ſome inſtances as their biography, are conſpicuouſly brought forward. — Learned and diſtinguiſhed men of the preſent day are alſo introduced to our acquaintance.

VOL. II.

(107 *Letters.*)

Continues the route through Italy and Sicily—preſenting us with accounts of Mount Veſuvius and its various phenomena—ruins of Herculaneum—promontory of Miſenum—curioſities of Portici—Italian catacombs, ruins, and ancient hiſtory—ancient Tarentum and Crotonia—Scylla and Charibdis—Meſſina—Syracuſe—Mount Ætna—Tivoli—Loretto, &c. &c. &c. — Hiſtorical traits and deſcription of Venice, Vienna, Dreſden, and their relative curioſities—Every action or circumſtance which attaches notoriety to any ſpot viſited by the Count, is in its place related—and every city, town, or village occurring in the courſe of the work, reminds us of paſſages in claſſic ſtory, which add much to the effect of their deſcription.

EMBELLISHMENTS TO VOL. I.

Map of Italy, after Brio.
View of the Grutlin Matte, a curious Height in Switzerland.
Muſic and Words of the Kubreigen, or Song of the Swiſs.
View of the Valley of Lauterbrunn, with the Fall of the Staubach.
St. Peter's Church at Rome.
The Colliſeum.
Outſide View of ditto.
The Campo Vaccino.
Ground Plan of the Circus of Caracalla.
Interior of the Pantheon, or Rotunda.
Outſide View of ditto.

EMBELLISHMENTS TO VOL. II.

Grotta di Matrimonio, in the iſland of Capri.
View of a rocky Valley near Sorento.
Temple of Neptune at Peſto, or Paeſtum.
Winter Huts on the Shores of the Adriatic.
Another Plate of ditto.
Ruins of a Grecian Temple in Egeſta, or Segeſta.
View in Trapani, and of the Monte di Trapani, the ancient Eryx.
View of the Tree called Dei Cento Cavalli.
View in the Iſland of Iſchia.

EXTRACTS.

SINGULAR CUSTOM AT ZÜRICH.

"THE people of Zürich have an old cuſtom, which they have probably derived from the wiſdom of their anceſtors. If married people, in ſpite of remonſtrance, perſiſt in a deſire to ſeparate, they are confined for ſome weeks in a chamber of the council houſe, in which there is nothing but a ſmall bed, a ſtool, and a table. Their food is ſerved on one diſh; with one plate, one knife, one fork, and one ſpoon. Change of place, privation, and the ſociality that ariſes from the neceſſity of mutually aiding each other, have frequently, before the time of probation has expired, ſo reconciled them to each other, that they have renounced all thoughts of parting, and have lived peaceably together till death." *Vol. I. P. 76.*

ACCOUNT OF A CURIOUS MODEL OF SWITZERLAND.

"FROM this place we went to viſit General Pfyffer; a lieutenant-general in the French ſervice, and a native of Lucerne; who has employed twenty years upon a model of Switzerland. He has worked from his own town as from a centre; for it is nearly in the centre of the country. He undertook his work with

intelligence; and has continued it with admirable dexterity and fortitude. This model, the ſize of which is vaſt, contains two hundred and twenty ſquare leagues. Hills and valleys keep their due place, and proportion; and we are amazed to find that the Albis, which we had ſuppoſed ſo large a mountain, compared to the Rigi was quite inſignificant: that this again is trifling to the Pilatus; and that the Pilatus itſelf is much inferior to the ridge of Glaciers, which with their lofty heads ſtretch from the Kriſpalt, where the Rhine takes its riſe, and extend to the mountains of Savoy. Theſe laſt are not in the model, but the Kriſpalt is; and a part of the Gothard, which is by no means ſo lofty. Each high road, each foot path that leads over the mountains, each waterfall, river, and bridge, each town and village, nay every houſe has its place in the model. The difference between pine foreſts and other woods is even diſtinguiſhable.

"The difficulties he has encountered may eaſily be imagined, where every hill and valley is accurately laid down, and where a ſingle rock, or a hedge, will often take him as much time as a mountain; or a foreſt. Theſe difficulties were increaſed by the jealouſy of the little cantons in behalf of their freedom: for they often interrupted and prevented him, from the fear that his plans might be uſeful to an enemy. Many of them therefore were taken by moonlight. Valleys and mountains, which had been ſuppoſed impaſſable, were viſited by this indefatigable man, who was about fifty years old when he began the work. His induſtry and art are alike conſpicuous. His material is maſtic, to which he gives the natural colours of objects. I ſuppoſed that his pines were made out of *ſcoria:* he ſmiled, went into his cabinet, and came back with a cotton nightcap on his head, that was rough and downy. 'With down like this,' ſaid he, 'which I coat with maſtic, I make the foreſts of pine that you perceive.'

"On that ſide where he has placed his ſouthern mountains, he has erected a ſmall ſcaffold at a diſtance, which he aſcends by ſteps. From this, a view of the whole work may beſt be taken. Here I beheld, in miniature, what I had formerly ſeen from the Hochwang (a mountain in the country of the Griſons:) the mountains of Tyrol on the right, the Gotherd on the left, and between them numberleſs mountain tops that filled up the ſpacious interval." *Vol. I. P. 84.*

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ANCIENT GLADIATORS.

"IN the year 488 after the building of the city, the ſanguinary combats between gladiators were firſt exhibited in the Circus, by M. and D. Brutus; who intended by this means to honour the funeral of their father. The people of Campania indulged in the combats of the gladiators more early, and even during their banquets. This frantic love of cruelty rapidly increaſed. In the year of Rome 536, the ſons of M. Æmilius Lepidus, intending to honour their father's memory, had games performed which continued three days, and in which twenty-two pair of gladiators combated. Thirty-three years afterward, ſeventy gladiators fought.

"It became cuſtomary for every general, before he undertook any expedition, to preſent this prelude of murder to the people. Cæſar maintained ſome thouſands of gladiators at his own expenſe; and when ædile, exhibited games in which three hundred and twenty pair entered the field of battle. Trajan, that pride of the pagan world! Trajan, the greateſt and moſt benevolent of the emperors! Trajan, whoſe virtue, after he became emperor, was proverbial, 'As fortunate as Auguſtus, as virtuous as Trajan!' even Trajan indulged this practice. He gave games during a hundred and twenty days ſucceſſively, in which there were ten thouſand gladiators.

"Auguſtus made a law by which private individuals, who thought proper to preſent the people with ſuch ſpectacles, ſhould be limited not to expend above half their ſubſtance.

"The people expreſſed their joy, when a gladiator received his death wound, with wild ſhouts: crying *Habet! Hoc habet!* Some of the combatants engaged each other with ſimilar weapons: ſuch were often called Samnites; not becauſe they really were Samnites, but becauſe the Romans, full of ignoble antipathy againſt a peo-

le who had reſiſted their arms
undred years, delighted in be-
; the murder of a Samnite.
ruelty once indulged is not
atiated. It requires variety of
, and its horrible neceſſities
t inventive. Gladiators, who
elaſtic net in their right hand,
three-pronged weapon in the
deavoured to caſt the net over
d of their opponent; and then
e him with their prongs. If
mpt failed, the antagoniſt pur-
e aſſailant to death. Hence the
as called the *Secutor*, purſuer;
former *Retiarius*, the net-

e net-bearers combated alſo
med Gauls, who were called
ones. The latter bore the
of a fiſh on a helmet. Theſe
lones endeavoured to eſcape the
rer, by ducking the head, and
ame moment to give a blow in
ot, that ſhould diſable his
that he might afterward
him. It was uſual for the
rer, as he followed the Mir-
to exclaim, *Non te peto, piſcem
uid me fugis, Galle?* I do not
thee, but at thy fiſh: Why
u fly me, Gaul?*
a gladiator expreſſed a ſenſe
, after being wounded, or
r his life, the people, enraged,
frequently exclaim, *Occide!
enbera!*† Kill! burn! whip
I remember ſomewhere to have
at they had the cruelty to ap-
ning irons to the half expiring,
ey might induce them to exert
all remains of power.
metimes the people pardoned
adiators as had formerly ex-
n agility, or courage. The
of the hand, with the thumb
, was a token that they ſhould
The hand ſhut, with the thumb
was the ſign of death. It was
r the people to cry, *Recipe fer-*
ceive the ſword!
ſoon as the combatant was
laves, whoſe office it was, en-
rove a hook into his body,
agged him away through the
Porta Libitina, or gate of death, to bury him.

"The gladiators were ſome of them priſoners of war; ſome free perſons, who had ſtudied the art; and others foundlings, whoſe education deſtined them to this trade.

"The inſtructor of theſe combatants was called *Laniſta*. The ſchool in which they were trained was a large building, in which thoſe who were ſet apart to murder, or to be murdered, were exerciſed.

"They were not at liberty to go where they pleaſed, when not exerciſing; but were each ſhut up in a different cell, like dogs in their kennel. In the latter times of the republic, theſe gladiators were made ſubſervient to the ambition of the powerful; and were let looſe among the people, like hounds among wild beaſts.

"When the people granted a gladiator his life, it was frequently only for the day: he muſt again attend the games on the morrow; and, perhaps, during their whole continuance, though they ſhould be but juſt begun. Whoever had vanquiſhed ſeveral opponents, one after the other, received a ſword of wood, *rudis*, which was encircled with palm; and he was from that time releaſed from the *arena* of the gladiators. He then hung up his ſword, his ſhield, and his helmet, in the temple of Hercules.

"Free gladiators, who hired themſelves, were paid a great price; and the *Rudiarii* a much greater: for this was the epithet beſtowed on thoſe who had received the wooden ſword.

"In the times of the emperors, the Roman citizens, knights, and ſenators, degraded themſelves with combating hired gladiators and ſlaves. The Emperor Commodus preſented himſelf as a gladiator, and received for each day out of the gladiator's treaſury, ἐκ τῶν μονομαχικῶν χρημάτων,‡ about fifty thouſand rix dollars. He was remarkably powerful in combating with wild beaſts.

"In the time of Domitian, female gladiators roſe up; and the Romans

n alluſion is no doubt made to the gladiators, and perhaps to this kind
iator, by Terence; when he makes his old man, Simo, ſtorming at
for being in love with a girl, exclaims, *Captus eſt: habet.* Ter. An.
ſc. 1.

ieca. ‡ Dio Caſſius.

were

were at laſt ſo addicted to this ſanguinary ſpectacle, that, like their predeceſſors the people of Campania, they had them at their feaſts.

"Certain combatants fought in chariots, and were called *Eſſediarii*. Others fought on horſeback, with deep helmets; ſo that they could not ſee each other; and thus ran the courſe, with their ſpears, blindfold.

"When once a people are accuſtomed to the ſight of blood, the luſt of indulging ſuch horrid ſpectacles increaſes to the moſt outrageous phrenſy. Political conſiderations ſhould have taught the free Romans that a ſavage nation is incapable of liberty. And how ſavage muſt that nation be, whoſe very matrons, and veſtals, were accuſtomed to ſuch ſpectacles!

"The ſubjected Greeks were late in adopting theſe practices. When, in the time of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, it was propoſed to the Athenians to introduce them, in imitation of the Corinthian gladiators, the philoſopher Demonax exclaimed, with noble indignation, Oh, men of Athens, riſe, before you indulge in battles like theſe, riſe, and demoliſh the altars which your forefathers have erected to mercy.

"Conſtantine, the firſt Chriſtian emperor, though not able entirely to ſuppreſs this horrid practice, forbad it; being excited ſo to do by Lactantius. Under the Emperor Honorius, when Prudentius, a Chriſtian poet, had endeavoured to obtain the abolition of theſe ſpectacles, Telemachos, a hermit of the eaſt, appeared in the amphitheatre. As ſoon as the combat had begun, he deſcended, with a dignified ſimplicity, inflamed by the ſpirit of benevolence and holy zeal, into the *arena*, and endeavoured to prevent the combatants from murdering each other. The ſpectators, enraged, roſe, and ſtoned him. Perhaps there may be ſome who will feel inclined to ridicule the ſimplicity of this dignified man; though, had it been the act of a heathen philoſopher, they would have admired and cited it as exemplary. Telemachos, however, was the laſt ſacrifice to this accurſed cuſtom. Honorius was moved, forbade the games of the gladiators, and from that period they were entirely aboliſhed.

"A ſhort time before, it was proved, by the example of a young man, how ſeducing the ſight of bloodſhed is, and how little man can depend on his own reſolution. Alipus came from Africa to Rome, filled with abhorrence againſt the games of the amphitheatre. Some youths, who were his fellow ſtudents in the law, entreated, teaſed, and dragged him, that they might forcibly make him accompany them to the ſpectacle. 'You may oblige my body to go,' ſaid Alipus, 'but I will forbid my 'eyes and my ſoul to take any part 'in the act: they ſhall triumph, they 'ſhall remain unmoved.' They took him with them, and found the ſpectators heated by the ſight of the combatants. Alipus ſhut his eyes, and confirmed himſelf in his reſolution. A loud cry of pleaſure, from the people, occaſioned him to waver. He looked, and ſaw the blood ſtreaming from the death wound of a gladiator. 'At that inſtant,' ſaid St. Auguſtin, 'his ſoul was overcome: he beheld 'the blood without emotion; and un-'conſciouſly to himſelf, imbibed 'cruelty, excited rage in himſelf, 'revelled in crime, and ſuddenly 'wallowed in blood.'*

"He left the amphitheatre a changed man, and no longer abſtained from viſiting it; but rather was the encourager of others.

"He attended the ſchool of rhetoric, in which Auguſtin taught; and this holy man, having introduced the ſubject of gladiators, ſpoke ſo as to make a deep impreſſion on the heart of Alipus. He debated with himſelf, returned no more to the amphitheatre, and became an excellent man, and a biſhop. By his virtuous life, he proved an enlightened and warning example to his congregation.

"I ſhould not be aſtoniſhed, could we live to ſee it, were we to behold lawgivers of a nation, who have openly renounced the bleſſings of Chriſtianity, a thouſand years hence, again to introduce a cuſtom ſo diſgraceful to human nature. They may probably, from ſome deluſion of political blindneſs, or ſome miſguided

* Ut vidit illum ſanguinem, immanitatem ſimul ebibit; et non ſe avertit, ſed fixit aſpectum, et hauriebat furias et neſciebat, et delectabatur ſcelere certaminis, et cruenta voluptate inebriebatur.

phrenſy,

, endeavour in this manner to
he blood-thirſty propenſity of
le who ſhall have been ac-
d to the murder of their fel-
zens." *Vol. I. P.* 313.

'S OF THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1783 IN CALABRIA.

HIS morning we rode among
ntains, by paths that were al-
paſſable, and over hills that
y were valleys, and valleys
merly were hills. When an
ake happens to take but one
n, the mountains may ſhake
heir roots to their very ſum-
ret ſuffer but little change;
ſome places, ſcarcely any:
h ſeeming to repoſe itſelf, like
after a ſtorm; but if the ſhocks
er each other in contrary direc-
ey form a conflicting motion,
dams up rivers and removes
ins. The earthquake was the
eadful here, becauſe the moun-
onſiſting of adheſive clay, re-
he ſubterranean ſtriſe of con-
ry motion. We ſaw mountains
m top to bottom; the fallen
which had filled up former
, and formed others in their
Beds of earth, in many places,
rn away with their whole plan-
Trees, with their roots half
and on the brink of a preci-
while their fellow trees, tran-
to a diſtance, are now growing
banks of other ſprings, by
they are watered. A man, a
, and a mule, were, by one
al ſhock, projected, with the
on which they ſtood, acroſs a
without injury. A man, that
cking lemons upon a tree in
le town of Seminara, was car-
ith the tree and the earth in
it grew, and ſtill grows, and
to a great diſtance. Many,
away by the billows of earth,
he billows of ocean, were ſwal-
p and thrown back from the
gulf without injury. Rivers
were impriſoned in their courſe, and their dammed-up ſtreams were ſuddenly formed into lakes, which, now divided from their native ſtreams, ſend forth injurious exhalations from their ſtagnant waters.

"Several of theſe lakes I ſaw; others are dried up, and ſome at the expenſe of government. An outlet for one has been cut through the rocks. This earthquake gave birth to law-ſuits of a new kind, between the proprietors of the overſhooting and the poſſeſſors of the overſhot earth, to know which of them had planted a tree, and on whoſe ſoil it afterward ſtood. Many trees were thrown between others, and who were the proprietors of them was an uncertainty. I ſaw a quantity of olive trees that were torn, with the earth where they grew, from the ranks in which they were planted, were preſſed together by the whirling motion, and now form one great clump.

"Opiddo that was, which Cluverius ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Mamertum*, and Italian antiquaries the ancient *Metaurum*,* is now changed into a heap of ſtones. Large ranges of wall, ſeized as it were, and dragged away by the frantic earth, when the earth ceaſed its motion, did not fall flat, but were placed with the end upward; as if they had taken root, or were ſupported by a giant hand.

"Penetrated by the aſpect, we ſtood with our guide, a youth of twenty, contemplating theſe ruins. We in aſtoniſhment and compaſſion, and he bitterly recollecting that the houſe of his father was a part of the wreck, that he and his mother had been five hours covered by the rubbiſh, and that his brother and ſiſter lay buried beneath it.

"As we came to Oppido, we had already been ſhewn, in one place, ſtones that had cruſhed men, and in another hills covered with the flouriſhing vine under which whole communities were entombed.

"The former town contained three thouſand inhabitants; the preſent bar-

ney ground this opinion on the river near Oppido being ſtill called *Me-*
But might not *Metaurum* have been built, as Cluverius ſuppoſes, at the
of the river *Metaurus?* Let me remark, this river muſt not be con-
d with the great *Metaurus*, now called *Metaro*, that was famous for the
n which the Carthaginians were defeated, and their leader Haſdrubal,
ther of Hannibal, ſlain.

racks

racks only five hundred. About twelve hundred periſhed on the deſolating day. Some were burned alive, overtaken by the flames that ſpread through the tumbling houſes. The monks of a monaſtery became the prey of theſe flames. A woman, who now lives in Meſſina, remained eleven days under the ruins of her own houſe. Her child was with her, and they both fed on cheſnuts, which the mother, not improvidentially, had put in her pocket. She gave the child her own excremental water to drink; but as ſhe had no ſupply of liquid for herſelf, even this wretched aid ſoon failed, and the child died on the fifth day.

"Numbers afterward died, partly from the miſeries and want to which they were ſubjected, and partly from the diſeaſes which the ſtagnant water, the newly turned-up earth, and the putrid bodies of man and beaſt, occaſioned.

"So remarkable were the effects of this earthquake on the human organs, that, in the two following years, the women either did not conceive, were prematurely delivered, or brought forth dead children; and of thoſe that were born alive, many immediately expired.

"When the firſt account of this dreadful event reached Naples, the king was deſirous of viſiting the diſtracted province; and being prevented, he ſent the people money. The queen, whoſe benevolence is always active, deprived herſelf of her jewels; and people of all ranks were at firſt contributors. The ſanguine Neapolitans are eaſily moved; but their emotion quickly dies away."

Vol. II. P. 189.

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l flown to the town for pro-
brought a dreadful confirma-
the fatal tidings.
: rebellion firſt broke out on a
ın called *Noel*, in the pariſh of
ne miles only from the city.
or fourteen of the ringleaders,
ıe middle of the night, pro-
o the refinery, or ſugar-houſe,
:d on a young man, the refi-
›rentice, dragging him to the
he dwelling-houſe, and there
im into pieces with their cut-
ıis ſcreams brought out the
, whom they inſtantly ſhot.
els now found their way to
'tments of the refiner, and
d him in his bed. A young
ing ſick in a neighbouring
, was left apparently dead of
ıds inflicted by their cutlaſſes:
rength enough, however, to
the next plantation, and re-
ıorrors he had witneſſed. He
, that all the whites of the
hich he had left were mur-
:cept only the ſurgeon, whom
ls had compelled to accom-
:m, on the idea that they
and in need of his profeſ-
iſtance. Alarmed by this in-
:, the perſons to whom it
nunicated immediately fought
ety in flight. What became
›or youth I have never been

revolters (conſiſting now of
laves belonging to that plan-
roceeding to the houſe of a
nent, by whoſe negroes alſo
:e immediately joined, and
and his refiner were maſſa-
The murderer of Mr. Cle-
s his own poſtillion, a man
he had always ſhewn great

The other white people on
: contrived to make their eſ-

his juncture, the negroes on
ation of M. Flaville, a few
ant, likewiſe roſe and mur-
: white perſons, one of whom
reur, or attorney for the eſ-
a wife and three daughters.
fortunate women, while im-
›r mercy of the ſavages on
ees, beheld their huſbands
ıer murdered before their
r themſelves, they were de-
ı more horrid fate, and were
'ay captives by the aſſaſſins.

" The approach of day-light ſerved only to diſcover ſights of horror. It was now apparent that the negroes on all the eſtates in the plain acted in concert, and a general maſſacre of the whites took place in every quarter. On ſome few eſtates, indeed, the lives of the women were ſpared, but they were reſerved only to gratify the brutal appetites of the ruffians; and it is ſhocking to relate, that many of them ſuffered violation on the dead bodies of their huſbands and fathers!

" In the town itſelf, the general belief for ſome time was, that the revolt was by no means an extenſive, but a ſudden and partial inſurrection only. The largeſt ſugar plantation on the plain was that of Monſ. Galliſet, ſituated about eight miles from the town, the negroes belonging to which had always been treated with ſuch kindneſs and liberality, and poſſeſſed ſo many advantages, that it became a proverbial expreſſion among the lower white people, in ſpeaking of any man's good fortune, to ſay, *Il eſt heureux comme un negre de Galliſet* (he is as happy as one of Galliſet's negroes). M. Odeluc, the attorney, or agent, for this plantation, was a member of the general aſſembly, and being fully perſuaded that the negroes belonging to it would remain firm in their obedience, determined to repair thither, to encourage them in oppoſing the inſurgents; to which end, he deſired the aſſiſtance of a few ſoldiers from the town-guard, which was granted him. He proceeded accordingly; but, on approaching the eſtate, to his ſurprize and grief, he found all the negroes in arms on the ſide of the rebels, and (horrid to tell!) *their ſtandard was the body of a white infant, which they had recently impaled on a ſtake!* M. Odeluc had advanced too far to retreat undiſcovered, and both he, and a friend that accompanied him, with moſt of the ſoldiers, were killed without mercy. Two or three only of the patroles eſcaped by flight, and conveyed the dreadful tidings to the inhabitants of the town.

By this time, all or moſt of the white perſons that had been found on the ſeveral plantations, being maſſacred, or forced to ſeek their ſafety in flight, the ruffians exchanged the ſword for the torch. The buildings and cane fields were every where ſet

on fire; and the conflagrations, which were viſible from the town, in a thouſand different quarters, furniſhed a proſpect more ſhocking, and reflections more diſmal, than fancy can paint, or the powers of man deſcribe.

"Conſternation and terror now took poſſeſſion of every mind; and the ſcreams of the women and children, running from door to door, heightened the horrors of the ſcene. All the citizens took up arms, and the general aſſembly veſted the governor with the command of the national guards, requeſting him to give ſuch orders as the urgency of the caſe ſeemed to demand.

"One of the firſt meaſures was to ſend the white women and children on board the ſhips in the harbour; and very ſerious apprehenſions being entertained concerning the domeſtic negroes within the town, a great proportion of the ableſt men among them were likewiſe ſent on ſhip-board, and cloſely guarded.

"There ſtill remained in the city a conſiderable body of free mulattoes, who had not taken, or affected not to take, any part in the diſputes between their brethren of colour and the white inhabitants. Their ſituation was extremely critical; for the lower claſs of whites, conſidering the mulattoes as the immediate authors of the rebellion, marked them for deſtruction; and the whole number in the town would undoubtedly have been murdered without ſcruple, if the governor and the colonial aſſembly had not vigorouſly interpoſed, and taken them under their immediate protection. Grateful for this interpoſition in their favour (perhaps not thinking their lives otherwiſe ſecure) all the able men among them offered to march immediately againſt the rebels, and to leave their wives and children as hoſtages for their fidelity. Their offer was accepted, and they were enrolled in different companies of the militia.

"The aſſembly continued their deliberations throughout the night, amidſt the glare of the ſurrounding conflagrations; and the inhabitants, being ſtrengthened by a number of ſeamen from the ſhips, and brought into ſome degree of order and military ſubordination, were now deſirous that a detachment ſhould be ſent to attack the ſtrongeſt body of the revolters. Orders were given accordingly; and M. de Touzard, an officer who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of the North Americans, took the command of a party of militia and troops of the line. With theſe, he marched to the plantation of a M. Latouz, and attacked a body of about four thouſand of the rebel negroes. Many were deſtroyed, but to little purpoſe; for Touzard, finding the number of revolters to increaſe in more than a centuple proportion to their loſſes, was at length obliged to retreat; and it cannot be doubted that, if the rebels had forthwith proceeded to the town, defenceleſs as it then was towards the plain, they might have fired it without difficulty, and deſtroyed all its inhabitants, or compelled them to fly to the ſhipping for refuge.

"Senſible of this, the governor, by the advice of the aſſembly, determined to act for ſome time ſolely on the defenſive; and as it was every moment to be apprehended that the revolters would pour down upon the town, the firſt meaſure reſorted to was to fortify the roads and paſſes leading into it. At the eaſtern extremity, the main road from the plain is interſected by a river, which luckily had no bridge over it, and was croſſed in ferry-boats. For the defence of this paſſage, a battery of cannon was raiſed on boats laſhed together; while two ſmall camps were formed at proper diſtances on the banks. The other principal entrance into the town, and contiguous to it, towards the ſouth, was through a mountainous diſtrict, called *le Haut du Cap*. Poſſeſſion was immediately taken of theſe heights, and conſiderable bodies of troops, with ſuch artillery as could be ſpared, were ſtationed thereon. But theſe precautions not being thought ſufficient, it was alſo determined to ſurround the whole of the town, except the ſide next the ſea, with a ſtrong paliſade and *chevaux de frize*; in the erecting and completing of which all the inhabitants laboured without diſtinction or intermiſſion. At the ſame time, an embargo was laid on all the ſhipping in the harbour: a meaſure of indiſpenſable neceſſity, calculated as well to obtain the aſſiſtance of the

n, as to ſecure a retreat for
itants in the laſt extremity.
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of thoſe pariſhes had there-
d time to eſtabliſh camps,
a chain of poſts; which, for
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ſpreading beyond the north-
nce. Two of thoſe camps,
one at *Grande Riviere*, the
Dondon, were attacked by the
who were here openly joined
ulattoes) and forced with
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city.
y ſeized Mr. Blen, an officer
lice, and having nailed him
ne of the gates of his plan-
hopped off his limbs, one
with an axe.
poor man, named *Robert*, a
by trade, endeavouring to
himſelf from the notice of
s, was diſcovered in his hid-
; and the ſavages declared,
uld die in the way of his occu-
:cordingly they bound him
two boards, and deliberately
m aſunder.
Cardineau, a planter of *Grande*
had two natural ſons by a
man. He had manumitted
heir infancy, and bred them
great tenderneſs. They joined
volt; and when their father
ired to divert them from their
by ſoothing language and pe-
offers, they took his money,
ſtabbed him to the heart.

"All the whites, and even the mulatto children whoſe fathers had not joined in the revolt, were murdered without exception frequently before the eyes, or clinging to the boſoms, of their mothers. Young women, of all ranks, were firſt violated by a whole troop of barbarians, and then generally put to death. Some of them were indeed reſerved for the farther gratification of the luſt of the ſavages, and others had their eyes ſcooped out with a knife.

"In the pariſh of *Limbé*, at a place called the Great Ravine, a venerable planter, the father of two beautiful young ladies, was tied down by a ſavage ringleader of a band, who raviſhed the eldeſt daughter in his preſence, and delivered over the youngeſt to one of his followers: their paſſion being ſatisfied, they ſlaughtered both the father and the daughters.

"Amidſt theſe ſcenes of horror, an inſtance, however, occurs of ſuch fidelity and attachment in a negro, as is equally unexpected and affecting. Monſieur and Madame Baillon, their daughter and ſon-in-law, and two white ſervants, reſiding on a mountain plantation about thirty miles from Cape François, were apprized of the revolt by one of their own ſlaves, who was himſelf in the conſpiracy, but promiſed, if poſſible, to ſave the lives of his maſter and his family. Having no immediate means of providing for their eſcape, he conducted them into an adjacent wood; after which, he went and joined the revolters: the following night, he found an opportunity of bringing them proviſions from the rebel camp. The ſecond night he returned again, with a further ſupply of proviſions; but declared, that it would be out of his power to give them any further aſſiſtance. After this, they ſaw nothing of the negro for three days; but at the end of that time he came again, and directed the family how to make their way to a river which led to Port Margot, aſſuring them, they would find a canoe on a part of the river which he deſcribed. They followed his directions, found the canoe, and got ſafely into it; but were overſet by the rapidity of the current, and, after a narrow eſcape, thought it beſt to return to their retreat in the mountains. The negro, anxious for their ſafety, again found them out, and directed

rected them to a broader part of the river, where he aſſured them he had provided a boat; but ſaid it was the laſt effort he could make to ſave them. They went accordingly, but not finding the boat, gave themſelves up for loſt, when the faithful negro again appeared like their guardian angel. He brought with him pigeons, poultry, and bread; and conducted the family, by ſlow marches in the night, along the banks of the river, until they were within ſight of the wharf at Port Margot; when, telling them they were entirely out of danger, he took his leave for ever, and went to join the rebels. The family were in the woods nineteen nights.

"Let us now turn our attention back to the town of the Cape; where the inhabitants being at length placed, or ſuppoſed to be placed, in ſome ſort of ſecurity, it was thought neceſſary by the governor and aſſembly, that offenſive operations againſt the rebels ſhould be renewed, and a ſmall army, under the command of M. Rouvray, marched to the eaſtern part of the plain, and encamped at a place called *Rouerou*. A very conſiderable body of the rebel negroes took poſſeſſion, about the ſame time, of the large buildings on the plantation of M. Galliſet, and mounted ſome heavy pieces of artillery on the walls. They had procured the cannon at different ſhipping places and harbours along the coaſt, where it had been placed in time of war by the government, and imprudently left unprotected; but it was a matter of great ſurprize by what means they obtained ammunition.* From this plantation, they ſent out foraging parties, with which the whites had frequent ſkirmiſhes. In theſe engagements, the negroes ſeldom ſtood their ground longer than to receive and return a ſingle volley, but they appeared again the next day; and though they were at length driven out of their entrenchment with infinite ſlaughter, yet their numbers ſeemed not to diminiſh:—as ſoon as one body was cut off, another appeared, and thus they ſucceeded in the object of haraſſing and deſtroying the whites by perpetual fatigue, and reducing the country to a deſert.

"To detail the various conflicts, ſkirmiſhes, maſſacres, and ſcenes of ſlaughter, which this exterminating war produced, were to offer a diſguſting and frightful picture;—a combination of horror;—wherein we ſhould behold cruelties unexampled in the annals of mankind; human blood poured forth in torrents; the earth blackened with aſhes, and the air tainted with peſtilence. It was computed that, within two months after the revolt firſt began, upwards of two thouſand white perſons, of all conditions and ages, had been maſſacred;—that one hundred and eighty ſugar plantations, and about nine hundred coffee, cotton, and indigo ſettlements had been deſtroyed (the buildings thereon being conſumed by fire), and one thouſand two hundred chriſtian families reduced from opulence to ſuch a ſtate of miſery as to depend altogether for their clothing and ſuſtenance on public and private charity. Of the inſurgents, it was reckoned that upwards of ten thouſand had periſhed by the ſword or by famine; and ſome hundreds by the hands of the executioner:—many of them, I grieve to ſay, under the torture of the wheel;—a ſyſtem of revenge and retaliation, which no enormities of ſavage life could juſtify or excuſe."†—*P.* 67.

LIV.

* It was diſcovered afterwards that great quantities of powder and ball were ſtolen by the negroes in the town of Cape François, from the king's arſenal, and ſecretly conveyed to the rebels. Moſt of the fire-arms at firſt in their poſſeſſion were ſuppoſed to have been part of *Ogé*'s importation. But it grieves me to add, that the rebels were afterwards abundantly ſupplied, by ſmall veſſels from North America; the maſters of which felt no ſcruple to receive, in payment, ſugar and rum, from eſtates of which the owners had been murdered by the men with whom they trafficked.

† Two of theſe unhappy men ſuffered in this manner, under the window of the author's lodgings, and in his preſence, at Cape François, on Thurſday the 28th of September, 1791. They were broken on two pieces of timber placed croſſwiſe. One of them expired, on receiving the third ſtroke on his ſtomach, each of his legs and arms having been firſt broken in two places;

LIV. *Private Memoirs* relative to the laſt Year of the Reign of Louis the Sixteenth, late King of France. By ANT. FR. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, Miniſter of State at that Time.—Tranſlated from the Original MS of the Author, which has never been publiſhed. With five Portraits, from Original Pictures, of the Royal Family of France. 3 Vols. 8vo. pp. 1282. 1l. 1s. *A. Strahan, Cadell and Davies.*

PASSAGES FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"MY chief view in this work "was to do juſtice to the "character of Louis the XVIth.— "to detect the calumnies invented "by the moſt wicked of men, to "juſtify the dethroning, impriſon- "ing, and murdering, the moſt "virtuous of kings.

"Truth and juſtice ſhall trace "the line which ought to diſtin- "guiſh and ſeparate the errors, "which produced and favoured the "revolution, from the horrid crimes "which diſgraced it.

"I foreſee, without uneaſineſs, "that the publication of theſe Me- "moirs will offend the violent of "all parties, but I have formed the "reſolution of making no anſwer "to any attack that may be made "againſt my political opinions. I "have freely declared them—I "leave them to anſwer for them- "ſelves, and to the judgment of the "candid—I defy the moſt violent "of my enemies to bring contra- "dictory proof to any of thoſe "facts, which I have related from "my own knowledge; and I now "come under the engagement of "bringing the moſt inconteſtible "evidence of the truth of all that "hereafter may be conteſted."

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places; the firſt three blows he bore without a groan. The other had a harder fate. When the executioner, after breaking his legs and arms, lifted up the inſtrument, to give the finiſhing ſtroke on the breaſt, and which (by putting the criminal out of his pain) is called *le coup de grace*, the mob, with the ferociouſneſs of cannibals, called out '*Arretez!*' (ſtop) and compelled him to leave his work unfiniſhed. In that condition, the miſerable wretch, with his broken limbs doubled up, was put on a cart-wheel, which was placed horizontally, one end of the axle-tree being driven into the earth. He ſeemed perfectly ſenſible, but uttered not a groan. At the end of forty minutes, ſome Engliſh ſeamen, who were ſpectators of the tragedy, ſtrangled him in mercy. As to all the French ſpectators (many of them perſons of faſhion, who beheld the ſcene from the windows of their upper apartments), it grieves me to ſay, that they looked on with the moſt perfect compoſure and *ſang froid*. Some of the ladies, as I was told, even ridiculed, with a great deal of unſeemly mirth, the ſympathy manifeſted by the Engliſh at the ſufferings of the wretched criminals.

Open

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FRENCH APPENDIX

Contains ſeven articles, particularly the letters of M. Bertrand to the

·ention---a letter from Louis IIIth ' to the Abbe Edge- &c.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

of Louis XVI.
— *his Queen.*
— *Louis XVII.*
— *Princeſs Elizabeth.*
— *Madame Royale.*

: Publiſhers are authoriſed [. de Bertrand to declare, he portraits are all engraved original pictures, and are, ; opinion, the moſt faithful ·ſſes that have hitherto ap-].”

EXTRACTS.

ACTERISTIC TRAITS OF LOUIS XVI.

was a remarkable feature in ;'s character, which particu- ıwed the turn of his mind, natural timidity, and the dif- : found in expreſſing his ideas, peared when religion, the re- he people, or the happineſs ce, were in queſtion. Upon caſions, he always delivered with an energy and facility :ver failed to aſtoniſh the new , who were prepoſſeſſed with ailing opinion of the king's capacity. I do not pretend that Louis the Sixteenth was enius; but of this I am cer- at his natural capacity was above mediocrity; and that, een cultivated by an educa- ll calculated for his future life, he would have been mong the beſt and ableſt of gs. We had daily opportu- ſeeing him give what has ierally conſidered as proofs of e and comprehenſive mind. e was reading letters, or me- or newſpapers, he could at : time attend to the diſcuſ- the council with ſuch diſtinct- diſcrimination as enabled him rſtand the whole; as after- ppeared, by the account he what he read and had heard.

A ſtriking inſtance of this occurred one day, on which he had read ſeveral memorials, and letters, and journals, while the miniſters were making reports on the affairs of their departments, and particularly while M. Cahier de Gerville made one on a queſtion of ſome delicacy, after which the deciſion was poſtponed for eight days: but when that miniſter, in making his ſecond report, happened to omit an eſſential circumſtance which had been in the firſt, the King directly put him in mind of it, to the aſtoniſhment of us all, who had believed that he had been too much occupied with the memorials and letters, becauſe he had, at the time, made pertinent obſervations on them. What is certain is, that none of us could contend with the King in point of memory; and his judgement was no leſs excellent.

“ This I can affirm with truth, that during all the time that I was in adminiſtration, every paper of importance, of whatever kind, that was ſubmitted to the King's examination, after it had been diſcuſſed in the council, was improved by the alterations his Majeſty ſuggeſted.”—*Vol. II. P.* 20.

REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF TWO ASSASSINS WITH RESPECT TO THE BROTHER OF M. DE BERTRAND.

“ AMIDST theſe ſcenes of horror and carnage, and amongſt theſe ferocious monſters, who acted alternately as judges and executioners, my brother, the Chevalier, had the good fortune to meet with two men, who, although covered with the blood which they themſelves had ſhed, were nevertheleſs ſuſceptible of the ſentiments of humanity. As thoſe men were the inſtruments of ſaving my brother's life, I can never think of them without gratitude. The particulars of their extraordinary conduct I had from my brother himſelf, and are as follow:

“ The tribunal eſtabliſhed in the priſon, for the pretended trial of the priſoners, had delivered to the executioner all who had been brought before it.

“ When my brother was ſummoned, one of thoſe who were conducting him, ſtruck with the calmneſs and air of ſecurity he remarked in his countenance, after having looked at him ſome moments with earneſtneſs, ſaid,

“ “ You have the appearance of an

honeſt man. One conſcious of guilt has no ſuch a countenance."

"Well, I am conſcious of no guilt."

"Why are you here, then?"

"That is what I cannot tell. Nobody has been able to inform me. I am convinced I was taken up by miſtake."

"You are ſure of that?"

"Very ſure."

"In that caſe, fear nothing. Keep a good heart. Speak firm before the judge, and rely on my ſupport. Do you hear? We ſhall bring you off, as ſure as my name is Michel."

"I am not at all afraid; but I can aſſure you that you ſhall be well rewarded."

"Don't talk of that," replied he, with a ſhake of his head.

"The unexpected good fortune of finding a zealous protector among theſe aſſaſſins, imparted to my brother all the ſteadineſs requiſite to enable him to ſupport the horrible aſpect of his judges. Being arrived at the bar of this tribunal of blood, and interrogated, by one of the butchers who preſided, as to his name and quality, he mentioned his name, adding, that he was a *Malthais*.

"*Malthais! Malthais!* What does that mean? What is Malthais?" exclaimed a hundred voices at once.

"He means he is from Malta," anſwered my borther's conductor, in a loud voice. "Malta is an iſland; don't you know that? I have known a great many people who came from it, and all of them were *Malthais*."

"Ah, it is an iſland!" ſaid one, "The priſoner is, then, a ſtranger?"

"Yes, to be ſure, he is a ſtranger. What elſe can he be, you blockhead!"

"Very well; but don't you be in a paſſion, Citizen."

"Call to order, call to order, Preſident," called out ſeveral at once. "Come, let us make haſte."

"The preſident then aſked my brother of what he was accuſed. My brother anſwered, "that he did not know, for nobody had been able to tell him."

"He lies, he lies," was echoed from all ſides.

"Silence, Citizens," anſwered honeſt Michel, in a voice of authority, "let the priſoner ſpeak. If he lies, his buſineſs will ſoon be done for him; but you won't condemn him without hearing him, I hope!"

"No, no, no; that is but fair. Let us hear what he has to ſay for himſelf. Michel is in the right. Hear him, hear him! Go on, preſident."

"Why were you arreſted?" reſumed the preſident.

"Becauſe I had the misfortune to call upon a perſon at the very moment the guard came to arreſt him. They took me, and another who had alſo called by accident, along with him to the municipality: but the other, being a commiſſary of the ſection, obtained his liberty in a few hours. My friends have alſo taken ſteps to procure mine; and they have always been told that orders would be immediately given for that purpoſe. I cannot conceive why they have not."

"But are you certain," ſaid the preſident, "that there is no accuſation againſt you on the regiſter?"

"I have no reaſon to think there is; but if there be, I ſhall not be at a loſs to juſtify myſelf."

"Bring me the regiſter," ſaid the preſident. It was delivered to him by the gaoler; and upon examining it, the preſident, finding no crime annexed to the name of my brother, nor any reaſon whatever given for his being arreſted, he handed the regiſter to the other members of the tribunal, in order to convince them, and then declared, with a loud voice, that the priſoner had told the truth.

"The nation ought then to declare him innocent," cried Michel.

"The motion was ſupported by a general "*oui, oui, oui, oui!*" This unanimous acclamation was immediately followed by a formal declaration of the tribunal, in the name of the nation, that the priſoner was innocent; and he was ordered to be ſet at liberty. This ſentence was applauded by repeated cries of "*vive la nation!*" Upon this Michel, and one of his comrades, who had ſeemed equally intereſted in my brother's fate, took him under the arm, and conducted him to the outer gate of the priſon, where the maſſacres were committed, and loudly proclaimed him innocent.

"The executioners were drawn up in two oppoſite rows, their weapons ready to ſtrike, when the words "*citoyen innocent*" reached their ears. They inſtantly ſurrounded him, lifted him in their arms with clamorous tranſports of joy; and with faces and hands

ſmeared with blood, they
im by turns. He was forced
; with a good grace, to
rrible careſſes, which his
conductors with difficulty
ıim from, ſaying that he
ll, required reſt, and that
e cruel to detain him lon-
ter having diſengaged him
mob, Michel aſked him if
/ relations in town to whom
to be conducted. He an-
ıat he had a ſiſter-in-law, to
ſe he was going, but that he
: give them the trouble of
ıng him, as he had ſuf-
ngth ſtill left to walk by
He at the ſame time expreſ-
atitude for their ſervices,
d them a handful of aſſig-
ſmall recompenſe for all
one for him. They refuſed
and perſiſted in accompany-

nuſt anſwer for you," ſaid
em to him, and we cannot
till we have ſeen you in
s for your aſſignats, we will
of them. The ſatisfaction
ou is better than that. It
ſiſter-in-law's then we are
. Where does ſhe live?
: *Rue du Chaume.*"
good lady will be ſurpriſed
', no doubt, to ſee you

:ertainly. She will be de-

would never gueſs, Sir,"
Michel, "what my com-
have been whiſpering to-
/e were juſt ſaying, that
ld give us leave to attend
r ſiſter's, it would do both
good to ſee ſo happy a

ıre very kind, my friends;
:e, and you ſtand in need of

Sir, that ſight would re-
ore than any thing."
ld be glad of your company;
er-in-law is ſo timid, and
delicate conſtitution, that
of ſtrangers at ſo late an
t alarm her; and, beſides,
on your clothes might do
which would certainly give

nly," replied they; "but
:ell her that it was we who
life, ſhe will be glad to
ſee us. Depend upon it we will not frighten her. Come, come, Sir, give us this ſatisfaction; it will not coſt you ſo much as the money you offered, and will afford us more pleaſure."

"My brother was forced to yield to their entreaties. They accompanied him to the houſe of my father-in-law, to which Madame Bertrand and my children had gone after the 10th of Auguſt. The joy of my family on ſeeing the Chevalier was the more lively, as they had given him up for loſt."

"Madame Bertrand being prepared for the ſtrange viſit ſhe was to receive, ſhe conſented to it without repugnance. Her heart was too full of joy and gratitude to be acceſſible to other ſentiments. She only ſaw in thoſe men, covered with blood, the deliverers of my brother, and ſhe received them as her benefactors. They were extremely touched by this reception, and with the joy of Madame Bertrand and her family, who ſurrounded the Chevalier, and embraced him with many tears.

"Michel and his friend were delighted with this ſcene of happineſs, which they juſtly conſidered as their own work.

"It is you and I, my friend, after all," ſaid Michel to his comrade, "who have ſaved the life of this honeſt man."

"To this the other aſſented, the tears at the ſame inſtant falling from the eyes of both. This emotion was undoubtedly mixed with remorſe; for at a moment when mild humanity began to reſume her influence in the breaſts of thoſe men, perhaps originally good, but perverted by fanaticiſm and example, they could not but reflect with horror on the bloody ſcenes to which they had been acceſſary.

"They had the diſcretion not to prolong their viſit beyond a quarter of an hour; and in taking leave of my brother, they repeatedly thanked him for the pleaſure he had procured them.

"The reader muſt be ſtruck with ſuch an aſtoniſhing inſtance of ſentiments ſo oppoſite and diſcordant exiſting in the ſame breaſt. How can we account for a fact ſo very extraordinary, that thoſe who were employed as the aſſaſſins of their fellow-creatures, ſhould, almoſt in the ſame moment, ſhew themſelves ſenſible of

the moſt pleaſing ſenſations of benevolence and compaſſion to a man quite unknown to them? Even thoſe who have moſt deeply examined the human heart, muſt be perplexed to give a ſatisfactory explanation of this phenomenon, which is perhaps without example."—*Vol. III. p.* 134.

LV. *The Henriade*, an Epic Poem, in Ten Cantos, tranſlated from the French of Voltaire into Engliſh Rhyme, with large hiſtorical and critical Notes. Part I. pp. 132. 4to. *Burton and Co. Gate-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*

THIS part contains five cantos, and is delivered to ſubſcribers on paying a ſubſcription of one guinea for the whole work.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"The *Lady*, who by publiſhing "endeavours in part to regain the "independence ſhe loſt by general "calamity, hopes for the indul-"gence of a generous public, and "particularly thoſe friends who "have patronized and encouraged "her undertaking. She eagerly "embraces this opportunity of ac-"knowledging, with the moſt re-"ſpectful gratitude, the protection "ſhe has been honoured with in "the Britiſh dominions, and feels, "if poſſible, ſtill more ſenſibility, "when ſhe reflects upon the graceful "and noble manner in which it has "been extended towards her."

ARGUMINT OF CANTO I.

Subject of the Poem. Invocation to Truth. Character of Henry III. State of France under his government. Ambition of the houſe of Guiſe. They form the League. Its pretext to defend the eſtabliſhed religion againſt the reformers. Its aim to dethrone Henry III. the laſt prince of the houſe of Valois, to ſet aſide the next heir, Henry the IVth of Bourbon, King of Navarre, who was of the reformed religion. Valois, driven from Paris by Guiſe and the League, is reconciled to Bourbon, to whom he had been oppoſed by the artful intrigues of their enemies. Their united forces form the blockade of Paris, and there begins the action of the poem. Valois ſends Bourbon to England, to ſue for aid from Queen Elizabeth. He is caſt by a ſtorm upon the coaſt of Jerſey, where he meets an hermit, who foretells to him his converſion to the Catholic faith, and his acceſſion to the throne of France. Deſcription of England and its conſtitution.—The ſcenes of the firſt canto: Valois's camp before Paris, the iſland of Jerſey, and London.

CANTO II.

Henry the Great relates to Queen Elizabeth the origin and progreſs of the League, and the wars of religion in France. His ſentiments on religious toleration. — Character of Catherine of Medicis—of Francis II. of Charles IX.—of Anthony King of Navarre—father to Henry, of Admiral Coligny. Maſſacre of Paris.

CANTO III.

Henry continues the hiſtory of the civil wars of France. The dreadful end of Charles IX. Reign of Henry III. and his character. That of the Duke of Guiſe, the Balafre. Battle of Coutras. Character and death of Joyeuſe. Murder of the Duke of Guiſe. Misfortunes of Henry III. Mayne becomes chief of the League. D'Aumale the hero of it. Reconciliation of Henry III. and Bourbon. Queen Elizabeth's anſwer to Henry. Character of Philip II. Of Pope Sextus V. Eſſex commands the Engliſh ſent againſt the League.

CANTO IV.

D'Aumale is on the point of making himſelf maſter of Valois's camp, when Bourbon, returning from England, engages the troops of the League, and regains the day.—Diſcord ſnatches D'Aumale from the ſword

his foes, and flies for
Rome. Deſcription of
character of Sextus V.
ieets Policy in Rome.
h her to Paris, and cor-
Sorbonne. Animates the
inſt the Parliament, and
nonks. The magiſtrates
their allegiance to their
on the ſcaffold. Dread-
and confuſion in Paris.

CANTO V.

ieged are reduced to the
tremities. Diſcord raiſes
he demon of fanaticiſm,
rs to Jaques Clement, a
friar, in the form of the
Duke of Guiſe, and ex-
to aſſaſſinate Henry III.
s of the leaders of the
Henry III. murdered. His
a few exceptions, acknow-
y IV. for their King.

EXTRACTS.

ER OF ENGLAND IN THE
OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

T realm where long alter-
factions reign'd,
ſhing annals murder'd mo-
hs ſtain'd,
nd ſubjects, whoſe perverted
s
nnumber'd were the direful
ſe;
bleſt blood in civil ſtrife was
r'd,
ld draining what eſcap'd the
rd:
a woman's empire then
y'd,
queen the ſteady ſceptre
y'd;
l her laws, who ne'er lov'd
s before,
'ry ſpurn'd, and freedom
cely bore;
ner mind, the fate of nations
ng,
me thro' wond'ring Europe
ng.
bleſſing in her queen ſecur'd,
rgets the days ſhe once en-
'd:
Her tranquil plains with plenteous
harveſts ſmile,
The globe's vaſt produce centers in
her iſle;
Her trade reſtores, what laviſh war
devours,
As clouds exhal'd return in fruitful
ſhow'rs;
Dreaded by land, almighty on the
main,
Her pendants wave o'er ocean's bound-
leſs reign;
Her private wealth the public force
enſures.
And laws proteſt what induſtry pro-
cures.
Europe's proud capital, ſee London
riſe,
The mart of all mankind, the world's
ſurprize;
Where arts and arms in glorious union
meet,
Misfortune's refuge, and the muſes'
ſeat.
Where weſtern beams yon Gothic
ſtructure gild,
Thoſe domes are now by ſuperſtition
fill'd,
Three powers contain, by common in-
tereſt bound;
What ancient wiſdom ſought, and Bri-
tain found.
Firſt in the ſtate, as in his ſubjects
heart,
Honour, and mercy, are the monarch's
part;
In ancient ſplendour bright from race
to race,
The baron claims, by birth, a middle
place;
No more his jealous arms diſturb the
ſtate,
Juſtice and wiſdom on his council
wait;
The people's delegates, their own free
choice,
Without confuſion, ſpeak the gen'ral
voice,
Draw from the common ſtock, with
even hands,
The juſt proportion which the ſtate
demands;
Reſtrain'd from ill, for good without
control,
The ſceptre ſways, and ſignifies the
whole.
Divided, fatal to themſelves; but join'd,
Invincible, and maſters of mankind.
Thrice happy ſtate, where, with obe-
dient awe,
The ſubject hears the ſacred voice of
law,

And

And happier ſtill, where monarchs truly wiſe,
Their people's ſacred rites have learn'd to prize.
"When," cries the hero, "like this happy iſle,
Shall wretched France in peaceful glory ſmile!
See clos'd, ye monarchs, who the world commands,
War's iron portals by a woman's hand;
Britain ſhall ſtill her laws, her ſov'reign boaſt,
While lawleſs faction riots on your coaſt;
While France"——But as her fortunes he compar'd,
Time drop'd his curtain, and the hero ſpar'd."

DEATH OF ADMIRAL COLIGNY.

"THE hour came round appointed by the Queen,
All ſtood prepar'd to cloſe the bloody ſcene.
The ſickly moon refus'd her trembling light,
And more than common darkneſs veil'd the night;
Silence and ſleep on weary nature hung,
Thro' the ſtill air the hollow ſignal rung,
Secure in virtue Coligny repos'd,
His watchful lids ſleep unſuſpecting clos'd.
Sudden, at once, a thouſand hideous cries
Break his ſoft ſlumbers;—ſudden to his eyes
A thouſand horrid ſhapes of murder riſe!
His palace blazing thro' the glowing air,
And arms and torches caſt a fuller glare.
Weltering in blood, his murder'd ſervants lie,
Their panting limbs the duſky flames ſupply;
From every ſide the furious rabble pour,
Wild for their prey, in ſavage ſounds they roar,
Spare none!—Spare none!—'Tis God directs our hand,
The King and Medicis their blood demand.
Nearer and louder, as they ſwarm around,
Their burſting peals of death his name reſound;
Expiring, dragg'd o'er heaps of victims ſlain,
Young Teligny implores his aid in vain!
His age's hope, his daughter's hapleſs choice,
He ſees him fall, and hears his dying voice.
Ill-fated youth! for this did early fame
Adorn the honours of thy ancient name?
For this his daughter Coligny beſtow,
And love and honour in thy boſom glow?
Unarm'd, unaided, but for ever great,
Calmly he view'd his own impending fate;
Reſolv'd, tho' none avenge him, none defend,
Glory, which grac'd his life, ſhall grace his end.
His palace now th' aſſaſſin band poſſeſs,
Now on the portal of his chamber preſs;
This feeble barrier he himſelf withdrew,
And ſtood majeſtic in the ruffian's view;
Unmov'd, ſerene, as on th' embattled plain
I've ſeen him urge the combat, or reſtrain:
Struck with the godlike grandeur of the man,
Unuſual awe thro' every boſom ran;
Their harden'd ſouls were melted by his look,
And fury, for a time, their breaſt forſook.
"Why," cries the hero, "why your work ſuſpend?
Let this grey head beneath your daggers bend;
Strike, I forgive the blow, no vengeance fear,
Strike, and you'll find a generous heart is here!
The blood which war has ſpar'd old age has chill'd,
Oh! that for you theſe ling'ring drops were ſpill'd."
His words at once their bloody purpoſe ſtopp'd,
Down from their trembling hands their poniards dropp'd;
Tears fill their eyes, around his knees they cling,
Like duteous ſubjects round an honour'd king;
The hero, midſt his murderers appear'd
A monarch in his court by all rever'd.

But

me, their leader, thund'ring
om below,
for once to find their daggers
ow, [found,
furious on, indignant as he
ls unarm'd, and proſtrate on
e ground;
guilt, fit agent for the Queen,
e, he view'd the moving ſcene;
rime, 'twere weakneſs, 'twere
s firſt remorſe,
s fierce ſpirit yield to pity's
rce:
s of death, their daſtard ſouls
curſt,
o' their trembling ranks like
htning burſt.
he heroes calm majeſtic look,
e's ſpite, his helliſh temper
ook;
l brow unable to withſtand,
d aſide, and, with uncertain
nd,
is bloody dagger in his breaſt!
our hero's thus expir'd the
ſt.
his death their deep revenge
uage,
gled corpſe muſt glut their
rb'rous rage.
are plain an headleſs trunk it
y,
and prowling dogs, a com-
on prey!
nd his court, delighted with
e ſhow,
he odour of the ſlaughter'd
e;
ry head, from the cold body
rn,
of Charles, to Medicis was
rne;
'd in triumph ghaſtly, pale
d grim,
ph worthy her, and worthy
m:
h cold apathy, the face ſur-
y'd,
of pleaſure, or remorſe be-
ay'd;
to whom ſuch gifts were no-
ing new,
the curtain of her mind ſhe
ew."

, DISCORD, AND RELIGION.

CTUS then rul'd the church
d Roman ſtate.
falſe, auſtere, and fear'd, be
eat,
Sextus may claim that title for his own.
To many an artful year he ow'd his throne;
His vices, virtues, talents, all conceal'd,
His ſoul in falſe humanity he veil'd,
And ſeem'd to fly the rank he burn'd to gain.
To him deep Policy transfers her reign.
Mean Av'rice, fierce Ambition, gave her birth,
With Fraud, and Flattery, ſhe curs'd the earth.
Falſe fiend! in ſmiles and careleſs ſemblance dreſt,
Tho' Care's ſharp fangs are rankling in her breaſt.
She never clos'd her haggard, lidleſs eyes,
Her fever'd brain engend'ring new diſguiſe,
With ſome new trick the dazzled world deceives:
So well to Fraud, Truth's lovely form ſhe gives,
That God's own ſeal to foul Deceit ſhe lends,
Perverting heav'n itſelf to gain her ends.
When Diſcord, well-known fury, met her view,
With looks myſterious to her arms ſhe flew;
A flatt'ring ſmile her pliant features took,
That ready ſmile that gilds the courtier's look:
But real ſorrow ſoon her face o'ercaſt,
"Alas!" ſhe cried, "thoſe happy days are paſt,
When timid Europe, curb'd beneath my rod,
Obey'd my mandates as the voice of God:
I ſpoke, and kings, deſcending from their ſeat,
Mix'd with the crowd, and bow'd beneath my feet;
Then from the Vatican my thunders hurl'd,
Spread war and ruin o'er a proſtrate world;
While I, ſole arbitreſs of life and death,
Made and unmade its ſov'reigns with a breath!
Thoſe days are paſt! The Gallic ſenate wrench,
My thunders from my hands, my lightning quench

Inflam'd

Inflam'd with zeal for God, contempt for me,
They bid enlighten'd man his errors ſee;
Firſt from my face my fair diſguiſe they tore,
And gave to Truth her ſemblance, which I wore!
What pow'r forbids us, in our common cauſe,
To gain theſe wary guardians of the laws?
Once more let vengeance all our force unite,
Let Diſcord's breath my ſmould'ring torches light;
From ruin'd France our pow'r again may ſpread,
And earth, once more, Intrigue and Diſcord dread!
Far from the pride of Rome, the pomp of courts,
And ſacred domes, where Vanity reſorts,
Whoſe ſplendid air this univerſe deceives;
In deſerts hid, Religion humbly lives:
There while her name, by impious man abus'd,
The tool of ſtate, the tyrant's cloak is us'd,
The people's dread, the great one's ſecret ſcorn;
She, peaceful maid, for patient ſuff'ring born;
With pardon in her eyes, her God implores,
And on her foes a ſilent bleſſing pours.
Artleſs, undeck'd, in native beauty bright,
Her modeſt charms ne'er bleſs'd their worldly ſight;
Who ſelfiſh views with ſacred forms combine,
And worſhip Fortune on Religion's ſhrine."

LVI. *Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs*, being a Topographical Survey of the Ruins of that celebrated City. Illuſtrated with Engravings. By ANDREW LUMISDEN, Eſq. *Member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies of Edinburgh*, 4to. pp. 478. 1l. 11s. 6d. *Nicol.*

IN THE ADVERTISEMENT

THE author informs us that many years reſidence at Rome have furniſhed him with the materials of his work, which he has endeavoured to avoid lengthening out with unneceſſary remarks, and "as an "extenſive number of engravings "would have encreaſed its price, "and thereby rendered it, though "more ſplendid, leſs univerſally "uſeful, he has given only ſuch as "were indiſpenſibly neceſſary for "illuſtrating to the eye what he "could not do clearly by words." The plates are taken from original drawings, with only two exeeptions, copied from *Deſgodetz* and *Fontana*.

INTRODUCTION.

Foundation of ancient Rome—its ſituation—epochs of Roman hiſtory—intention of the work—uſe of the remains of Roman grandeur—revival of architecture—Grecian architecture—Rome firſt ornamented by Tuſcan artiſts — introduction of Grecian arts—devaſtations of Rome—uſe of the Claſſics in examining Rome—progreſs of Roman building, its regulations, &c. — pictures, ſtatues, and bas reliefs — remains of them now viſible—luxury of ancient Rome encouraged by the Emperors—glaſs and its ſubſtitutes—of their chimnies, temples, walls, &c. — of Rome after the expulſion of their kings — its inhabitants, walls, and gates — diviſion of the city into *regiones*—arrangement of the work, in which the author propoſes examining, "1ſt, the gates, and the "moſt remarkable antiquities on "the roads leading to them. 2dly, "The city, its ſeven hills, and af-"terwards the plains—to which I "ſhall add, by way of appendix, "ſome letters and remarks, deſcrip-"tive of the moſt renowned places "and antiquities in the neighbour-"hood of Rome."

SUMMARY OF MARGINAL REFERENCES, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WORK.

Ancient Rome, its Gates and Environs.

I. *Porta del Popolo.* Comprehending Ponte Molle, Via Caſſia, Flaminia, and Aurelia — monument

bius Marianus — Veii — ris—Tor di Quinto—Due ſtellum of the Fabii—Napulchre — Sepulchre of rotta Roſſa — Faliſcum— to.

o Pinciana. Villa Bor-

ta Salara, or *Salaria.* ni—Sepulchre of Licinius Salara—Hannibal's En—Fidenæ.

ta Pia. Church of St. — Pons Nomentanus — r—Nomentum—Porta in-s—Porta Querquetulana.

a di San Lorenzo. Collaoné—Aqua Virginis.

ta Maggiore. Via Preneſrioné—Temple of Hope abinus—Gabii — Mauſoelen—College of Gladiaus Regillus—Labicum — atrum Caſtrenſe.

orta di San Giovanni. Grano—Barberini Vaſe—Tuſculum—Grotto Fera Firentina.

Porta Latina. Temple of ortune—Aqua Santa.

rta di S. Sebaſtiano. Temrs—of Honour and Virtue n Sepulchre---Via Appia-- —Ardea—Ægerian Founple of the Muſes—of Rediarch of St.Sebaſtian--Catample of Serapis and Iſis-- Circus--Sepulchre of Cæla—Triopium of Herodes he Public Uſtrina---of the --Frattocchie—Bovillæ—la Laurentina—Laurentum m—Numicus.

ta di S. Paolo. Ceſtius's -St. Paul's Church—Tre -Villa of Alexander Seve-a—Iſola Sacra.

rta Portese. Harbour of æſar's Gardens.

orta di S. Pancrazio. Mo--Via Vitellia—Via Aurelia 's Aqueduct—Villa Pamfili.

added by the Popes, with endages, viz. I. Porta Ca-.—No. IV. valleggieri.—II. Porta Fabbrica.—III. Porta Angelica.—IV. Porta di Caſtello.

The Seven Hills.

I. *The Capitol Hill.* Temples of Jupiter—the Annual Nail—Tarpeian Rock — Modern Capitol — Sepulchres, &c.

II. *The Palatine Hill.* Palace—Gardens of Adonis — Theatre — Claudian Aqueduct — Temples — Libraries—Baths.

III. *Aventine Hill.* Temples—Cave of Cacus—Priorato of Malta—Magazines—Baths—Farneſe Hercules—The Toro.

IV. *The Celian Hill.* Churches—Porticos—Aqueducts—Temples—Lateran Palace — Houſe of Annius Verus, and ſtatue of M. Aurelius.

V. *The Eſquiline Hill.* Baths—Palaces—Statues—Gardens—Burying Ground—Temples—Groves—Sepulchres, &c.—Altar of Bad Fortune, and houſe of Pliny the younger.

VI. *The Viminal Hill.* Diocleſian's Bath—Prætorian Camp—Trajan's Forum and Column—Roman Order of Battle—Baths of Paulus Emilius.

VII. *Quirinal Hill.* Torre del Militie—Senaculum of the Roman Matrons — Temples — Palaces — Baths—Statues—Campus Sceleratus.

Mons Pincius. Gardens of Salluſt and Pompey.

Campus Martius. Auguſtus's Mauſoleum—Temples—Obeliſk—Arch of M. Aurelius and L. Verus—Monte Citorio—Column of A. Pius —of M. Aurelius—Baſilic of A. Pius—Septa Julia—Temples of Neptune, Minerva, &c.

The Pantheon. Baths of Agrippa, Nero, and Severus—Circus Agonalis—Pompey's Theatre, &c. — Circus of Flaminius—Balbus's Theatre—the Ghetto—Portico of Octavia—Theatre of Marcellus—Priſon of the Decemvirs, and Temple of Filial Piety—Forums—Arches—Baſilic of Sempronius—Temples of Janus—Lacus Juturnus—Temple of Fortuna Virilis—of Veſta—of Pudicitia Patricia—Circus Maximus—Obeliſks

— Conſtantine's Arch—Veſpaſian's Amphitheatre —— Meta Sudante — Arch of Titus —— Nero's Golden Houſe—Temple of Rome and Venus — of Peace — of Romulus and Remus—Marble Plan of Rome—Temple of Antoninus and Fauſtina —of Saturn—Forum of Julius Cæſar--of Auguſtus--of Nerva--Temples of Nerva and Pallas—Forum Romanorum—Temple of Jupiter Stator—of Veſta—of Romulus—Forum Concilium Græcoſtaſis—Arch of S. Severus—Lacus Curtius—the *Tiber —Bridges*—Hadrian's Mauſoleum—Temple of Eſculapius—Tranſtiberim —St. Cecilia's Church — Porta Septimiana—Taberna Meritoria—Mons Vaticanus—Nero's Circus—Temple of Apollo—Aqueducts.

APPENDIX, NO. I.

The Naſonian Sepulchre.

APPENDIX, NO. II.

Tivoli—Church of St. Laurence —Sarcophagus—Sepulchre of Pallans —Pons Mammeus—Anio—Lago di Tartari—Aquæ Albulæ—Foreſt of Albunea—Villa of Zenobia—Ponte Lucano—Plautian's Sepulchre—Hadrian's Villa—Deities—Petrifactions —Villas—Fons Blanduſiæ—Temple of Tuſſis.

APPENDIX, NO. III.

Sarcophagus in the church of St. Laurence.

APPENDIX, NO. IV.

Præneste—Temple of Fortune, &c.

APPENDIX, NO. V.

Albano and its environs—Mauſoleums—Via Appia—Vale of La Riccia—Villas—Lakes—Monuments —Mons Albanus.

APPENDIX, NO. VI.

Herculaneum—its remains—curioſities, &c.—Index.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Portrait of the Author.

Map of the Environs of Rome.

Caracalla's Circus.

Plan of ancient Rome.

Dioclesian's Baths.

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Pompey's Theatre.

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Front and Sides of the Sarcophagus in the Church of St. Laurence.

EXTRACTS.

OF THE CATACOMBS, OR SUBTERRANEOUS ROME.

"BUT here we are particularly to view the Catacombs, or ſubterraneous Rome, where we may wander under ground an incredible diſtance, among the manſions of the dead. In traverſing theſe dark paſſages, an aſſociation of ideas naturally throws a gloom on the mind of the curious inquirer. We find catacombs in many places round Rome, viz. at the churches of St. Laurence, St. Agneſe, &c. but thoſe of St. Sebaſtian are commonly viſited by ſtrangers. The entry to them is within the church. They are a kind of labyrinths, with many branches running off in different directions, and there are even ſtories above ſtories of them: ſo that without torches, and a good guide, it is unſafe to examine; and it is dangerous to viſit them in the ſummer ſeaſon, as the cold in theſe grottos is ſo much greater than that of the external air. Boſio, Aringhi, and others, have deſcribed and publiſhed many monuments and inſcriptions found in theſe catacombs. They generally pretend that they were made by the primitive Chriſtians, to which they retired in time of perſecution, and where they performed the rites of their religion. To ſuppoſe that the perſecuted Chriſtians could ſecretly execute ſuch immenſe works, in which they might conceal themſelves, is abſurd. And would they not, in time of perſecution, readily ſearch for them in theſe Catacombs, known to all the world? It is therefore, I think, more probable, that

that they were dug by the ancient Romans, and served for two purposes; First, the earth, *pozzolana*, and materials taken from them, served to carry on their vast buildings, without destroying the surface of the ground. And, secondly, these passages served for burying-places to the ordinary people and slaves, who had not particular sepulchres; especially after the *Campus Esquilinus* was given to Mæcenas. It is true, as many of the bodies of Christians and martyrs had been likewise buried in these places, it induced Christians to erect altars there, and pay a great devotion to them. The bodies of the dead are deposited along the sides of the catacombs, in rows, piled up, one above another, to a considerable height; and they are shut up with bricks, or slabs of stone or marble. It is from hence that the monks, who have got possession of them, have produced so many holy bodies and relics. For wherever they find a cross cut upon a stone, and with the body a glass vial or lachrymatory vessel,* tinged with a reddish colour, which they call blood, though perhaps it is nothing but rust, they conclude the body to be that of a saint, or martyr, to which they are at no loss to give a name. Many mistakes of this kind have been discovered; and even Mabillion detects the story of St. Veronica. Neither does the emblem of the palm, or perhaps the cypress tree, often found on these sepulchral monuments, prove that the dead there buried were Christian martyrs; for these symbols were used by the heathens and Jews, as well as by the Christians, as appears from inscriptions. The Pope makes presents of these bodies to princes, to ambassadors, and to great personage. The learned and diligent Muratori, who has thrown so much light on the history of the middle age, mentioning the facility with which the people conferred the title of Saint, observes, "*Parte la pieta, parte l'interesse extravano a moltiplicare i Santi. Ognun ne voleva; e chi piu ne avea, si ri putava piu felice degli altri.*" *P.* 96.

HERCULANEUM.

"I SHOULD not have ventured to send you the following account of *Herculaneum*, had I not known your love for antiquities, and the desire you have to be informed of the present state of that discovery; especially as so many false and ridiculous relations have been given of it: but, as I have had opportunities of examining this celebrated place several times, during the two months I have spent in this country, you may depend on my exactness. To describe it, Sir, as it ought, would require one of your happy turns who examine every thing with such taste, and whose ideas of what you do examine are never imperfect.

"Herculaneum was a city of vast antiquity, dedicated to, or, as some writers say, founded by Hercules. This heroic divinity was much esteemed all over the then known world. Temples and altars were every where erected to him; witness the famous temple of Cadiz, built by the Tyrians,—"extra Herculis columnas in Gadibus,"†—the boundary of his

* The learned are divided in their opinions about the uses of these glass vials, commonly called lachrymatory vessels. Some of them are of a considerable size, but the smallest of them would be, alas! more than sufficient to contain the tears of the most afflicted friends and relations of the deceased. The real use of these vessels seems to have been to contain perfumes and balsams, which they poured on the funeral piles of the dead, and which they afterwards placed in their sepulchral urns. As some of these drugs were of great value, they were generally put into very small vessels. The various colours, or *iris*, which we commonly observe on them, is what happens to bottles, especially when thin, long kept in cellars, or to window-glass exposed to the vapours of putrid animal substances, or to volatile alkali. But it does not appear that the Christians used these rites in their funerals.

† The two promontories, at the entry of the Straits, the one in Europe, and the other in Africa, were called, by geographers, *Hercules's Pillars*. The former, *Calpe*, is Gibraltar in Europe, and the latter, *Abila*, is Ceuta, in Africa. The fabulous tradition of the old Spaniards was, that these mountains were cut asunder by Hercules, by which means the Atlantic ocean rushed

his expeditions to the west. The Carthaginians offered him human sacrifices; and the Romans made vows to, and consulted him in their greatest enterprizes.

"This city stood where now stands the royal village of Portici, washed by the sea, four miles from Naples, and about three from the top of Vesuvius. It seems, as likewise Pompeia* and Retina,† to have been buried in the great eruption of that mountain, in the time of the Emperor Titus, by which Pliny the elder was suffocated.‡

"This was not the first eruption of Vesuvius. Diodorus Siculus,§ contemporary with Augustus, and consequently older than Pliny, says, that the eruptions of that mountain were as old as the fabulous ages. Is it not, therefore, surprizing that this should not have been mentioned by Pliny, that great historian of nature? But, perhaps, that part of his work is lost. Although the eruptions prior to Pliny had not been recorded by any author, yet their effects were visibly traced, in digging at the foot of the mountain, in the year 1689. Observations on this excavation have been published by the learned Bianchini.‖ As a further proof of the antiquity of these eruptions, we have only to remark, that the streets of Herculaneum were paved with lava, or basalte, which surely had been formerly thrown out from Vesuvius. But what are our oldest records compared with the lasting monuments of nature?

"The city is between seventy or eighty feet below the present surface of the ground. The matter with which it is covered is not every where the same. In some places it is a sort of burnt dry earth, like ashes; in others, a sort of lime and hard cement; and elsewhere, it is covered with that vitrified matter which the Neapolitans call *lava*, composed of sulphur, stones, and metallic substances, which Vesuvius throws out in its eruptions. This lava, whilst it preserved its fluidity, ran like a river towards the sea; but as soon as it cooled, it subsided, and became a solid substance, like a dark blue marble, and of which I have seen tables, snuff-boxes, and many trinkets. It is, therefore, no wonder that this river should have penetrated into every cavity it met with in its course, so we find that part of the city over which it ran full of it.

"Nothing is more difficult than to explain this surprizing effect. The learned are much divided in their opinion concerning it; the most general opinion is, that the mountain first threw out such a quantity of cinders as covered the city, and then the sea penetrating into the bottom of the volcano, was afterwards vomited out, and in its course pushed the cinders, earth, &c. into the houses. These eruptions are probably produced from marcasites, or pyrites, and sulphureous and bituminous substances mixed together in the earth, and humected by water. Many authors assert, that Vesuvius in its

rushed in, and formed the Mediterranean sea.—Abila Africæ, Europæ Calpe, laborum Herculis metæ. Quam ob causam indigenæ columnas ejus Dei vocant, creduntque perfossas excluſa antea admisisse maria, et rerum naturæ mutasse faciem." Plin. Hist. Nat. l. iii. Proem.—But besides these fictitious pillars, the temple of Hercules at Cadiz was ornamented with real columns of metal, and covered with inscriptions, as mentioned by Philostratus, in his Life of Apollonius Tyanæus, l. v. c. 1. Indeed, the expression of Pliny, l. ii. c. 107,—"ab India ad Herculis columnas Gadibus sacratas,"—means these real columns.

* *Pompeia* stood on the banks of the Samo, near to the place called *Torre dell' Annonciata*, ten or eleven miles from Portici.

† *Retina*, or *Resina*, was probably a country seat, or small village, near to Herculaneum.

‡ Plin. Secund. l. vi. Ep. 16.

§ Hist. l. v.—"Herculis deinde a Tiburi profectus, per littus Italiæ ad Cumeum venit campum: in quo tradunt fuisse homines admodum fortes, et ob eorum scelera gigantes appellatos. Campus quoque ipse dictus Phlegræus, a colle qui olim plurimum *ignis* instar Æthnæ Siculi evomens, nunc Vesuvius vocatur, multa servans ignis antiqui vestigia."

‖ La Storia universale provata con Monumenti, &c. Roma 1747, p. 246.

erup-

ns throws out more water
re. In the eruption of De-
10, 1631, it is ſaid, that the
r of Naples was, for a mo-
quite emptied, and that all
ſhell-fiſhes were mixed with
a that came from the moun-
Pliny the younger, giving
s an account of the death of
le, ſays, that the ſea ſeemed
back.* The water entering
lcano, probably gave riſe to
ſervation. Perhaps, too, the
n was attended by an earth-
which may have aſſiſted to
r up the city. But to return.
ſerculaneum lay thus buried
he year 79 to the year 1739.
ince of Elbeuf, indeed, in the
711, building a houſe near to
, and digging for a well, found
ieces of wrought marble; and
ards diſcovered a temple of a
figure, the general form of
ledicated to Bacchus, adorned
llars of yellow marble and ſome
ues: viz. a Hercules, a Cleo-
and three elegant veſtals, which
to Vienna, to Prince Eugene
oy. The veſtals are now at
n, in the noble collection of
ctor of Saxony. But the diſ-
went no further; nor did they
that this was part of Hercula-

was in the beginning of the
739 that digging for another
ome more marble was found.
eing ordered by the King of
to dig towards the grotto, for-
diſcovered by Elbeuf, the
en found two conſular ſtatues
ble, one of which was Au-
afterwards ſome brick pillars,
l with different colours. And,
ing the ſearch, they fell on
atre, which was built accord-
he rules of Vitruvius. It con-
f eighteen ſeats for the ſpecta-
nd was incruſted with marble,
eautified with pillars, ſtatues,
intings. Nor is it ſtrange to
theatre in a country once inha-
y the *Oſci*, a people remarka-
ble for having invented thoſe licen-
tious performances called the *Oſce-
nian comedy*, and *Fiſcenine verſes*.

" I ſhall not waſte time in deſcrib-
ing the many ſtatues already found
here. I cannot, however, omit men-
tioning an equeſtrian one of mar-
ble, with the following inſcription on
its pedeſtal; an inſcription which
leaves no doubt to whom it belong-
ed, and that this was the ancient city
of Herculaneum.

M. NONIO. M. F.
BALBO.
PR. PRO. COS.
HERCULANENSES.

" Some connoiſſeurs ſay that this
ſtatue is preferable, in point of exe-
cution, to the ſo juſtly celebrated one
at the Capitol, of Marcus Aurelius
Antoninus, of Corinthian braſs. The
former is indeed more ancient, and
perhaps, the work of a more emi-
nent maſter: but,——

" Non noſtrum inter vos tantas compo-
nere lites."

" This ſtatue of Balbus, and ano-
ther of his father, were found in the
portico of the *forum*, or *chalcidicum*,
ſuppoſed to be the place where the
courts of juſtice or public aſſemblies
were held. It ſeems to have been
a rectangular building, ſurrounded
with a periſtyle, ornamented with co-
lumns, ſtatues, and paintings.

" Satisfied that they had at laſt diſ-
covered Herculaneum, they continued
to work on, and near the theatre
they found another temple, dedicated
to Hercules. It has been diſputed
if the ancients uſed to build temples
ſo near their theatres. The one here
found is a proof of the affirmative;
and indeed altars have been erected
within theatres themſelves. Sacrifices
preceded their games and plays, which
were connected with, and made part
of their religious ceremonies. Here
were got ſmall ſtatues of ſeveral dei-
ties, particularly one of Hercules, of
braſs, and all the inſtruments proper
for ſacrifice."

*Præterea mare in ſe reſorberi, et tremore terræ, quaſi repelli videbamus. proceſſerat litus, multaque animalia maris ſiccis arenis detinebat." Lib. 6. 20.

LVII. *A Cure for the Heart Ache*, a Comedy in Five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By THOMAS MORTON, Esq. Author of *Columbus*, *Zorinski*, *Way to get Married*, and *Children in the Wood*. 8vo. 2s. pp. 87. *Longman*.

DRAMATIC EPITOME.

IN the opening of the piece we are informed, that the arrival of Mr. Vortex, a rich nabob, in a country village, which forms the scene of the drama, is introductive of much luxury and disorder among the tenantry, who were formerly kept in respectable reputation by Sir Hubert Stanley, a gentleman in every respect an opposite character to the nabob, who, having acquired an immense fortune by the most reprehensible means, makes use of it only for the purposes of ostentatious pride—while Sir Hubert has actually impaired his estate by his beneficence to those around him.—Farmer Oatland having being cheated out of his money at play, by the nabob's gentleman, is deficient in his rent due to Sir Hubert, and on sending his son Frank to borrow cash of the nabob, a very whimsical scene ensues between Vortex and Frank, the latter of whom, by his honest simplicity, forms a striking contrast to the art and villainy of Vortex, who, among other indirect modes of enhancing his riches, has wronged his niece out of a splendid establishment, in lieu of which he allows her a very moderate appointment.—The nabob's daughter, Miss Vortex, arrives in the country on the same day that Sir Hubert's son returns from abroad—a treaty of marriage is proposed between them, and acceded to on the part of Charles Stanley, who, on being told of Miss Vortex, supposes it to be her cousin Ellen, with whom he had fallen in love at Spa, and who had r his affection.—On discover mistake, Charles Stanley bi the match, to the great m tion of the nabob and his d who plan several schemes venge in consequence.— Rapid and his son (formerly but now quitting business) upon some business relati mortgage upon Sir Hubert' —Accident divulges this to bob, who immediately in himself and daughter to the with a view to get possessio mortgage, and acquire p revenge on Sir Hubert's f his plan is not only defeate during his intercourse wit Rapid, he discovers the s his having embezzled the of Ellen, and shews him a signed by her, renouncing a to her own property. You pid, who is always determ "*keep moving*," destroys per involuntarily, while lift the nabob's account, and wards the means of restori Ellen to her rights.—The r Vortex is twice disappoi her expectations of a husb Charles Stanley marries Ell young Rapid, with whom had also been sought, marr Oatland, daughter to the abovementioned, who wise up the *haut ton* for more priate pursuits.—The nabo storing Ellen's fortune, get the heart-ache which acco the undue possession of it— bert's affairs are happily arr Frank Oatland is rewarded honesty and affection—Yo old Rapid are made happy; from the attonement he m Jessy; the latter, from the his son's principles—the fa Miss Vortex become their establishment; and the author's *for the Heart Ache*" app consist in acting with prob benevolence.

2

ARACTERISTICS.

HUBERT STANLEY.

v. You muſt retrench your benevolence.

b. My worthy ſteward, my ng acknowledged the truth hmetic, but my head could it to my heart.

v. And, Sir, you may raiſe

Never; what, ſhall the that I may be at eaſe! but care—this is a moment deciſaſy; this is the hour a ier is to claſp an only child, r combating diſeaſe and return triumphant to his y health and manhood.

ARLES STANLEY.

nceal the paſſion that tri-, were but to deceive a fa-jure the bright excellence I ıſult my father! unmanly hoe'er thou art, thy life it.

ISS VORTEX, AND ELLEN VORTEX.

or. My dear Nabob, un-ad to ſee you. Ah! Ellen; of ſeclusion and a cottage? I hope, couſin, I am wel-.

or. Certainly you know we non glad to ſee any body in —but, my dear Nabob, you re about the opening of our ?

. I was thinking of my

r. The moſt brilliant houſe-uncommon full---above a eople---every body there. Pray, couſin, do you then body?

ort. Certainly, they muſt

Muſt! I ſhould imagine depend on inclination.

Vort. Inclination! Pſhaw! pardon, but you are really ignorant; my dear. They , I tell you. Now ſuppoſe raſh enough to ſhut me parties—very well.—She ght; I name the ſame, and tertainment greatly ſurpaſ-n ſplendour and profuſion. What is the conſequence? why, that her rooms are as deſerted as an ex-miniſter's levee, and mine cramm'd to ſuffocation with her Grace's moſt puiſſant and noble friends.---Ha! ha! my dear Ellen, the court of St. James's run after a good ſupper as eagerly as the court of aldermen. Ha! ha! your being in this country, Nabob, was thought quite charming. A hoſt not being at home to receive his gueſts is uncommon new and elegant, isn't it? Here we improve, my dear, on ancient hoſpitality: thoſe little memorandums, Nabob, will give you an idea of the ſort of thing.

"*Vort.* (Reads) 'March.' Oh! that's a delightful month, when nature produces nothing, and every thing is forc'd. Let me ſee—'50 quarts of green peas at five guineas a quart,'—that was pretty well: '500 peaches'—at what? 'a guinea each.' Oh! too cheap.

"*Miſs Vor.* 'Tis very true; but I aſſure you I tried every where to get them dearer, but could not.

"*Vort.* And I ſuppoſe the new white ſatin furniture was all ſpoiled.

"*Miſs Vor.* Oh! entirely; and the pier glaſſes ſhivered to pieces ſo delightfully.

"*Vort.* Well, I hope you had the whole account put in the papers.

"*Miſs Vor.* Certainly, elſe what would have been the uſe of giving the fête. Then the company; ſuch charming eccentricity, ſuch characters out of character! We had a noble peer bowing for cuſtom to his ſhop, and an alderman turning over the muſic leaves for the celebrated Soprano; an orator's lady detailing her huſband's three hours ſpeech in parliament; and the orator himſelf deſcribing how puppets are managed at the Fantoccini; we had grandmothers making aſſignations with boys, and the children of Iſrael joining the hoſt of Pharaoh. Oh! my dear Ellen, why don't you partake in theſe charming ſcenes?

"*Ellen.* My dear Miſs Vortex, ſix ſuppers would annihilate my fortune.

"*Miſs Vor.* Oh! true; I forgot your uncommon ſmall fortune: but I don't think it much ſignifies. I ſwear people of faſhion, in town, ſeem to do as well without money as with it. You might be ſucceſsful at play—there are points to be learnt which certainly do not give you the worſt of the game. Come, will you be my protege?

"*Ellen.*

" *Ellen.* Excuſe me, couſin. I dare ſay I ought to be covered with bluſhes when I own a vulgar deteſtation of the character of a female gameſter; and I muſt decline the honour of your introduction to the *haut ton*, till at leaſt they have juſtice on their ſide.

" *Miſs Vor.* An uncommon odd girl, Nabob.

" *Ellen.* Heavens! to what ſtate of abject degradation muſt faſhionable ſociety be reduced, when officers of police are as much dreaded by ladies in the purlieus of St. James's, as they are by the cut-purſes in the wretched haunts of St. Giles's.

" *Miſs Vor.* For ſhame, Ellen, to cenſure your own ſex.

" *Ellen.* No, Madam, I am its advocate; and in that ſex's name proteſt an abhorrence of thoſe women who do not conſider any thing ſhameful but to be aſhamed of any thing; whoſe reſemblance to nature and innocence exiſts but in their nakedneſs, and to whom honour is only known as a pledge at a gaming table.

" *Miſs Vor.* Did you ever hear, Nabob?

" *Vortex.* I did not hear a word ſhe ſaid; I was thinking of my ſpeech.

" *Miſs Vor.* A pert, Gothic, low-bred creature! But her contemptible fortune ſuits uncommon well with her grovelling ideas.

" *Vortex.* Don't you talk of her fortune, it always makes my poor head worſe. You know, at the time I gave her five thouſand pounds in lieu of what I call'd her expectations, I had in my hands an enormous ſum of her's. O dear! I'm afraid the doctor was right—ah! mine are certainly Eaſt India qualms; I wonder if giving her fifty thouſand back again would do my heart any good.

" *Miſs Vor.* What! my dear Nabob? I declare you quite ſhock me.

" *Vortex.* Oh, conſcience!

" *Miſs Vor.* Conſcience! he! he! a thing ſo uncommon vulgar, a thing ſo completely chauſſéed; beſides you know very well it is abſolutely impoſſible to exiſt under 20,000*l.* a year.

" *Vortex.* That is very true.

" *Miſs Vor.* Some people certainly do contrive to grub on with ten thouſand, but how they do it is to me miraculous; then think of your intention of marrying me to the ſon of your great rival the baronet; think of his borough.

" *Vortex.* Ah! very true. Conſcience avaunt; I have made a motion on matrimony to Sir Hubert.

" *Miſs Vor.* And young Stanley's arrival; Oh! what a ſweet youth!

" *Vortex.* Oh! what a ſweet borough intereſt! But I'm glad your heart is intereſted.

" *Miſs Vor.* Heart intereſted! Lud, how can you ſuſpect me of ſo uncommon vulgar a ſenſation. I truſt my joy is occaſion'd by ideas more becoming a woman of faſhion. I am charm'd becauſe his fortune is large, his family ancient, and becauſe my marriage will render all my female friends, ſo uncommon miſerable; and becauſe I ſuſpect that Ellen met young Stanley at Spa, and that ſhe dares aſpire to——

" *Vortex.* I wiſh ſhe were out of the houſe!

" *Miſs Vor.* No—ſhe ſhall ſtay to witneſs my triumph.

" *Vortex. Shall* ſtay. I'm not to be contradicted, you know—my phyſicians——

" *Miſs Vor.* Certainly not, my dear Nabob; but I may recommend; I'm ſure no phyſician would object to your taking advice. Ah! does Ellen love you as I do? will ſhe liſten to your ſpeech as I intend to do? would ſhe throw away thouſands for you in a night, as I do?

" *Vortex.* Very true! very true!

[*Exeunt.*

YOUNG RAPID.

" The young one ſeems a queer one: he jump'd out of the mail, ran into the kitchen, whipp'd the turnſpit into a gallop, and bade him keep moving; and tho' not a minute in the houſe, he had been in every room from the garret to the cellar.—I muſt keep moving—I'll travel for improvement: firſt, I'll ſee the whole of my native country, its agriculture and manufactories—that I think will take me full four days and a half: next I'll make the tour of Europe, which, to do properly, will, I dare ſay, take three weeks or a month; then, returning as completely verſed in foreign manners and languages as the beſt of them, I'll make a puſh at high life; in the firſt circles I'll keep moving.

OLD RAPID.

" *Vortex.* What! a taylor?

" *O. Rap.*

. *Rap.* Yes; and let me tell
iat one guinea honeſtly gotten
iod drawn from the *finger*, is
than a million obtained by
drawn from the *heart*; ſo take

FARMER OATLAND.

viamo tutti tra; dom it, this
t I call loife—ah, Nabob's far-
e the tippy, every thing be done
m ſo genteely; I'll to bed;
onour I muſt cut champagne, it
me ſo *narvous.*———
o ſee thee brought to ſervice *(to*
I've done this; even the ſa-
awk takes care of its neſtlings—
hen am I? Children, do you
e?

FRANK OATLAND.

ever ſon ſet feyther better ex-
than I do mine; what can I do
or un, it woudn't be becoming
to leather feyther, would it,
I feels as if I coud lick un, and
the time. Well, don't thee be
wn, thee knows I be cruel kind
; at meals I always ge's thee
perate nice bits; and if thy lover
falſe hearted, or feyther ſhould
o decay, I be a terrible ſtrong
ll work for thee fra' ſun riſe to
and if any one offer to harm
'll fight for thee till I die.

JESSY OATLAND.

et perfidy and pride ſhrink
l; virtuous integrity will ſup-
e.———
eglected wild flowers; I took
from their bed of weeds, be-
care on their culture, and by
anting them to a more genial
ey have flouriſhed with luxuri-
ength and beauty; and it ſeemed
vey this leſſon, not to deſpiſe
wly mind, but rather, with ſoſ-
hand to draw it from its chill
ity, that like theſe humble
s it might grow rich in worth
tive energy."

LVIII. *The Philanthrope*, after the Manner of a Periodical Paper, 8vo. 4s. pp. 280. *Cadell and Davies.*

EXTRACT FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

"LETTERS have ſometimes
"been publiſhed that never
"were diſpatched, or intended to be
"diſpatched; dramatic performances
"that were never exhibited on any
"theatre; ſpeeches that were never
"ſpoken; and even ſermons that
"were never preached. In like
"manner, eſſays, and views of hu-
"man nature, may be offered to
"the public after the manner of
"periodical papers, though they
"were not originally publiſhed with
"ſuch peculiarity of form, or at
"different times."

The author diſclaims the introduction of political diſcuſſion in the courſe of this work, to which he refers the reader for further particulars.

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EXTRACT.

MISTAKES IN OUR NOTIONS OF HAPPINESS ILLUSTRATED IN A VISION.

"IT was an article of belief among the ancient Scandinavians, according to Mallet in his hiſtory of Denmark, that the term of a man's life could be prolonged, if any one would die in his ſtead. 'This,' continues the hiſtorian, 'was a frequent practice, when 'the life of a ruler or illuſtrious war-'rior was in imminent danger; for it 'was ſuppoſed that Odin, the chief 'object of their religious worſhip, ap-'peaſed by ſuch an offering, would pre-'vail with the deſtinies to lengthen the 'thread of that perſon's life, whom his 'friends were ſo deſirous of ſaving.' But, if we may judge by what Suetonius has related of a Roman emperor, this part of their creed was not altogether peculiar to the inhabitants of Scandinavia; for when Caligula was afflicted with a dangerous malady, one of his courtiers made a ſolemn vow, that if the prince's life was preſerved, he

he would ſuffer death for his ſake. The emperor unfortunately recovered, and the poor courtier, who ſeemed not unwilling to have forgotten his promiſe, was obliged to perform it. Adorned with fillets and flowers, like a victim, he was led about the ſtreets of Rome, by a company of boys (for Caligula's ſuperſtition was garniſhed on this, as perhaps on many other occaſions, with inhuman ſarcaſms), and compelled afterwards to throw himſelf down a precipice.

"Reflecting on theſe anecdotes, I had a viſion, which, without any farther apology, I will communicate to my readers; for the right of dreaming, and of telling their dreams, has been, time out of mind, the indefeaſible privilege of periodical writers. I fancied, that by a new inſtitution in the order of things, every perſon who was tired of life might, for a reaſonable conſideration, and without incurring any guilt, grant a part of his vital thread to any one elſe who wanted an additional portion. In order to facilitate the transference, an office was kept in a central part of the globe; to which, by the ſame novelty of appointment, thoſe perſons who were deſirous of applying either for prolongation or depriyation might convey themſelves by a wiſh. Judges alſo were appointed, who not only regiſtered names, and kept a record of their tranſactions, but who determined concerning the claims and petitions preſented by candidates for life or death. Fancying myſelf preſent, on a day of buſineſs, at this office of curtail or extenſion, I will not now ſay, whether the number of thoſe who wiſhed to die without being guilty of ſuicide, or of thoſe who ſolicited a few additional years, was the greateſt. The number of both was immenſe: and comprehended perſons of every age, ſex, and condition.

"Among others who, in a particular manner, drew my attention, I ſaw a reſpectable merchant, who had reached his grand climacteric, ſoliciting a releaſe. He was well dreſſed, well fed; and nothing but the gloominess of his look could have made me ſuppoſe that he wiſhed for a change. He told the judges, that he could not boaſt of diſtinguiſhed lineage; that he had entered into life with no higher ſucceſs than what might ariſe from his own exertion; and that, in the moſt ſanguine days of his early youth, when he was writing in his maſter's counting-houſe, he would have been ſatisfied with the aſſurance of a decent competency. Recommending himſelf, however, by his faithful aſſiduity, to men of buſineſs, he had entered into reſpectable partnerſhip; and roſe, in a ſhort time, to great and unexpected opulence. He had fine houſes in town and country; ſplendid carriages; many ſervants; and was viſited by perſons of the foremoſt rank. He had married advantageouſly, and even honourably. On the birth of his eldeſt ſon he conſidered how creditable it would be, to let him have a fortune ſo great as that he might found a reſpectable family. Succeſsful, beyond expectation, in his various concerns, he was prompted at the birth of his ſecond ſon by the ſame ſort of paſſion. He had many children: and at length, verging towards old age, he indulged the deſire, and flattered himſelf with the hope of leaving opulent fortunes to all his ſons, and of thus being the founder of ſeveral families. He already conceived himſelf a patrician patriarch; and anticipated the time when he ſhould have his venerable portrait ſuſpended in ſeveral lofty caſtles, as the progenitor of ſo many wealthy or noble houſes. He accordingly perſiſted in his labours; but though his returns were great, they were not equal to his wiſhes: his locks were growing hoary, and he became impatient to have all his children eſtabliſhed as he deſired. He had provided magnificently for Edward and James; but what was to become of poor William and Henry? He therefore determined, in conſideration of his uſual ſucceſs, to hazard ſome immenſe ſpeculations. He launched into the funds; bought up every article of commerce, whether at home or abroad, that would probably be in requeſt; engaged in extenſive manufacturing projects; and thus ſet afloat the greater part of his fortune. But though 'he 'caſt his bread upon the waters, it 'did not return after many days.' The ſtate of Europe underwent ſuch changes, that at the period he expected to ſell, there was no market for his commodities: at the ſame time, thoſe from whom he had purchaſed the eſtates on terms highly advantageous, but without advancing the money, became clamorous for their payments: ſtocks fell, when he was under the neceſſity of ſelling out; ſo that all the moun-

mountains of gold that ſwelled on his imagination vaniſhed in diſappointment. Still, however, after all this wreck of his towering hopes, he remained in poſſeſſion of an ample fortune. He who had originally no other eſtate than a grey gooſe-quill, had now ſeveral thouſands by year. But he could not be a founder of families, nor have his picture diſplayed in three or four Gothic caſtles. The ſituation was not to be born; life was no longer alluring: his ſumptuous table, coſtly gardens, and gay retinue, afforded him no enjoyment. Even his children, amiable though they were, and accompliſhed, inſtead of yielding him conſolation, embittered his ſufferings, for he could not leave to each of them a palace and correſponding eſtate. He was therefore not only willing, but deſirous to die; he prayed they would clip his thread, for it was now ſo rough and entangled, that he could not weave it into any agreeable project. He would, on the moſt reaſonable terms, part with ten or twenty years.

'I will buy them,' ſaid a ſhrill, tremulous, and impatient voice from among the crowd; 'and give a plum 'for the bargain. I have as much 'more, and will give the half, or even 'more than the half of my fortune, 'for a few additional yards of life. 'My wife, whom I have juſt now mar'ried, is indeed no more than ſixteen; 'but I am ſeventy-nine, and wiſh to 'have a little time for rearing ſome 'ſons and daughters.' A roar of laughter aroſe, when a little meagre tottering creature, that had been a man, came forward, leading in his hand a jolly maiden, who ſeemed, however, a good deal abaſhed: 'for,' added he, in his treble tone, 'my be'loved bride joins me in the requeſt; 'and be aſſured, that if you grant my 'petition, I will, at the appointed 'time, bid a chearful adieu to all 'earthly enjoyments.'

"A young man ſucceeded, with an appearance ſo very languiſhing, that he would have furniſhed an excellent character in a ſentimental ſtory. His faith had been plighted to an angelic female: ſhe had been cut off by untimely death; he could not bear to exiſt, and begged they would give him leave to expire. The court pitied him; they wiſhed him to take the matter into further conſideration; they adviſed him to walk a little in an adjoining grove, and return again to the hall of audience. He had ſcarcely gone out, when a young and beautiful female, with diſhevelled treſſes, trembling and weeping, preſented ſuch another petition. Let the claſſical reader think of Venus bewailing Adonis. The fair petitioner had loſt her lover, cut off by untimely death: ſhe could no longer exiſt, and hoped they would transfer to ſome happier ſolicitor the remaining years of a life that to her muſt be full of ſorrow. The court felt and acted as in the preceding inſtance; they deſired her to walk in the adjoining grove, and proceeded in the mean time to the diſcuſſion of ſome other claimants. I omit mentioning ſome languid lords who were deſirous of dying, and ſome doughty dowagers who wiſhed to live, and haſten to inform my readers that the reſult of the petitions preſented by the youthful petitioners, was ſomewhat different from what I expected. They made no haſte to return. Some of the judges became impatient: ſome were afraid they had made their elopement by hemp or by water, without the uſual paſſport; but the moſt experienced, who were not unacquainted with ſuch petitioners, entertained no apprehenſions of premature departure. At laſt they were ſent for: they were found by the bank of a limpid ſtream, under the ſhade of a ſpreading myrtle: they had met in the grove: the young man thought the young woman ſo like the maid he had loſt, and ſhe thought the young man ſo like her lamented lover, that they ſhrieked, ran away, thought it a deluſion, returned, they were not the ſame, but were ſo like, that the maiden fainted, the youth ſupported her, led her to the myrtle ſhade, and now came into the hall of audience, requeſting for both, that their petitions might be reſtored to them; for that, on account of the reſemblance, and for the regard they bore to their former lovers, and ſince they could not do better, they would unite their threads, and live the reſt of their days together. The court conſented.

"A young Weſt Indian then appeared. He was altogether ſo very trim, ſo very fine, and ſo very fragrant, that I never doubted but that his petition was for a continuance, rather than for an abridgment of his preſent life. He came ſkipping and ſinging, and taking

from an elegant ſnuff-box; with his hand ſo as to ſhew d the diamond ring that ſtopping ſometimes to ſur-; or ſeeming to pick his ſerve in his little mirror of his looks and colour. He his petition with an air of ıcern; ſaid with a faſhion-hat had it not been for the ould not have troubled the , for that a piſtol in his ients would have done his :h expedition. Solicitous : cauſes that could produce departure, I ſoon learned, ır of his petition, that he ıungeſt ſon of a wealthy ıt he had been left a few ounds by his father, who ead; that being intended he had been ſome time at in the neighbourhood of hat, however, having by of his guardians got poſſeſ-ortune, he threw it in the k notes and guineas into a came entirely faſhionable; ı Bond-ſtreet; reeled with icuous diſtinction in the lobbies; drove an exqui-:; bought every trinket l his eye; and did every s power to get rid of his He was quite ſucceſsful; e bottom of his repoſitory, th only one ſolitary friend. ıeſitated: left cards for ta-at all houſes where he uſed urned to his cloſet; charged piſtol after admiring it for r: would have applied it ple, but recollecting that vas the preſent rage, that ould probably meet with a ıf company, he got himſelf med his wiſh, and appear-court heſitated. They ı pity that a *thing* ſo playful e its exiſtence abridged. perſiſted in his deſire; for ring things are ſometimes unadviſable, they thought ſignificant not to grant his he had his name entered erence.

in a mighty fume entered nt author. He was raging : times. The deſire of was now extinct; the art was quite aboliſhed; igno-olity, ſing-ſong, and idle novels, were now ſubſtituted in place of ſcience and ſound philoſophy. He had written, he ſaid, a maſterly treatiſe full of erudite metaphyſics, in which he had developed all the principles of human nature, and tracing error through all her mazes, had delivered men from the prejudices of early education, and the bondage of falſe opinion; yet, ſtrange to tell, his work had fallen dead from the preſs, lay unopened on the bookſeller's counter, or as lumber in his ware-room; and therefore he would not live, nor endure any longer the abſurdity and impertinence of his cotemporaries. No doubt, he ſaid, he might have gone to ſleep without aſking permiſſion; but muttering ſomething from Shakeſpeare, about dreaming in his ſleep, he ſaid he thought it might be as well to receive the value of a transference for the benefit of his heirs. The court, not conſidering his life of any moment to ſociety, ſurprized him a good deal by expreſſing their willingneſs to grant his requeſt; telling him at the ſame time, that they expected another author on a ſimilar errand, for that his tragedy having been damned at one of the theatres, he had almoſt anticipated the cataſtrophe of the fifth act, by hanging himſelf from the manager's box. 'And is Mr. Anapeſt's tragedy 'damned!' exclaimed the philoſopher. 'I muſt haſten to condole with him, 'and enjoy his chagrin.' So ſnatching his petition out of the hands of a regiſtering clerk, he ſuddenly ſlipt away." *No. IV.*

LIX. *Memoirs of the Life of Simon Lord Lovat*; written by himſelf in the French Language, and now firſt tranſlated from the Original Manuſcript, 8vo. 6s. pp. 468. *Nicol.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THERE are no materials of hiſ-"tory more valuable, and, in-"deed, few departments of hiſto-"rical compoſition more intereſt-"ing and inſtructing, than thoſe "details of important facts, which "have been committed to writing "by the perſons principally con-"cerned in conducting them.

"Of

" Of this nature are the follow-
" ing ſheets, originally written in
" French by Lord Lovat, who was
" certainly no common perſonage.
" As his Lordſhip wrote them with
" a view to their being made public
" in due time, and the reaſons
" which retarded the publication of
" theſe memoirs no longer exiſting,
" the public are now put in poſſeſ-
" ſion of them faithfully tranſlated,
" without any further liberty being
" taken with the original work than
" dividing it into ſections, and ad-
" ding the marginal dates and notes
" by the tranſlator."

THE AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

" AS Lord Lovat engages to ad-
" vance nothing in this manifeſto
" which ſhall not be indiſputably
" true, and which he will be ready
" to prove before any prince or
" court of judicature in Europe, he
" moſt humbly entreats all candid
" perſons to read his work in an
" unprejudiced manner, in order
" that they may do juſtice to his
" character, as well as to the trea-
" chery and ill faith of his perſecu-
" tors. Since, however, the firſt
" fact only relates to his quarrel
" with the family of Athol, and
" may appear tedious to the reader,
" Lord Lovat begs of him, if he
" be fond of intrigues of ſtate, to
" beſtow a peruſal upon the ſecond
" part, which explains the tranſac-
" tions of Britain and France, in
" relation to the court of St. Ger-
" mains. In the mean time there
" will not fail to occur, even in the
" firſt part, ſome intereſting paſ-
" ſages relative to ſtate affairs."

THE WORK

Is, in point of arrangement, exactly as abovementioned; the firſt fact commencing in the year 1676, treats of the " cruel injuſtice of " the family of Athol, and the other " enemies of Lord Lovat." This diviſion involves a number of domeſtic anecdotes occurring between the above dates and the year 1701, and particularly explaining the circumſtances on which Lord Lovat was, in the year 1667, outlawed, for a ſuppoſed rape on the dowager Lady Lovat, and on which ground his enemies had influence to procure a ſentence ordering the military to over-run the province of the Fraſers, " to take them dead or alive, " to burn, kill, ravage, and deſtroy " the whole clan without exception; " and if they or any of them took " ſanctuary in churches, to burn " them in the ſaid churches."

The ſecond part includes domeſtic and hiſtorical matter from the acceſſion of Queen Anne to Lord Lovat's arrival in England, in the cloſe of the year 1714, and relates " to the unexampled perſecution " employed againſt him by the " court of St. Germains, for the " ſpace of twelve years, after he had " abandoned his eſtates and his clan, " as a prey to his enemies, to go into " France, to tender his ſervices to " that unfortunate court."

EXTRACT.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED ACCUSATION OF RAPE.

" THE Maſter of Lovat no ſooner arrived at Inverneſs, a town whoſe inhabitants are almoſt all of his clan, and as true to his intereſts as thoſe who live at the very gates of Lovat, than he learned that Lord Salton had once more given himſelf up to the direction of Robert Fraſer and his aſſociates; that they had jointly concerted their affairs at the houſe of the Dowager Lady Lovat; and that he meaned to return the next day into his own country, without waiting to ſee either Lord Lovat or his ſon, notwithſtanding his having given them his word that it was for their intereſts that he had come into the province. Simon, who was at that time very young, and eager in his temper, was extremely irritated at this behaviour. He ſent a letter with all diligence by a gentleman of his train, in which he called upon Lord Salton to adhere to his word, paſſed to his father and himſelf, and to meet him the next day, at two in the afternoon, three miles from Beaufort,

Beaufort, either like a friend, or with ſword and piſtol, as he pleaſed.

" Lord Salton received this letter at ſix o'clock in the evening, and immediately called together his cabal, by whom it was reſolved, that it would be proper to ſend word to the Maſter of Lovat, that Lord Salton would meet him at the time and place appointed, as his good friend and ſervant. In the mean time they determined, that as the rendezvous was given only for two o'clock in the afternoon, they ought to ſet out at break of day, and paſs the bridge of Inverneſs before eight in the morning. It was not doubted, that thus they would eſcape the Maſter of Lovat, who would have no ſuſpicion of ſo precipitate a retreat.

" Lord Salton accordingly returned a polite anſwer, aſſuring the Maſter of Lovat that he ſhould be happy to meet him, in order to give him the proofs of that friendſhip and reſpect he entertained for him. The gentlemen, however, who attended the Maſter, had a miſtruſt of all that was concerted at Beaufort. They recommended to him to proceed for Lovat early in the morning, before it ſhould be poſſible for Lord Salton to eſcape.

" The Maſter accordingly proceeded, and paſſed the bridge of Inverneſs very early, attended by ſix gentlemen and two ſervants, on horſeback, completely armed. The inhabitants, obſerving their alert and ſpirited appearance, lifted up their hands to heaven, and prayed God to proſper their enterpriſe.

" They had not proceeded more than four or five miles beyond Inverneſs, when they obſerved a large troop of runners iſſuing out of the wood of Bonſhrive, which is croſſed by the high road. It is a cuſtom in the north of Scotland, for almoſt every gentleman to have a ſervant in livery, who runs before his horſe, and who is always at his ſtirrup when he wiſhes to mount or to alight; and, however ſwift any horſe may be, a good runner is always able to match him.

" The gentlemen who attended upon the Maſter of Lovat, ſeeing this large troop of runners were immediately ſatisfied of the duplicity of Lord Salton, and aſſured him that it was his Lordſhip, Lord Mungo Murray, ſon of Lord Athol, and the reſt of the cabal who were advancing. The Maſter repreſented to his attendants, that ſuch an affront was too atrocious for him not to exact ſatisfaction for it, or to periſh in the attempt; and he demanded of them whether they were willing to run the ſame hazard which he was determined to do. The gentlemen of his party were offended at the queſtion, and aſſured their chief, that his own heart was not more faithful to his purpoſe than they were to expoſe their lives and fortunes for his honour and intereſt. He replied, that ſince Lord Salton and Lord Mungo Murray were, if they might judge from the appearance of the troop of runners, four times ſtronger than himſelf, he would call out Lord Salton in duel, and Lord Mungo as his ſecond, and he entreated his attendants not to fire, till the combat ſhould be finiſhed between him and Lord Salton. Having thus concerted their proceedings, they marched on to the rencounter, the runners having aſſured them that the company that was advancing, was that of the Lords whom they ſought.

" Lord Salton and Lord Mungo Murray, with their train of attendants, iſſued from the wood, at the moment the Maſter of Lovat was about to enter it. Upon ſight of them he drew a piſtol from his belt, and a very brave gentleman of his party, by name William of Erchette, who was behind the maſter, obſerving this action, without uttering a word, levelled a carabine which he had upon his horſe, at Lord Salton, crying out, 'Stop, traitor, you ſhall pay with 'your hide your irruption into this 'country in hoſtility to our laird.' At theſe words they all ſtopped ſhort.

" The Maſter of Lovat inſtantly ſpurred his horſe into a ſlight gallop, making towards Lord Mungo, who was foremoſt in a narrow path leading out of the wood. As he approached him the Maſter of Lovat cried, his piſtol in his hand, 'Fire, traitor, or I will 'blow out your brains.' Lord Mungo, mounted upon a very fine horſe, the property of the late Lord Lovat, his brother-in-law, inſtead of firing his piſtol, dropped his bridle from his hand, and exclaimed aloud, 'My dear 'Simon, and is this the termination 'of our long and tender friendſhip! 'Grant me my life.' The Maſter replied; 'You are a baſe coward, and 'deſerve no quarter, but I give you

'your

'your life:' and saying this, he disarmed him in a moment of his pistols and his sword. No sooner was this done, than, turning round, the Master of Lovat perceiving one of his attendants in the very act of discharging the contents of his carabine, at the distance of only three inches, into the body of Lord Salton. Simon immediately threw himself before his attendant, and called to him with all his might not to fire. Thus his generosity saved in one day the lives of two noblemen, who the very night before had conspired his destruction, and who had formally broken to him their words of honour.

"Since, however, the two lords had more than forty horsemen behind them in the road, the Master of Lovat gave orders to all the gentlemen of his party, to present their carabines to the breasts of Lord Salton, Lord Mungo Murray, and the persons who were already come up, and to fire upon the first person who moved hand or foot, while he alighted from his horse, and disarmed the remainder of the troop as they arrived. In this manner the Master of Lovat took from the enemy more than forty pair of pistols, together with a number of swords, without the smallest resistance from any individual, except the valet de chambre of Lord Salton, who was a lowland Fraser, and who would not give up his arms, till the Master struck him a blow upon the head with the flat side of his sword.

"In the mean time the nine persons of whom the Master's troop was composed, were insufficient to guard above forty persons with their horses, to the house where the Master of Lovat resolved to hold them in durance. He therefore dispatched one of his company to muster the infantry of the province, which is constantly well armed and equipped, and animated with the most incredible zeal in the service of their chief. They assembled in crowds; and Lord Lovat himself soon arrived, together with almost every person who lived for some miles round: so that in less than six hours Lord Lovat and his son mustered between six and seven hundred brave Frasers, completely armed, under the walls of Fanellan, which was the seat to which the Master caused the two Lords and all their attendants to be conducted.

"Upon their arrival the Master of Lovat entreated his father to retire to one of his other estates, at a considerable distance from Fanellan, as well to avoid the fatigue incident to so active a scene, Lord Lovat being then sixty-eight years of age, as because the Master was unwilling that the capture of these noblemen should be imputed to his father, or that he should be involved in any of the disagreeable consequences that might follow so spirited an action.

"As two of the persons most actively concerned in the project of Lord Salton, were still with the Dowager Lady Lovat at the seat of Beaufort, the Master now dispatched a gentleman of his clan, with thirty followers, to bring them prisoners to Fanellan; at the same time directing him to place a guard upon all the avenues of Beaufort-house, to prevent the Dowager from sending to her father, in opposition to Lord Lovat and his son. Beaufort-house was in reality the property of Lord Lovat, not only as a part of the Lovat estate, but as being his appanage as younger son of Hugh Lord Lovat his father. Accordingly he had always been stiled during the life of his nephew the Laird of Beaufort, and had lived in the house till he became a widower, having afterwards bestowed it out of pure bounty upon his nephew, on account of the ruinous condition of the castle of Lovat. Whether, however, the persons that the Master had sent to apprehend the conspirators, committed any insults upon the domestics of the house, or upon their prisoners, the Dowager Lady Lovat exclaimed warmly that she was insulted and made a prisoner, as she said, in her own house. Accordingly she her made complaint to the Marquis of Athol, her father, and to her brother the Earl of Tullibardin, at that time one of the secretaries of state for Scotland. During the whole transaction the Master of Lovat had remained at a distance from the Dowager, at the house where his prisoners were confined; and those persons who were sent to Beaufort, were guilty of no sort of disrespect to her person. In the mean time, out of this natural and temperate procedure, unaccompanied with either attempt or design against the person of the

the Dowager, Lord Athol and his ſon created that chimerical monſter of a rape and violation, with which they blackened the character of the Maſter and his friends. It was impoſſible indeed to do other than praiſe the action, by which he made himſelf maſter of the perſons of the lords, who had come with a deſign of expelling him from his inheritance.

"Meanwhile the whole country knew, that the Maſter of Lovat, at the age of about twenty years, well educated, at the head of an ancient houſe, and of a brave and reſpectable clan, might have aſpired to any match in the kingdom. Indeed, he ranked among his anceſtors on the female ſide three daughters of the royal houſe of Stuart, together with the daughters of the moſt ancient peers and firſt nobility of Scotland. He had no reaſon, therefore, to commit the ſmalleſt violence upon a widow, who was old enough to be his mother, dwarfiſh in her perſon, and deformed in her ſhape, and with no other fortune than a jointure of two hundred and fifty pounds a year, which itſelf was dependant upon his good pleaſure as Maſter of Lovat. Add to this, that the whole north of Scotland was conſcious that this pretended rape was a mere calumny, a ridiculous chimæra, invented by the Marquis of Athol for the ruin of the Maſter of Lovat. It is alſo notorious that the Dowager herſelf, ſince the proſecution was commenced againſt the Maſter for a crime that he never ſo much as imagined, and that it would ſtrike him with horror to commit, even with a female of the meaneſt condition, has declared to more than an hundred perſons, that her father and her brother were extremely to blame to accuſe the Maſter of this crime; that he had never failed of paying her every proper reſpect; and that ſhe loved and eſteemed him, having been brought up with him in the ſame houſe, the late Lord Lovat, his couſin, having always regarded him as his child. *P.* 52.

LX. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Hundred of Deſborough*, and Deanery of Wycombe, in Buckinghamſhire, including the Boroughs Towns of Wycombe and Marlow, and ſixteen Pariſhes.—By THOMAS LANGLEY, M. A. 4to. 1l. 1s. pp. 482. *Faulder.*

THE PREFACE

POINTS out the utility of local hiſtory and the danger accruing from its procraſtination. "Counties "which have not yet engaged the "pen of the hiſtorian, muſt become "more liable to unmerited neglect; "every day will cut off ſome ſource "of information; and when a few "years ſhall have elapſed, where "ſhall we find the evidences of "families who are now ſcarcely re-"membered? where trace the ſite "of abbeys or manſions now yield-"ing to the ſlow influence of time, "or to the more powerful effect of "modern improvements?"—The author informs us of the reſpectability of his authorities, many of which are from MSS. in the Bodleian library, the Tower, regiſtry of Lincoln, &c.—A reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers follows the preface.

THE WORK

Involves, under the heads of each pariſh, every trait which antiquity or more modern information can furniſh; as ancient and preſent orthography of their reſpective names—Extracts, properly illuſtrated, from Domeſday Book—Hiſtorical ſucceſſion and account of their magiſtrates, rectors, lords, &c. for many years back, particularly deſcriptions of ſeats, caſtles, &c.—their hiſtory, pictures, and embelliſhments—ancient MSS. original letters, &c.—Minute ſurvey of the reſpective churches, their monuments, heraldry, inſcriptions, epitaphs—Genealogies of families—Extracts from church regiſters, charitable donations, copies of rates, manorial cuſtoms, and numerous ſources of information, which add to, and elucidate many valuable hiſtorical points relative to the hundred of Deſborough,

rough, boroughs of Wycombe and Marlow, and incluſive pariſhes of Bradenham, Fawley, Fingeſt, Hambleden, Hedſor, Hitchenden, Ipſtone, Little Marlow, Medmenham, Radnage, Sanderton, Turville, Weſt Wycombe, Morton, and Wooburn. In addition to the genealogical tables of the families of Borlaſe, Goodwin, Deſpencer, &c. the work is embelliſhed with a map of the hundred of Deſborough, three copperplates, containing monumental figures and inſcriptions of curious antiquity. An appendix, comprizing additional and explanatory matter, finiſhes the publication.

EXTRACT.

CHURCH ACCOUNTS OF GREAT MARLOW.

"THE ancient book containing the church accounts begins Lady-day 1592, when William James and John Langley, ſen. were churchwardens, from which I took the following extracts:

1592. Paid for mendynge the bells, when the queen came to Byſham Abby, 1s. 6d.
Received of the torchmen, for the profytt of the Whitſun ale, 5l.
1604 & 5. Paid the ringers when the king came to Buttleham, 5s.
1608. Among the church goods:
Item. Fyve payr of garters and bells.
Item. Fyve coats and a fool's coat.
Item. Fower feathers.—N. B. Theſe morris coats were lent out to the neighbouring pariſhes. They are accounted for till 1629.
1612. Paid the ryngers when the kynge came through the towne, 2s. 6d.
The office of ſideſman occurs till 1640.
1617. Paid the ryngers when the kynge came by to Byſham, 5s.
1642. Paid for throwing in the bullworks about the church and in Duck Lane, and for cleaning the church, when the ſouldiers laye inn itt—
1647. Layd out in going to Beaconsfield about the covenant—
Payd the ringers when the king came thorow the towne, 5s.
1650, Sept. 29. For defacing of the king's arms, 1s.
1651. Paid to the painter, for ſetting up the State's arms, 16s.

P. 142.

MONUMENT AND INSCRIPTION IN THE CHURCH OF HAMBLEDEN.

"IN a burial place belonging to the Doyley family.

"On a noble monument of marble, the effigies of a man and woman kneeling before a deſk; behind them five ſons and five daughters, alſo kneeling.

Arms, quarterly. 1. Or, two bends azure.
2. Argent, a black-bird, beaked and legged gules.
3. As 2.
4. As 1.

"The ſame, impaling, Or, a feſs dancette ermine inter 3 poppin-jays vert.

"To the memory of that noble knight Sir Cope Doyley, late deputy lieutenant of the county of Oxford, and juſtice of oyer and terminer, heyer of the ancient family of the Doylies in Oxfordſhire, founders of Oſeney and Miſſenden abbies, and the caſtle of Oxford; who put on immortality the 4th day of Auguſt, 1633.

"To the memory of that rare example of undiſtayned virtue, Martha, the wife of Sir Cope Doyley (eldeſt daughter of James Quarles, of Rumford in Eſſex, Eſq.) who received the crown of glory in the year of grace 1618,

"Who lived together in inviolated bands of holy wedlock 22 years, and multiplied themſelves into five ſons and five daughters: John, James, Robert, Charles, Francis; Martha, Mary, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Joanna.

"Aſk not of me, Who's buried here? Goe aſk the commons, aſk the ſhiere,

Goe

Goe aſk the church; they'll tell you who,
As well as blubber'd eyes can doe;
Goe aſk the heraulds, aſk the poor,
Thine ears ſhall hear enough to aſk no more.
Then if thine eyes bedew this ſacred urn,
Each drop a pearl will turn,
T'adorn his tomb; or if thou canſt not vent,
Thou bring'ſt more marble to this monument.

Wouldſt thou, reader, draw to life
The perfect copy of a wife,
Read on; and then from ſhame redeem
That loſt but honourable name:
This was once in ſpirit a Jael,
Rebecca in grace, in heart an Abigail;
In works a Dorcas, to the church a Hanna,
And to her ſpouſe Suſanna.
Prudently ſimple, providently wary,
To the world a Martha, to heaven a Mary.

On a braſs plate.

"Here lies the body of Robert Doyley the younger, ſon of William Doyley, of Hulcombe, in the county of Oxon, gentleman; and of Ann his wife, who had only two ſons and ſix daughters. The ſaid Robert deceaſed the 18th of Oct. 1617, and the ſaid Ann the 11th of April, 1639."—*P.* 262.

LXI. *Wives as they were, and Maids as they are*, a Comedy in Five Acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By Mrs. INCHBALD. 8vo. 2s. pp. 96. *Robinſons.*

SKETCH OF THE PLOT.

LORD Priory, having always treated his wife "according to the "*ancient* mode of treating wives,"—that is to ſay, by making her riſe at five in the morning, go to bed at ten in the evening, and "to pay "reſpect to her huſband in every "ſhape and in every form,"—brings her to town, where ſhe forms a curious contraſt to the *modern* manners of Lady Mary Raffle and Miſs Dorillon, the latter of whom, during her father's abſence in India, a period commencing when ſhe was only ſix years old, has been brought up in the family of Mr. Norberry. At the opening of the comedy, we diſcover that her father, Sir William Dorillon, is returned unknown to his daughter, to whom, with a view to diſcover her real character, he is introduced by the name of Mandred; the circumſtances reſulting from this concealment, and thoſe which ariſe from the eccentricities of Mr. Bronzely, who pays court to all the ladies, and particularly to Lady Priory, form the principal incidents of the piece. Miſs Dorillon, whoſe character is a pleaſing mixture of worth and vivacity, purſues her faſhionable avocations till they lead her to a priſon—the ſituation of her father, who permits ſuch a circumſtance to happen, as a ſtep to her reformation, and her opinion of a man who perſecutes her with inceſſant admonition and reproof, give riſe to ſome very intereſting ſcenes—and a pleaſing denouëment, when the diſcovery is made to Miſs Dorillon—Lord Priory extols his management of his lady, and puts an aſſumed confidence in her, to ſuch a degree, that he is, in conſequence, brought into a very ridiculous ſituation, from which, however, he is honourably extricated—the comic diſtreſs of Lady Mary Raffle, whoſe extravagance is alſo puniſhed with impriſonment, and whoſe releaſe takes place from a miſtake, relieves the graver ſcenes of the play—a medium ſeems to be pointed out between the preciſe manners of former and the luxurious liberty of modern times, with reſpect to domeſtic arrangements—Miſs Dorillon is married to a gentleman of worth and honour, who has long ſought her hand, and the comedy concludes with an addreſs upon the influence of beauty on the actions of mankind.

CHARACTERISTIC EXTRACTS.

LORD PRIORY.

"*Mr. Norberry.* And don't you ſuffer Lady Priory to do as ſhe likes?

"*Lord Priory.* Yes, when it is what I like too. But never, never elſe.

"*Sir William.* Does not this draw upon you the character of an unkind huſband?

"*Lord Priory.* That I am proud of. Did you never obſerve, that ſeldom a breach of fidelity in a wife is expoſed, where the unfortunate huſband is not ſaid to be 'the beſt creature in the 'world! Poor man, ſo good natured! 'Doatingly fond of his wife! Indulged 'her in every thing! How cruel in her 'to ſerve him ſo!' Now if I am ſerved ſo, it ſhall not be for my good-nature.

"*Mr. Norberry.* But I hope you equally diſapprove of every ſeverity.

"*Lord Priory* [*rapidly.*] What do you mean by ſeverity?

"*Mr. Norberry.* You know you uſed to be rather violent in your temper.

"*Lord Priory.* So I am ſtill; apt to be haſty and paſſionate; but that is rather of advantage to me as a huſband; it cauſes me to be obeyed without heſitation; no liberty for contention, tears, or repining. I inſure conjugal ſunſhine, by now and then introducing a ſtorm; while ſome huſbands never ſee any thing but a cloudy ſky, and all for the want of a little domeſtic thunder to clear away the vapours."

SIR WILLIAM DORILLON.

"*Sir William.* She ſhall never have a farthing of them. Do you think I have encountered the perils of almoſt every climate to ſquander my hard-earned fortune upon the paltry vicious pleaſures in which ſhe delights? No.--I have been now in your houſe exactly a month; I will ſtay but one day longer, and then, without telling her who I am, I will leave the kingdom and her for ever. Nor ſhall ſhe know that this inſignificant merchant, whom ſhe deſpiſes, was her father, till he is gone, never to be recalled. If ſhe were not ſo like her mother, I could leave her without a pang--caſt her off, and think no more of her. But that ſhape! that face! thoſe ſpeaking looks! yet, how reverſed! where is the diffidence, the humility---where is the ſimplicity of my beloved wife! ---buried in her grave."

SIR GEORGE EVELYN AND MISS DORILLON.

"*Sir George.* Miſs Dorillon, I will not affront you by ſuppoſing that you mean ſeriouſly to receive the addreſſes of Mr. Bronzely; but I warn you againſt giving others, who know you leſs than I do, occaſion to think ſo.

"*Miſs Dorillon.* I never wiſh to deceive any one; I do admit of Mr. Bronzely's addreſſes.

"*Sir George.* Why, he is the profeſſed lover of your friend Lady Mary! or granting he denies it, and that I even paſs over the frivolity of the coxcomb, ſtill he is unworthy of you.

"*Miſs Dor.* He ſays the ſame of you; and half a dozen more ſay exactly the ſame of each other. If you like, I'll diſcard every one of you as unworthy; but if I retain you, I will retain the reſt. Which do you chooſe?

"*Sir George.* I ſubmit to any thing rather than the total loſs of you; but remember, that your felicity——

"*Miſs Dor.* Felicity! felicity!—ah! that is a word not to be found in the vocabulary of my ſenſations! [*Sighing.*

"*Sir George.* I believe you, and have always regarded you with a compaſſion that has augmented my love. In your infancy, deprived of the watchful eye and anxious tenderneſs of a mother; the manly caution and authority of a father; miſled by the brilliant vapour of faſhion; ſurrounded by enemies in the garb of friends.—Ah! do you weep? bleſſed, bleſſed be the ſign! Suffer me to dry thoſe tears I have cauſed, and give you a knowledge of true felicity.

"*Miſs Dor.* [*recovering.*] I am very angry with myſelf. Don't, I beg, tell Mr. Norberry or Mr. Mandred you ſaw me cry; they'll ſuppoſe I have been more indiſcreet [*ſtifling her tears*] than I really have. For in reality I have nothing——

"*Sir George.* Do not endeavour to conceal from me what my tender concern for you has given me the means to become acquainted with. I know you are plunged in difficulties by your father neither ſending nor coming as you once expected; I know you are ſtill deeper plunged by your fondneſs for play.

"*Miſs*

; *Dor.* Very well, Sir! pro-

George. Thus then—ſuffer me my ſteward to you this morn- ſhall regulate your accounts, e them in a ſtate that ſhall pro- from further embarraſſment father ſends to you, or pro- from his reproaches, ſhould he

; *Dor.* Sir George, I have liſ- your detail of vices, which I edge, with patience, with hu- but your ſuſpicion of thoſe have not I treat with pride, ignation.

George. How! ſuſpicion!

; *Dor.* What part of my con- r, has made you dare to ſup- ould extricate myſelf from the es that ſurround me by the e I hold over the weakneſs of "

PRIORY, AND LADY MARY RAFFLE.

y Mary. Permit me, Lady to take you to the next room: oing to have tea immediately.

y Priory. I have drank tea,

; *Dor.* Already! it is only nine

ly Priory. Then it is near my going to bed.

ly Mary. Go to bed already! ame of wonder, what time did this morning?

ly Priory. Why, I do think it oft ſix o'clock.

ly Mary [*in amaze.*] And were at ſix this morning?

ly Priory. Yes.

; *Dor.* At ſix o'clock in the f January!

ly Mary. It is not light till and what good, now, could ibly be doing for two hours by ight?

ly Priory. Pray, Lady Mary, time did you go to bed?

ly Mary. About three this .

ly Priory. And what good could ibly be doing for eleven hours le light?

ly Mary. Good! It's as much be expected from a woman of if ſhe does no harm.

ly Priory. But I ſhould fear you o a great deal of harm to your health, your ſpirits, and the tranquillity of your mind.

" *Lady Mary.* Oh, my Lord Priory, I really find all the accounts I have heard of your education for a wife to be actually true! and I can't help laughing to think, if you and I had chanced to have married together, what a different creature you moſt likely would have made of me to what I am at preſent!

" *Lord Priory.* Yes; and what a different creature you moſt likely would have made of me, to what I am at preſent."

LXII. *A practical View of the prevailing religious Syſtems of profeſſed Chriſtians, in the higher and middle Claſſes in this Country*, contraſted with *real* Chriſtianity. By WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Eſq. *Member of Parliament for the County of York*, 8vo. pp. 491. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

" THE main object of the author " is not to convince the ſceptic, " or to anſwer the arguments of " perſons who avowedly oppoſe the " fundamental doctrines of our re- " ligion, but to point out the ſcanty " and erroneous ſyſtem of the bulk " of thoſe who belong to the claſs of " orthodox Chriſtians, and to con- " traſt their defective ſcheme with " what he apprehends to be real " Chriſtianity—the ſubject is of in- " finite importance; let it not be " driven out of our minds by the " buſtle or diſſipations of life. This " preſent ſcene, and all its cares, " and all its gaieties, will ſoon be " rolled away, and *we muſt ſtand* " *before the judgment ſeat of Chriſt.* " Let it be only farther premiſed, " that if what ſhall be ſtated ſhould " to any appear needleſsly auſtere " and rigid, the writer muſt lay in " his claim not to be condemned " without a fair inquiry whether or " not his ſtatements accord with the

" language

" langnage of the ſacred writings, " To that teſt he refers with confi- " dence; and it muſt be conceded by " thoſe who admit the authority of " Scripture (ſuch only he is addreſ- " ſing) that from the deciſion of the " word of God there can be no ap- " peal."

SUMMARY OF THE WORK.

Inadequate conceptions of the importance of Chriſtianity — Popular notions—Corruptions of human nature—Chief defects of the religious ſyſtem of the bulk of profeſſed Chriſtians, in what regards our Lord Jeſus Chriſt and the Holy Spirit—Diſſertation concerning the uſe of the paſſions in religion—Inadequate conceptions concerning the nature and ſtrictneſs of practical Chriſtianity—Excellence of Chriſtianity in certain important particulars—Arguments reſulting as proof of its divine origin—Brief inquiry into the preſent ſtate of Chriſtianity in this country, with ſome of the cauſes which have led to its critical circumſtances —Its importance to us as a critical community—Practical hints, as well upon the foregoing conſiderations as to various deſcriptions of perſons— A copious index is added to the work.

EXTRACT.

VARIOUS CLASSES OF NOMINAL CHRISTIANS.

" THE promotion of the glory of God, and the poſſeſſion of his favour, are no longer recognized as the objects of our higheſt regard and moſt ſtrenuous endeavours; as furniſhing to us a vigorous, habitual, and univerſal principle of action. We ſet up for ourſelves, we are become our own maſters. The ſenſe of conſtant homage and continual ſervice is irkſome and galling to us; and we rejoice in being emancipated from it as from a ſtate of baſe and ſervile villainage. Thus the very tenure and condition by which life and all its poſſeſſions are held, undergo a total change: our faculties and powers are now our own: whatever we have is regarded rather as a property than as a truſt; or if there ſtill exiſt the remembrance of ſome paramount we are ſatisfied with an occaſic knowledgement of a nominal we pay our pepper-corn, ar our eſtates to ourſelves in f free enjoyment.

" Hence it is that ſo little responſibility ſeems attached poſſeſſion of high rank, or abilities, or affluent fortunes, means or inſtruments of uſe The inſtructive admonitions, " an account of thy ſtewardſ " occupy till I come;" are fo Or if it be acknowledged b men of larger views than o that a reference is to be had principle ſuperior to that of o gratification, it is, at beſt, to t of ſociety, or to the welfare families; and even then the tions reſulting from theſe re are ſeldom enforced on us higher ſanctions than thoſe of comfort, and of worldly inte eſtimation. Beſides, what mu of perſons are there, people families, in private ſtations, retired turn, to whom th ſcarcely held to apply; and multitudes of caſes to which it be thought unneceſſary ſcrupul extend them? Accordingly *in fact*, that the generality of m among the higher order, in the ation of their ſchemes, in the ſ of their ſtudies, in the choice place of reſidence, in the empl and diſtribution of their time, thoughts, converſation, and ments, are conſidered as be liberty, if there be no actual conſult in the main their own cation.

" Thus the generous and ſpirit of Chriſtian benevolenc ing and finding every where o for its exerciſe, is exploded, ſyſtem of *decent ſelfiſhneſs* is a eſtabliſhed in its ſtead; a ſyſtem ly more to be abjured for its than to be abhorred for its ſenſibility to the opportunities fuſing happineſs. " Have " families, or are they provid " Are we wealthy, and bre " profeſſion? Are we you " lively, and in the gaiety and " of youth? Surely we may " lowed to take our pleaſur " neglect no duty, we live in r " we do nobody any harm, a

" a right to amuſe ourſelves. We " have nothing better to do, we " wiſh we had; our time hangs " heavy on our hands for want of " it."

" I pity the man who can travel from Dan to Beer-ſheba, and cry " It is all barren." No man has a right to be idle.—Not to ſpeak of that great work which we all have to accompliſh; and ſurely the *whole* attention of a ſhort and precarious life is not more than an eternal intereſt may well require; where is it that in ſuch a world as this, health and leiſure, and affluence, may not find ſome ignorance to inſtruct, ſome wrong to redreſs, ſome want to ſupply, ſome miſery to alleviate? Shall ambition and avarice never ſleep? Shall they never want objects on which to faſten? Shall they be ſo obſervant to diſcover, ſo acute to diſcern, ſo eager, ſo patient to purſue, and ſhall the benevolence of Chriſtians want employment?

" Yet thus life rolls away with too many of us in a courſe of " ſhapeleſs idleneſs." Its recreations conſtitute its chief buſineſs. Watering places—the ſports of the field—cards! never-failing cards! — the aſſembly — the theatres—all contribute their aid—amuſements are multiplied, and combined, and varied, " to fill up the void " of a liſtleſs and languid life;" and by the judicious uſe of theſe different reſources, there is often a kind of ſober ſettled plan of domeſtic diſſipation, in which with all imaginable decency year after year wears away in unprofitable vacancy. Even old age often finds us pacing in the ſame round of amuſements, which our early youth had tracked out. Meanwhile, being conſcious that we are not giving into any flagrant vice, perhaps that we are guilty of no irregularity, and, it may be, that we are not neglecting the offices of religion, we perſuade ourſelves that we need not be uneaſy. In the main we do not fall below the general ſtandard of morals of the claſs and ſtation to which we belong, we may therefore allow ourſelves to glide down the ſtream without apprehenſion of the conſequences.

" Some of a character often hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from the claſs we have been juſt deſcribing, take up with *ſenſual* pleaſures. The chief happineſs of their lives conſiſts in one ſpecies or another of animal gratification; and theſe perſons perhaps will be found to compoſe a pretty large deſcription. It will be remembered, that it belongs not to our purpoſe to ſpeak of the groſsly and ſcandalouſly profligate, who renounce all pretenſions to the name of Chriſtians, but of thoſe who, maintaining a certain decency of character, and perhaps being tolerably obſervant of the forms of religion, may yet be not improperly termed *ſober ſenſualiſts*. Theſe, though leſs impetuous and more meaſured, are not leſs ſtaunch and ſteady, than the profeſſed votaries of licentious pleaſure, in the purſuit of their favourite objects. " Mortify the fleſh, " with its affections and luſts," is the Chriſtian *precept*; a ſoft luxurious courſe of habitual indulgence, is the practice of the bulk of modern Chriſtians; and that conſtant moderation, that wholeſome diſcipline of reſtraint and ſelf denial, which are requiſite to prevent the unperceived encroachment of the inferior appetites, ſeem altogether diſuſed, as the exploded auſterities of monkiſh ſuperſtition.

" Chriſtianity calls her profeſſors to a ſtate of diligent watchfulneſs and active ſervices. But the perſons of whom we are now ſpeaking, forgetting alike the duties they owe to themſelves and to their fellow-creatures, often act as though their condition were meant to be a ſtate of uniform indulgence, and vacant, unprofitable ſloth. To multiply the comforts of affluence, to provide for the gratification of appetite, to be luxurious without diſeaſes, and indolent without laſſitude, ſeems the chief ſtudy of their lives. Nor can they be clearly exempted from this claſs, who, by a common error, ſubſtituting the means for the end, make the preſervation of health and ſpirits, not as inſtruments of uſefulneſs, but as ſources of pleaſure, their great buſineſs and continual care.

" Others again ſeem more to attach themſelves to what have been well termed the " pomps and vanities of this " world." Magnificent houſes, grand equipages, numerous retinues, ſplendid entertainments, high and faſhionable connections, appear to conſtitute, in their eſtimation, the ſupreme happineſs of life. This claſs too, if we miſtake not, will be found numerous in our days; for it muſt be conſidered

ſidered, *that it is the heart, ſet on theſe things*, which conſtitutes the eſſential character. It often happens, that perſons, to whoſe rank and ſtation theſe indulgences moſt properly belong, are moſt indifferent to them. The undue ſolicitude about them is more viſible in perſons of inferior conditions and ſmaller fortunes, in whom it is not rarely detected by the ſtudious contrivances of a miſapplied ingenuity to reconcile parade with œconomy, and glitter at a cheap rate. But this temper of diſplay and competition is a direct contraſt to the lowly, modeſt, unaſſuming carriage of the true Chriſtian: and wherever there is an evident effort and ſtruggle to excel in the particulars here in queſtion, a manifeſt wiſh thus to rival ſuperiors, to outſtrip equals, to dazzle inferiors, it is manifeſt the great end of life, and of all its poſſeſſions, is too little kept in view, and it is to be feared that the gratification of a vain oſtentatious humour, is the predominant diſpoſition of the heart.

" As there is a ſober ſenſuality, ſo is there alſo a ſober avarice, and a ſober ambition. The commercial and the profeſſional world compoſe the chief ſphere of their influence. They are often recognized, and openly avowed as juſt maſter principles of action. But where this is not the caſe, they aſſume ſuch plauſible ſhapes, are called by ſuch ſpecious names, and urge ſuch powerful pleas, that they are received with cordiality, and ſuffered to gather ſtrength without ſuſpicion. The ſeducing conſiderations of diligence in our callings, of ſucceſs in our profeſſion, of making handſome proviſions for our children, beguile our better judgements. " We " riſe early, and late take reſt, and " eat the bread of carefulneſs." In our few intervals of leiſure, our exhauſted ſpirits require refreſhment; the ſerious concerns of our immortal ſouls, are matters of ſpeculation too grave and gloomy to anſwer the purpoſe, and we fly to ſomething that may better deſerve the name of relaxation, till we are again ſummoned to the daily labours of our employment.

" Meanwhile religion ſeldom comes in our way, ſcarcely occurs to our thoughts; and when ſome ſecret miſgivings begin to be felt on this head, company ſoon drowns, amuſements diſſipate, or habitual occupations inſenſibly diſplace or ſmother the riſing apprehenſion. Profeſſional and commercial men perhaps, eſpecially when they happen to be perſons of more than ordinary reflection, or of early habits of piety not quite worn away, eaſily quiet their conſciences by the plea, that neceſſary attention to their buſineſs leaves them no time to think on theſe ſerious ſubjects at preſent. " Men of leiſure they con- " ſeſs ſhould conſider them; they " themſelves will do it hereafter " when they retire; meanwhile they " are uſefully, or at leaſt innocently " employed." Thus buſineſs and pleaſure fill up our time, and the " one thing needful," is forgotten. Reſpected by others, and ſecretly applauding ourſelves (perhaps congratulating ourſelves that we are not like ſuch an one who is a ſpendthrift, or a mere man of pleaſure, or ſuch another who is a notorious miſer) the true principle of action is no leſs wanting in us, and perſonal advancement, or the acquiſition of wealth, is the object of our ſupreme deſires and predominant purſuits." *P.* 165.

LXIII. *My Night Gown and Slippers*; or, Tales in Verſe. Written in an Elbow Chair, by GEORGE COLMAN THE YOUNGER. 4to. pp. 33. 2s. 6d. *Cadell.*

PRELIMINARY EXTRACT.

" THE *Maid of the Moor*, *the New-* " *caſtle Apothecary*, and *Lodgings* " *for ſingle Gentlemen*, are ſlip-ſhod " tales, written for an entertainment " which I propoſed to offer to the " public, at the Hay-market Thea- " tre, during Lent; and two of " them were intended to be *ſpoken* " (read them therefore with a view " to recitation), and the third to be " ſung, as light matter, calculated " to relieve the gravity of a dialec- " tic performance.

" The whole performance (for " reaſons unneceſſary to mention, " here) was relinquiſhed:—

" But as it is my cuſtom to avoid " the accumulation of my own " papers,

" papers, in my bureau, I hold it
" more adviſeable to print my three
" ſtories (light as they are) than to
" burn them.

" I have put them into a kind of
" crambo-vehicle, to make them
" connect; and, if *The Maid of the*
" *Moor* acts as an antidote, with one
" Boarding-ſchool Miſs, to the poi-
" ſon ſo plentifully diſtributed in
" the ſhape of Novels, Romances,
" Legendary Tales, &c. &c. I may
" ſay, with philoſophers, that the
" moſt inſignificant things are of
" ſome utility.

" *Vale!*

" GEORGE COLMAN
" THE YOUNGER."

" *March 21ſt*, 1796.
" *Piccadilly*"

EXTRACT.

THE NEWCASTLE APOTHECARY.

" A MAN, in many a country town, we know,
Profeſſing openly with death to wreſtle;
Ent'ring the field againſt the grimly foe,
Arm'd with a mortar, and a peſtle.

Yet, ſome affirm, no enemies they are;
But meet juſt like prize-fighters, in a fair:
Who firſt ſhake hands before they box,
Then give each other plaguy knocks,
With all the love and kindneſs of a brother:
So (many a ſuff'ring patient ſaith)
Though the apothecary fights with death,
Still they're ſworn friends to one another.

A member of this Æſculapian line
Liv'd at Newcaſtle upon Tyne:
No man could better gild a pill;
Or make a bill;
Or mix a draught, or bleed, or bliſter;
Or draw a tooth out of your head;
Or chatter ſcandal by your bed;
Or give a gliſter.

Of occupations theſe were *quantum ſuff.*
Yet ſtill he thought the liſt not long enough;
And therefore midwifery he choſe to pin to't.
This balanc'd things:—for if he hurl'd
A few ſcore mortals from the world,
He made amends by bringing others into't.

His fame, full ſix miles round the country ran:
In ſhort, in reputation he was *ſolus:*
All the old women call'd him " a fine " man!"
His name was Bolus.

Benjamin Bolus, though in *trade*,
(Which oftentimes will genius fetter)
Read works of fancy, it is ſaid;
And cultivated the *Belles Lettres.*

And why ſhould this be thought ſo odd?
Can't men have taſte who cure a phthiſick?
Of poetry though patron god,
Apollo patronizes phyſick.

Bolus lov'd verſe;—and took ſo much delight in't,
That his preſcriptions he reſolv'd to write in't.

No opportunity he e'er let paſs
Of writing the directions, on his labels,
In dapper couplets, — like *Gay's Fables*;
Or rather like the lines in *Hudibras.*

Apothecary's verſe!—and where's the treaſon?
'Tis ſimply honeſt dealing;—not a crime;—
When patients ſwallow phyſick without reaſon,
It is but fair to give a little rhime.

He had a patient lying at death's door,
Some three miles from the town—it might be four;
To whom, one evening, Bolus ſent an article,
In pharmacy, that's called cathartical.
And, on the label of the ſtuff,
He wrote this verſe;
Which one would think was clear enough,
And terſe:—

" *When taken,*
" *To be well ſhaken.*"

Next morning, early, Bolus roſe;
And to the patient's houſe he goes;—
Upon his pad,
Who a vile trick of ſtumbling had:
It was indeed a very ſorry hack;—
But that's of courſe:
For what's expected from a horſe,
With an apothecary on his back?

Bolus arriv'd; and gave a doubtful tap;—
Between a ſingle and a double rap.—

Knocks of this kind
Are giv'n by gentlemen who teach to dance;
By fidlers, and by opera-ſingers:
One loud, and then a little one behind;
As if the knocker fell, by chance,
Out of their fingers.

The ſervant lets him in, with diſmal face,
Long as a courtier's out of place—
Portending ſome diſaſter;
John's countenance as rueful look'd, and grim,
As if th' apothecary had phyſick'd him,—
And not his maſter.

"Well, how's the patient?" Bolus ſaid.
John ſhook his head.
"Indeed!---hum! ha!---that's very "odd!"
"He took the draught?" John gave a nod.
"Well,--how?---what then?--ſpeak "out, you dunce!"
"Why then"---ſays John---"we "*ſhook* him once."
"Shook him! how?"---Bolus ſtam-mer'd out:
"We jolted him about."
"Zounds! ſhake a patient, man!---a "a ſhake won't do."
"No, Sir---and ſo we gave him "two."
"Two ſhakes! ods curſe!
"'Twould make the patient "worſe."
"It did ſo, Sir!---and ſo a third we "try'd."
"Well, and what then?"---"Then, "Sir, my maſter dy'd."

P. 23.

LXIV. *Priſon Amuſements, and other Trifles:* principally written during Nine Months of Confinement in the Caſtle of York. By PAUL POSITIVE. 12mo. pp. 208, 4s. boards. *Johnſon.*

PREFACE.

"THIS little volume is offered to "the world without any other "apology than its contents. Many "of the pieces were compoſed in "bitter moments, amid the horrors "of a gaol, under the preſſure of "ſickneſs. They were the tranſ-"cripts of melancholy feelings—the "warm effuſions of a bleeding "heart. The writer amuſed his "imagination with attiring his ſor-"rows in verſe, that, under the "romantic appearance of fiction, he "might ſometimes forget that his "misfortunes were real.

"Perhaps the reader may be cu-"rious to be informed of the cir-"cumſtances to which theſe trifles "owe their exiſtence. Suffice it to "ſay, the writer is very young, "and has been very unfortunate. "Twice, in the courſe of twelve "months, he was ſentenced to the "penalties of fine and impriſon-"ment for imputed offences. He "forbears, however, to enter into "the unimportant details; leſs from "the dread of expoſing himſelf "than an unwillingneſs to wound "the vindictive ſenſibility of others.

"Should theſe humble eſſays ob-"tain only a moderate ſhare of pub-"lic favour, the writer may be "emboldened to riſk the publica-"tion of another more voluminous "work, which was alſo compoſed "during the long leiſure of im-"priſonment."

CONTENTS.

Verſes on a Robin Redbreaſt—Moonlight—To Celia—The Captive Nightingale--Evening Star--Soliloquy of a Water Wagtail—Addreſs ſpoken on Sheffield Theatre—The Pleaſures

Pleaſures of Impriſonment, epiſtle I. and II.—The Bramin, canto I. and II.—The Grumbler's Petition—Deſpair—Song--The Retreat—Song—The Mirror—The Kiſs—Stella—The Stateſman and his Fool—Verſes on Thomas Hardy viſiting the Grave of his Wife, &c.—Elegy to the Memory of Colonel Boſville—The Linnet—The Wild Roſe—Sonnet—A Tale, too true.

EXTRACT.

THE GRUMBLER'S PETITION.

" GIVE me, ye Gods! a farm as ſnug
As woollen blanket to a bug;
I'll dance and ſing, and rhyme and ſleep,
To lowing cows and bleating ſheep;
Carve Cynthia's name on every tree;
But Cynthia's falſe—as falſe as me!
A plague conſume the filthy cot;
Periſh the herds—the flocks may rot!
" Give me a warehouſe cramm'd with goods,
And fifty ſhips to plough the floods;
I'll ſtrut and ſwagger, job and range,
The fierceſt merchant upon 'Change.
But what is loſs and gain to me?
I hate the golden rule of three:
And as for fractions, hang the breed,
They'll make a fraction of my head!
Then, curſe on trade! I'll leave the ſtocks
To lame the legs of waddling ducks.
" How wretched is a batchelor's life!
Give me, ye Gods! a pretty wife;
As Pallas wiſe, as Venus fair;
Gay as the light, and chaſte as air!
Ha!—now I think on't—wives have tongues,
And mine are weak, conſumptive lungs!
" Then grant me an enormous wig,
And reverend coat, ten times too big;
With purple pimpled face I'll ſhine,
A worthy orthodox divine:
Six days and nights in riot ſpent,
I'll bleſs the ſeventh and repent;
Then ſtart again on Monday morn,
Nor reſt till Sabbath day return.
—No—my good grannum us'd to ſay,
That there will come---a judgment day!
" Well, then with lawyers I'll reſort,
And, like a ſpectre, haunt the court;
With gown ſo black and wig ſo white,
Symbolical of wrong and right,
(For every lawyer letts his tongue
To any tenant, right or wrong;)
I'll ſplit my wind pipe o'er a brief,
And bawl for juſtice and for beef:
Or ſpruce and gray, with back bone pliant,
Bow, ſmile and ſimper to a client;
But then, before he quits my gate,
I'll make a man of him, if Plato
Be right in what he hath alledg'd,
That man's a two-legged thing undledg'd!
Stay!---John Bull's Memoirs tell me ---rot 'em!
That law's the pit without a bottom;
If ſo---heaven ſhield me from ſuch evils!
Lawyers themſelves muſt e'en be devils!
" Make me, ye Gods! a ſoldier brave,
A ſoldier's coat fits fool or knave;
With tongue of braſs and heart of delf ware,
As thouſands more beſide myſelf are;
Like Hercules, I'll mount a breach,
And murder all within my reach.
'Stop!' roars a bullet: 'Blaſt your 'eyes!'
Cries Hercules---and falls, and dies.
" O then, ye Gods! my next condition!
Muſt be the lot of a phyſician!
Through all the pariſh, who but me?
Man-midwife, ſurgeon, and M. D.
I'll ſhrug my ſhoulders, ſhake my head,
And look a purſeleſs patient dead;
But the rich rogue, in anguiſh lying,
Shall lead a weary life of dying;
My conſcience ſmites me, ſcripture ſaith,
'The end of all theſe things is death!'
What!--Death to Doctors?--Doctors die?
I'll be no doctor---no, not I!
" Give me an houſe in Groſvenor Square,
With forty thouſand pounds a year;
An hoſt of friends to wait my call,
Yet not a friend among them all:
But who would ſigh for faithleſs friends?
A ſtar and garter makes amends;
Titles and gewgaws are ador'd!
Heavens! what a thing to be a lord!
Then in a chariot to be whirl'd,
And kick'd duſt up in the world.
Hold!---carriages are apt to break,
And mine's a very brittle neck:
'Tis

'Tis fun to thunder up and down,
But death to fall and crack one's crown:
Sweet is the noiſe of rattling ſtones;
But curſe the craſh of broken bones!
" Sick of mankind, and all their folly,
I'll yield my ſoul to melancholy.
Myſelf and I, in cordial ſtrife,
Together live, like man and wife:
Like them, alas! we're two in one;
Fleſh of each other's fleſh and bone.
Alas! like them, we ſcold and fight;
Like them, we hate with all our might;
Like them, to mend the breach, of courſe,
We muſt determine to divorce.
Then, give me, Jove! an hermit's cell,
Where I, with apathy, may dwell;
And, like another honeſt aſs,
Drink the clear ſpring and browze on graſs;
From morn to night, in my retreat,
I'll eat and bray, and bray and eat.
No---who would be an aſs that can,
In any ſenſe or ſhape, be man?
" What ſhall I aſk for then, ye Gods!
Of this world's evens and its odds:
Alike to me is odd or even,
There's no ſuch thing on earth as heaven!
I bow content to your decrees---
Give me, O give me---what you pleaſe!" *P.* 121.

LXV. *Sonnets and other ſmall Poems, by* T. PARK. 12mo. pp. 128. 6s. large paper 10s. 6d. *G. Sael, Strand.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

" THE following miſcellaneous " poems have been compoſed " as occaſion gave them birth, with- " out any higher motive than the " indulgence of perſonal feeling, " or the gratification of ſome parti- " cular friend. By the counſel of " Mr. COWPER they were firſt en- " couraged to ſolicit public notice. " By the comments of Miſs SE- " WARD, they have been rendered " leſs unworthy to do ſo; though " neither the Telamonian ſhield of " the one, nor the Palladian ægis " of the other, can afford any con- " fident defence againſt the critics " arrowy ſhower."

THE WORK,

Beſides a dedicatory ſonnet to Miſs Seward, contains thirty other ſonnets upon different ſubjects. Ten pieces under the title of " *Occaſional* " *Verſes*;" four " *Inſcriptions*;" three " *Familiar Epiſtles*;" ſixteen Epigrams; four Epitaphs and four Elegies.

COPPER PLATE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Vignette title page.
A riſing ſtorm, and view of Reculver church.
Glory and Envy.
Garden and alcove where Thomſon wrote the Seaſons.
Anna.
Twyford church.

EXTRACTS.

SONNET WRITTEN IN AN ALCOVE WHERE THOMSON COMPOSED HIS SEASONS.

" AERIAL ſpirits, who forſook your ſky,
To whiſper charmed ſounds in Thomſon's ear,
Or ſhaded from the ken of groſſer eye,
Did to the bard in holy trance appear;
Still guard the ſacred grove which once was dear,
On every leaf enweave a druid-ſpell,
And ſay to the profane, ſhould ſuch come near,
Here did the woodland pilgrim form his cell;
The prieſt of Nature here his temple plac'd,
And rais'd the incenſe of his ſong on high;
With ſylvan honours was his altar grac'd,
His harp was tun'd to heavenly pſalmiſtry:
Here did he pour to Nature's God the ſtrain!---
And ſhould you ſcorn the worſhip, ſhun the fane."

SONNET

SONNET XXX.

pale phantoms rais'd by Mor-
eus' pow'r
der fancy thro' the drear of
ht,
th our ſlumbers to oblivion's
w'r,
to endure the teſt of light.
al imagery bright,
with viſions of poetic fire;
expreſſion can arreſt their
ght,
uriſh fume the ſhadowy
es' expire;
air' the dim chimeras fade;—
oſt in wonder at th' illuſive
at,
'd to chaſe the ſhadow of a
de,
e folly of enthuſiaſt heat,
ſtung with diſappointment,
p the quill,
irreſolute—reſume it ſtill."

NSOLATION DERNIERE.

you not pity honeſt Ned,
dous wife ding-dongs him;
ry comfort elſe is fled,
ing that ſhe wrongs him?"

*l Narrative of the Proceed-
the Britiſh Fleet commanded
iral Sir John Jervis, K. B.
late Action with the Spaniſh
n the 14th February, 1797,
e St. Vincents.* In a Letter
Friend. Illuſtrated with
lans, ſhewing the Poſitions
wo Fleets at different Pe-
f that glorious and memo-
ction. By an OFFICER
IS MAJESTY'S LAND
. 4to. pp. 27. (With
pendix.) 5s. *Johnſon.*

DVERTISEMENT.

letter which is now ſub-
mitted to the public, was
iginally intended for the
it was drawn up for the
ition of a private circle;
ne, however, cannot be
the plans that illuſtrate it:
ere intended for publica-
nd were already in the
" hands of the engraver, when, at
" the earneſt ſolicitation of the pub-
" liſher, the gentleman who de-
" ſigned them was perſuaded to
" conſent to the letters being an-
" nexed to the plans.

" The publiſher cannot but con-
" gratulate himſelf and the public,
" on having thus obtained an au-
" thentic deſcription of an action
" that reflects ſuch luſtre on the
" wiſdom, ability, and intrepid
" conduct of the Britiſh admiral;
" which places the ſuperior bra-
" very, diſcipline, and ſeamanſhip,
" of the Britiſh navy in ſo exalted
" a point of view; and which,
" conſidering all the circumſtances
" attending it, is certainly unprece-
" dented in the naval annals of
" Great Britain."

THE LETTER

Informs us, that the writer of it being ſtationed on board the Lively, which acted as a repeating frigate during the action, had, therefore, a better opportunity of obſerving the manœuvres of both fleets with more preciſion than if he had been on board a principal in the fight—to give a regular narrative of the glorious events occurring on the 14th of February would be to repeat the whole of the letter, which is minutely accurate, and every circumſtance is illuſtrated by correſpondent plans—a regular liſt of each fleet—their killed, wounded, &c. is alſo annexed—" the expenditure of am-
" munition on board the Britiſh
" fleet was beyond any recent ex-
" ample;" it coſt the Culloden 170 barrels of powder—the Captain 146, the Blenheim 180; other ſhips in the ſame proportion; and " it is remarkable that not a ſingle
" gun in the Britiſh ſquadron burſt
" in this action."

The Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of only 15 ſail of the line and 4 frigates, at the expenſe of 300 gallant warriors (killed and wounded)

de-

defeated the Spaniſh force of 27 ſhips of the line and 10 frigates, of which they took 4 ſail of the line, two of which are three-deckers.

Every tribute of admiration is paid to each individual concerned in the action; the conduct of Commodore Nelſon we ſhall relate by way of

EXTRACT.

"TWO of the enemy's ſhips had now ſurrendered, and the Lively frigate and Diadem had orders to ſecure the prizes. The next that fell were the two with which Commodore Nelſon was engaged.

"While Captain Collingwood ſo nobly ſtepped in to his aſſiſtance, as has been mentioned before, Captain R. W. Miller, the commodore's captain, was enabled to repleniſh his lockers with ſhot, and prepare for a renewal of the fight: no ſooner, therefore, had the Excellent paſſed on, than the gallant commodore renewed the battle.

"The three-decker with which he was before engaged having fallen aboard her ſecond, that ſhip, of 84 guns, became now the captain's opponent. To her Commodore Nelſon directed a vigorous fire; nor was it feebly returned, as the loſs of the Captain evinced, near twenty men being killed and wounded in a very few minutes. It was now that the various damages already ſuſtained by that ſhip, through the long and arduous conflict which ſhe had maintained, appearing to render a continuance of the conteſt in the uſual way precarious, or, perhaps, impoſſible; and the commodore not bearing to part with an enemy of whom he had aſſured himſelf, he inſtantly reſolved on a bold and deciſive meaſure, and determined, whatever might be the event, to attempt his opponent ſword in hand. The boarders were ſummoned, and orders given to lay the Captain on board the enemy.

"Fortune favours the brave; nor on this occaſion was ſhe unmindful of her favourite. Captain Miller ſo judiciouſly directed the courſe of the Captain, that ſhe was laid aboard the ſtarboard quarter of the 84-gun ſhip, her ſpritſail yard paſſing over the enemy's poop, and hooking her mizen ſhrouds; and the word to board being given, the officers and ſeamen deſtined for this duty, headed by Lieutenant Berry, together with the detachment of the 69th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Pearſon, then doing duty as marines on board the Captain, paſſed with rapidity on board the enemy's ſhip; and in a ſhort time the San Nicolas was in the poſſeſſion of her intrepid aſſailants. The commodore's impatience would not permit him to remain an inactive ſpectator of this event. He knew the attempt was hazardous; and his preſence, he thought, might contribute to its ſucceſs. He, therefore, accompanied the party in this attack, paſſing from the fore-chains of his own ſhip into the enemy's quarter gallery, and thence through the cabin to the quarter deck, where he arrived in time to receive the ſword of the dying commander, who was mortally wounded by the boarders. For a few minutes after the officers had ſubmitted, the crew below were firing their lower-deck guns: this irregularity, however, was ſoon corrected, and meaſures taken for the ſecurity of the conqueſt. But this labour was no ſooner atchieved, than he found himſelf engaged in another and more arduous one. The ſtern of the three-decker, his former opponent, was directly amidſhips on the weather-beam of the San Nicolas; and, from her poop and galleries, the enemy ſorely annoyed with muſquetry the Britiſh on board the San Nicolas. The commodore was not long in reſolving on the conduct to be obſerved upon this momentous occaſion. The alternative that preſented itſelf was to quit the prize, or advance. Confident in the bravery of his ſeamen, he determined on the latter. Directing, therefore, an additional number of men to be ſent from the Captain, on board the San Nicolas, the undaunted commodore headed himſelf the aſſailants in this new attack, and ſucceſs crowned the enterpriſe. Such, indeed, was the panic occaſioned by his preceding conduct, that the Britiſh no ſooner appeared on the quarter-deck of their new opponent, than the commandant advanced, and aſking for the Britiſh commanding officer, dropped on one knee, and preſented to him his ſword; making, at the ſame time, an excuſe for the Spaniſh admiral's not appearing,

s he was dangerouſly wounded.
moment Commodore Nelſon
ſcarcely perſuade himſelf of
cond inſtance of good fortune;
refore ordered the Spaniſh com-
nt, who had the rank of a bri-
, to aſſemble the officers on the
r-deck, and direct ſteps to be
inſtantly for communicating to
:w the ſurrender of the ſhip. All
icers immediately appeared, and
mmodore found the ſurrender of
ın Joſef aſcertained, by each of
lelivering to him his ſword.
he coxſwain of the commodore's
had attended the commodore
ghout this perilous adventure.
im the commodore gave in
: the ſwords of the Spaniſh of-
as he received them; and the
tar, as they were delivered to
tucked theſe honourable trophies
his arm, with all the *ſang-froid*
nable.
: was at this moment alſo that an
: jack tar, an old acquaintance
commodore, came up to him in
illneſs of his heart, and excuſing
berty he was taking, aſked to
him by the hand, to congratu-
im upon ſeeing him ſafe on the
er deck of a Spaniſh three-decker.
his new conqueſt had ſcarcely ſub-
l, and the commodore returned
oard the San Nicolas, when the
ſhip was diſcovered to be on fire
o places. At the firſt moment
rances were alarming; but pre-
of mind and reſources were not
ng to the Britiſh officers in this
gency. The fire-men were im-
itely ordered from the Captain;
oroper means being taken, the
as ſoon got under."

II. *A Deſcriptive Sketch of the ſent State of Vermont, one of United States of America.* By A. GRAHAM, L. L. D. late Lieu-ant-colonel in the Service of : above State. 8vo. pp. 186. ith a Portrait. 12s. Printed d ſold, for the Author, by *nry Fry.*

EPITOME.

HE work is divided into twenty-ſix letters, addreſſed to the : of Montroſe, from whoſe family the author informs us he is deſcended.

The two firſt letters explain the motives of Mr. Graham's viſit to England as agent on ſpecial buſineſs from the epiſcopal church of Vermont, and to prevail on the Britiſh government to join the ſtate of Vermont in opening a communication by means of a canal between Lake Champlain and the river St. Lawrence, a propoſal, the reſult of which yet remains doubtful. In deſcribing his arrival in London, which appeared to our author "like an "immenſe ſea, agitated by con-"tending winds," he gives his ideas of the political opinions of this country, and in mentioning the freedom with which they are diſſeminated, obſerves, "had I heard any perſon "in my own country have uttered "*half as much* againſt the exiſting "government of America as I have "frequently heard here, I ſhould "have thought it my duty, as a "magiſtrate, to have committed "him to the county goal, for trial, "as an incendiary and an enemy to "the ſtate."

The third letter commences the deſcription of Vermont, which is completed in the ſubſequent ones, involving every point relative to its ſituation, ſoil, productions, towns, conſtitution, houſe of repreſentatives, general aſſembly, executive power, laws, council of cenſors, courts of judicature, militia, &c. &c. The deſcription of each town includes biographical anecdotes of its principal inhabitants, and we ſhall ſubjoin a curious circumſtance which happened at Weſtminſter, in the ſtate of Vermont, as an

EXTRACT.

"BEFORE we take leave of Weſtminſter, it may not be unworthy of remark, that the ſecond Proteſtant church in the ſtate was built at this place; I ſhall alſo add an anecdote of an honeſt farmer (one of the original ſettlers) which happened at Weſtminſter, and which will ſerve to ſhew the fanatical ſpirit which then prevailed;

ſo

ſo contrary to that liberal toleration now prevalent over America, and which ſo happily unites every denomination of Chriſtians in the bonds of charity and love.--But to my ſtory.--

"The farmer in queſtion was a plain pious man, regular in the diſcharge of his duty both to his God and his neighbour; but unluckily he happened to live near one with whom he was not inclined to cultivate either civil or friendly terms: this troubleſome perſonage was no other than a monſtrous over-grown he bear, that deſcended from the mountains, trod down and deſtroyed the corn fields, and carried off whatever he laid his paws upon. The plundered ſufferer watched him in vain, the ferocious and cunning animal, ever finding methods to elude his utmoſt vigilance; and at laſt it had learned its *cue* ſo thoroughly as only to commit its depredations on the Lord's day, when it knew, from experience, the coaſt was clear: wearied out with theſe oft repeated treſpaſſes, the good man reſolved on the next Sunday to ſtay in his fields, where, with his gun, he concealed himſelf. The bear came according to cuſtom---he fired and ſhot him dead. The exploſion threw the whole congregation (for it was about the hour of people's aſſembling to worſhip) into conſternation. The cauſe was inquired into, and as ſoon as the paſtor, deacon, and elders became acquainted with it, they called a ſpecial meeting of the church, and cited their offending brother before them, to ſhew cauſe, if any he had, why he ſhould not be excommunicated out of Chriſt's church, for this daring and unexampled impiety. In vain did he urge from the ſcriptures themſelves that it was lawful to do good on the Sabbath day; he pleaded before judges determined to condemn him, and the righteous parſon, elders, and church, *una voce* agreed to drive him out from amongſt them, as polluted and accurſed. Accordingly he was enjoined (as is cuſtomary on ſuch occaſions) on the next Sunday to attend his excommunication in the church. He did attend---but not entirely ſatisfied with the juſtice of the ſentence, and too much of a ſoldier to be ſcandalized in ſo public a manner for an action which he conceived to be his duty, he reſolved to have recourſe to ſtratagem; he therefore went to the appointment with his gun, loaded with a brace of balls, his ſword, and cartridge-box by his ſide, and his knapſack on his back, with ſix days proviſion in it. Service was about half over when he entered the ſanctuary in this martial array: he *marched* leiſurely into a corner, and took his *poſition*. As ſoon as the benediction was ended, the holy parſon began the excommunication, but ſcarcely had he pronounced the words '*offending bro-*' *ther*,' when the honeſt old veteran *cocked and levelled* his weapon of deſtruction, at the ſame time crying out with a loud voice, '*Proceed if you* '*dare---proceed, and you are a dead* '*man*.' At this unexpected *attack*, the aſtoniſhed clergyman ſhrunk behind his deſk, and his opponent with great deliberation *recovered his arms*; ſome moments elapſed before the parſon had courage to *peep* from behind his *eccleſiaſtical battery:* when finding the old hero had come to a *reſt*, he tremblingly reached the order to his eldeſt deacon, deſiring him to read it. The deacon, with ſtammering accents, and eyes ſtaring wild affright, began as he was commanded, but no ſooner had he done ſo, than the devoted victim again levelled his piece, and more vehemently than before exclaimed, '*De-* '*ſiſt and march---I will not live with* '*ſhame---deſiſt and march, I ſay, or you* '*are all dead men*." Little need had he to repeat his threats, the man of God leaped from the deſk, and eſcaped; the deacon, elders, and congregation, followed in equal trepidation; the greateſt confuſion prevailed; the women with ſhrieks and cries ſought their homes, and the victor was left undiſturbed maſter of the field, and of the church too, the doors of which he calmly locked, put the keys in his pocket, and ſent them with his reſpects to his paſtor. He then marched home with all the honours of war, lived fourteen years afterwards, and died a brother in full communion, declaring to the laſt (amongſt his intimates) that he never taſted ſo great a dainty before." *P.* 111.

ANECDOTE OF PRINCE EDWARD.

"As Prince Edward and his ſuite, about four years ago, paſſed through Williamſtown, in this county, they made a halt at an inn in the place to procure refreſhments. Soon after they entered the Log-Hut, the prince ſeeing

book lie on a table, asked the
idy, in a jocular manner, the
of it, "The Bible, Sir," said
oman, with great modesty. "The
le," replied the Prince, "pray
you ever read any other book
ides the Bible?" "Oh, yes,
," answered she, with the utmost
ofure, and with a smile, "I
e read Peter Pindar."

III. *Henry Somerville*, a Tale,
the Author of Hartlebourn
ttle. 2 Vol. 12mo. 6s. pp. 437.
l.

TRAITS OF THE STORY.

t. Somerville having offended
his father, by marrying against
ld gentleman's inclinations, re-
with his wife to the cultivation
small estate, where he brings
the habits of rural virtue a
nd two daughters. An inti-
with the family of Mr. How-
n opulent and respectable cha-
, brings about an attachment
en Harriet Howard and young
y Somerville. Disparity of for-
throws some difficulties in the
which are increased by the
of Henry's grandfather, who,
d of leaving, as expected, his
rty to his family, had, out of
ge for his son's conduct, sunk
nnuities on his own life. Mr.
trong, the person to whom
annuities were principally
ed, makes an attempt to run
with Somerville's sister, who
served by the interference of
Norbury. Armstrong meeting
terrible accident during his
it, gives up, in the agonies of
, his title to the above annuities,
, added to Miss Somerville's
age with Lord Norbury, re-
the objections of Mr. How-
an alliance with Henry, whose
on for Miss Howard, and her
of his passion, have by acci-
been rendered public. The
ters of a pragmatical country
n, and Sir Francis Bloom, a

a young debauchee, who makes a melancholy exit, constitute the remaining features of the novel.

EXTRACT.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOMERVILLES, OF SIR FRANCIS BLOOM, LORD NORBURY, AND MR. HOWARD.

"WHEN Mrs. Howard returned home, she found Lord Norbury and Sir Francis Bloom, who had just arrived from London, with intention of amusing themselves for a few days with Mr. Howard's hounds. While dinner was serving, Mrs. Howard asked Sir Francis what news he had brought from the other world—a familiar phrase, common amongst them when retired into the shades of nature, and speaking of, or rather languishing after, the felicity of court splendour and polished entertainments.

"Indeed," answered Sir Francis, "every thing is exceeding dull; there's no one left in town now—no opera, no masquerade, no pictures, no drawing-room, no soul alive; nothing but tradesmen, and they are all preparing to carry their chuck and chickens to Margate and South-End. 'Pon my soul, you can't venture to knock at any one's door, for fear of being kept half an hour, while one old weather-beaten hag upon board wages is hobbling up stairs, and, peeping through the opening of the door, for fear of being rushed in upon, mumbles out, as well as her few remaining teeth will suffer her, 'that my lord's gone down to Northamptonshire, and there's nobody at home. This is all that one gets in London now—and if you attempt to leave your card, the old duchess has been making a pudding, or sweeping the hearth, and makes you hold it a quarter of an hour, while she wipes her hand with her apron, before she can receive it."

"A pretty description, indeed!" said Mrs. Howard; "but if this is the case, how comes it that you have staid there so long? What detains you from your charming seat in Lincolnshire!"—"Oh, I am not partial to it;—there's a—a—"—"Not quite so much timber there as there used to be," interrupted Lord Norbury:

bury: "an ill wind during the ſeverity of laſt winter, blew down ſome of the oaks and elms that had grown old in the ſervice."—"Damn the old oaks!" ſaid Sir Francis."—"No, no, Bloom," ſaid his Lordſhip, "Damn the ill wind."

"At this moment Mr. Howard entered the room, and ſoon after dinner was announced. "Well," ſaid he to Mrs. Howard, "how did you find the Somervilles? I thought you would have enlarged our circle to-day, by one or both of the young ladies. I think your Lordſhip knows the family," turning to Lord Norbury.—"Yes, very well, I met them all here laſt autumn; the young ladies were coming forward very promiſingly."—"Aye," ſaid Mrs. Howard, "they are now come forward indeed!" The emphaſis with which ſhe expreſſed the laſt word, attracted the notice of Sir Francis. "But," continued Mrs. Howard, "they are not to come next week; I rather think neither their father nor mother much reliſh ſuch parties for them."—"He's a very extraordinary man," ſaid Mr. Howard, "a man whoſe equal, for a noble generoſity of ſoul, and manly openneſs of heart, one does not often meet with in the world: but his ideas are a little ſingular. His ſon too is a very fine young man, and ſeems to tread preciſely in his father's ſteps—[Miſs Howard's eyes were fixed upon her plate]—I believe Mr. Somerville to be a perfect philoſopher."—"Is it unphiloſophical," ſaid Lord Norbury, "for his daughters to viſit their friends? He is, perhaps, one of thoſe unſocial beings who, out of their unbounded wiſdom, condemn all the reſt of the world;—I remember a man"—"He is by no means," ſaid Mr. Howard, "one of that caſt; if he has a failing in his judgment, it is not ſo much that he ever judges harſhly, as that he ſees moſt things in a ſtrong light; his ſoul is ſo capacious, that he perceives every object on a great ſcale."—"I hope you don't mean," interrupted Lord Norbury, "that he looks at all the world as through a magnifying glaſs; and ſo ſees every failing and trifling folly twice as large as it is in reality."

"Pardon me," rejoined Mr. Howard: "I meant to repreſent that his philanthropy and virtue cannot be magnified too much; but if he has a judgment to form, he combines readily all his motives, and then his reſolution becomes unalterable."

"There's ſomething great in that," ſaid Lord Norbury: "I ſhould like to ride over there." "I'll go with "you," ſaid Mr. Howard. "Damn "me," ſaid Sir Francis, "we'll "ſmoke this philoſopher." "You'll "find as much fire as ſmoke," replied Mr. Howard."

LXIX. *Journal of a Tour through North Wales and Part of Shropſhire*, with Obſervations on Mineralogy and other Branches of Natural Hiſtory. By ARTHUR AIKIN. ſmall 8vo. 4s. pp. 231. *Johnſon.*

PREFATORY EXTRACTS.

"THE tour, an account of "which is now preſented "to the public, was made during "the ſummer of the year 1796, "partly for amuſement, but principally as a ſupplement to the mineralogical ſtudies of the author. "From the peruſal of books, and "the examination of cabinet ſpecimens, I wiſhed to proceed to the "inveſtigation not of minute detached fragments, but of maſſes "of rock in their native beds; to "obſerve with my own eyes the "poſition and extent of the ſeveral "ſtrata, the order obſerved by nature in their arrangement, and "the gradual or more abrupt tranſitions of one ſpecies of rock into "another. To ſee the whole proceſs, alſo, of mining; of extracting the one, reducing, refining, "and manufacturing it, was one of "my chief *agenda*.

"The greater part, however, of "this little volume is taken up with "a deſcription of the principal of "thoſe ſcenes of beauty and grandeur which are ſcattered ſo profuſely through North Wales. It

"would

ould have been eaſy, by in-eaſing the ſelection of ſcenes, have enlarged the book; I am ıt certain, however, that, by ſo ing, I ſhould not have rather aried than gratified the reader. the following pages, the *cha-ſteriſtic* features of Welſh land-ıpe are deſcribed in a great va-ty of combinations; and in ſe, their intrinſic excellence ll, I doubt not, atone for the casional errors of the pencil th which they have been traced. mere outline of an intereſting ject is itſelf intereſting; but it uires the *creative* hand of a ofeſſed artiſt, by the ſkilful nbination and contraſt of light d ſhadow, to convert a cottage rude ſtone quarry into a beau-ul landſcape."

THE TOUR,

ides the minutiæ of its deſcrip- of every natural production, o be met with in North Wales, ats us with ſeveral very inte-g particulars relative to the ıt ſtate of the woollen manu-es, for which the author tells ; is indebted to the authentic ıunications of a particular —conformable with the pro- of the title-page, we meet diffuſe obſervations on the mi- articles of the country.—The eſs of the tour embraces de-ive particulars of Neſcliff, mynech lime works—Vale of ad—Piſtyll—Rhaiadr—Llan-g lead mines and ſlate quar-Bala—Bala pool—The Dee— of the Twrch—Bwlch-y-groes llwyd—Machynlleth—Eſtuary Dovey—Aberyſtwith—Pont-ıach—Dolgelle—Cader Idris—elert—Snowdon—Llanrwſt.—ıarvon and its caſtle—Llaner-edd—Amlwch—Parys mine—or—St. Aſaph—Denbigh—vell—Shrewſbury, and the of Salop. The work con-cludes with a chapter of geologi-cal obſervations, and is embelliſhed with a plate, repreſenting an out-line part of the chain of *primitive mountains*, commencing in the Wrek-kin and terminating in Caer-Caradoc—a *ſlate mountain* and *two lime-ſtone ridges*.

EXTRACT.

ROAD FROM ABERYSTWITH TO DOL-GELLE—AND DESCRIPTION OF CADER IDRIS.

Auguſt 1.

"WE quitted Aberyſtwith this morning, and proceeded northwards towards the eſtuary of the Dovey. The road lay behind the range of rocks that borders the bay, and af-forded us but little worth notice; the land appeared to be tolerably well cultivated, but the deſerted cottages and farm-houſes that we ſaw gave a melancholy air of depopulation to the country, loudly proclaiming to the moſt unobſervant paſſenger, that ei-ther landlord or tenant was proceeding on a bad ſyſtem. After we had walked about five miles, we arrived at the declivity of the hills that ſlope down into the vale of Dovey; a flat ſalt marſh then received us, in parts of which the inhabitants were mowing ſome coarſe ruſhes, to ſerve inſtead of ſtraw; to the marſh ſucceeded a ſandy plain of conſiderable extent, on which were paſtured ſome fine cattle: here we found the Galium verum, Convol-vulus ſoldanella, and Elymus arena-rius in great plenty. The tide being out, we next croſſed a mile of ſand, in ſome places firm, in others rather treacherous, and a ferry of a quarter of a mile more landed us near Aber-dovey in Merionethſhire. The view up the vale, though poſſeſſing very little beauty, when compared to the proſpect from *the head of the eſtuary*, was yet highly ſtriking. Inſtead of ſeeing the broad channel of the ri-ver filled with water, as was the caſe when we firſt beheld it, a large empty flat of ſand was ſpread before us; the proſpect continually contract-ing, terminated in the hills; whereas before, it gradually enlarged, loſing itſelf at laſt in the ſea; and the Me-rionethſhire mountains, no longer en-lightened by the ſun, were covered

by a long deep line of threatening clouds, ſcowling on the ſubject plain, in harſh contraſt to the ſands below. The ſcream of the ſea-gulls along this naked ſhore harmonized well with the gloomy grandeur of the ſcene, which altogether was productive of a very ſtriking effect. On the ſand were ſeveral hillocks extending northwards, formed by the Arundo arenaria, a moſt uſeful plant on low ſhores, which fixes by its long roots the driving ſand, thus forming a barrier to the incroaching ſea: the beach was alſo here and there adorned with that rare vegetable the Pulmonaria maritima. Following the eaſy bend of the coaſt, we ſoon arrived at a conſiderable peat moſs, reaching into the ſea to an unknown extent, from which the inhabitants dig their fuel; we ſaw ſeveral large ſtacks piled up to dry, juſt above the high-water mark: by the ſide of theſe, towards the land, were ſeveral marſh pools, abounding with the Nymphæa alba, now in full flower. Here we quitted the ſhore, and proceeded to Towyn, through ſome rich fields covered with heavy crops of wheat, barley, oats, and rye. Towyn is a place of moderate ſize, built of coarſe ſchiſtoſe ſtone, and frequented, during the bathing ſeaſon, by ſome genteel families: it is ſurrounded, eſpecially towards the ſea, by ſeveral populous hamlets, and new, comfortable-looking, farmhouſes; the ſoil is rocky, and expoſed to the full influence of the violent weſtern gales; but all-powerful induſtry has converted the marſh into meadows and paſtures, and overſpread the ſterile rock and bleak ſhore with waving corn, now nearly ripe. After dinner, notwithſtanding the threatening appearance of the ſky, we ſet out for Dolgelle, 18 miles diſtant. We made choice of the lower road, or that which paſſes the ſouthern ſide of Cader Idris, in preference to the upper one, which, though ſhorter, is not nearly ſo intereſting. About three miles from Towyn we croſſed the little river Mathew, and proceeded up the narrow valley through which it flows; the mountain on the left was covered with underwood to nearly its ſummit; and in one part was agreeably diverſified by a long curling line of blue ſmoke proceeding from ſome large ſtacks of wood, making into charcoal. We paſſed the ſource of the Mathew, and at the little village of Abergynolwyn found ourſelves on the bank of the river Diſynwy, with the ſteep aſcent of Cader Idris in full view, riſing out of the woods that root themſelves on his baſe. The mountains now on both ſides ſoar to a vaſt height, become more craggy, and approach ſo near to each other, as almoſt to ſhut up the vale. At length we came to Talyllyn, a piece of water above a mile long, and occupying the whole bottom of the valley. As we were coaſting this lake by a rough mountain road, the clouds deſcended from the tops of the mountains, and rolling on in immenſe volumes, at length reſted on the lower cliffs, covering the glen like a dark ceiling: the idea impreſſed on the mind by this ſublime ſcene, was that of being in a vaſt priſon, incloſed on all ſides ſo as to prevent the poſſibility of eſcape, while the cold reflection of the clouds from the lake heightened inconceivably the ſenſation of deſolate ſolitude: only three great objects compoſed the ſcene, the watery floor, the rocky walls, and the cloudy roof, and each added to the other a double horror. The evening was now cloſing faſt, the wind began to riſe, and all this mighty congregation of clouds let fall their contents in cataracts of the heavieſt rain that we had ever experienced; the roar of the torrents was ſoon heard on all ſides, the little ſtreams that croſſed the road ſuddenly ſwelled to rapid and dangerous fords, and it was not without ſome hazard, in ſo dark and tempeſtuous a night, that we purſued our journey. Sometimes a ſudden ſquall would tear a large opening in the clouds, and let in a glimmer of light, juſt enough to perceive the black gigantic outlines of the impending precipices, or the white foam of ſome nameleſs torrent tumbling headlong into the capacious bed of the main ſtream that accompanies the road. A difficult aſcent at laſt carried us fairly out of the glen, the night became lighter, and the rain, though ſtill pouring down with vehemence, was ſomewhat abated; incloſed fields now bordered the road, and the frequent cottages encouraged us to hope that the end of our journey was faſt approaching. Our impatience however deceived us, and we had nearly three tedious miles to go,

after

after reaching what we fully expected was the out-ſkirt of Dolgelle, and miſtaking frequently the glow-worms in the hedges for lights in the town. The glow-worms were this night unuſually luminous, and I was not a little ſurprized to ſee them at our approach darting over the hedges into the fields; knowing the female alone to be luminous, and at the ſame time deſtitute of wings, this phenomenon puzzled me a good deal, nor can I account for it, except upon the ſuppoſition of the male bearing the female through the air when in the act of copulation. At length, between ten and eleven o'clock, we reached Dolgelle, and, ſeated by a blazing fire, quickly forgot every unpleaſant circumſtance in this day's walk.

"The day being promiſing, we ſet off after breakfaſt to examine Cader Idris. A ſmall lake, called Llyn-y-gader, lies about a mile and a half on the high road to Towyn, which having arrived at, we quitted the road, and began our aſcent up the firſt ſtep of this lofty mountain. When we had ſurmounted the exterior ridge, we deſcended a little to a deep clear lake, which is kept conſtantly full by the numerous tributary torrents that fall down the ſurrounding rocks. Hence we climbed a ſecond and ſtill higher chain, up a ſteep but not difficult track, over numerous fragments of rock detached from the higher parts: we now came to a ſecond and more elevated lake, clear as glaſs, and overlooked by ſteep cliffs in ſuch a manner as to reſemble the crater of a volcano, of which a moſt accurate repreſentation is to be ſeen in Wilſon's excellent view of Cader Idris. Some travellers have mentioned the finding lava and other volcanic productions here; upon a ſtrict examination, however, we were unable to diſcover any thing of the kind, nor did the water of the lake appear to differ in any reſpect from the pureſt rock water, though it was tried repeatedly with the moſt delicate chemical teſts. A clear, loud, and diſtinct echo, repeats every ſhout that is made near the lake. We now began our laſt and moſt difficult aſcent up the ſummit of Cader Idris itſelf, which when we had ſurmounted, we came to a ſmall plain with two rocky heads of nearly equal height, one looking to the north, the other to the ſouth: we made choice of that which appeared to us the moſt elevated, and ſeated ourſelves on its higheſt pinnacle, to reſt, after a laborious aſcent of three hours. We were now high above all the eminences within this vaſt expanſe, and as the clouds gradually cleared away, caught ſome grand views of the ſurrounding country. The huge rocks which we before looked up to with aſtoniſhment, were now far below at our feet, and many a ſmall lake appeared in the vallies between them. To the north, Snowdon, with its dependencies, ſhut up the ſcene; on the weſt we ſaw the whole curve of the bay of Cardigan, bounded at a vaſt diſtance by the Caernarvon mountains, and nearer, daſhing its white breakers againſt the rocky coaſt of Merioneth. The ſouthern horizon was bounded by Plinlimmon, and on the eaſt the eye glanced over the lake of Bala, the two Arennig mountains, the two Arrans, the long chain of the Ferwyn mountains, to the Breddin hills on the confines of Shropſhire; and dimly, in the diſtant horizon, was beheld the Wreakin riſing alone from the plain of Salop. Having at laſt ſatisfied our curioſity, and being thoroughly chilled by the keen air of theſe elevated regions, we began to deſcend down the ſide oppoſite to that which we had come up. The firſt ſtage led us to another beautiful mountain lake, whoſe cold clear waters diſcharge their ſuperabundance in a full ſtream down the ſide of the mountain; all theſe waters abound with trout, and in ſome is found the Gwyniad, a fiſh peculiar to rocky alpine lakes. Following the courſe of the ſtream, we came on the edge of the craggy cliffs that overlook Talyllyn lake; a long and difficult deſcent conducted us at laſt on the borders of Talyllyn, where we entered the Dolgelle road.

"The mountain of Cader Idris, in height the ſecond in all Wales, riſes on the ſea ſhore, cloſe upon the northern ſide of the eſtuary of the ſmall river Diſynwy, about a mile above Towyn. It proceeds with almoſt a conſtant aſcent, firſt northwards for about three miles, then for ten miles further runs E. N. E. giving out from its ſummit a branch nearly three miles long,

long, in a ſouth weſterly direction, parallel to the main ridge. It is very ſteep and craggy on every ſide; but the ſouthern deſcent, eſpecially to the border of Talyllyn lake, is the moſt precipitous, being nearly perpendicular. Its breadth bears but a ſmall proportion to its length; a line paſſing along its baſe and interſecting the ſummit, would ſcarcely equal four miles and a half; and in the other parts it is a mere ridge, whoſe baſe hardly ever exceeds one mile in breadth. The peak is ſaid to be 2850 feet above Dolgelle.* Cader Idris is the beginning of a chain of primitive mountains, extending in a N. N. eaſterly direction, and including the Arrans and the Arennigs. It is much loftier and more craggy than the ſlates and ſecondary mountains which ſurround it, and conſiſts of,

"I. Siliceous porphyry in maſs; interſected by veins of quartz.

"The quartz and felſpar are incloſed in a greeniſh paſte, compoſed of iron, argil, and mica, which, by expoſure to a red heat, becomes of a dull red purple. This ſtone is very compact, has a moderately fine grain, and exhales an earthy ſmell, on being breathed upon: does not efferveſce with acids.

"II. Siliceous ſchiſtoſe porphyry, interſected by veins of quartz.

"Of a purple fleſh colour, with a remarkably fine grain, owing to the large proportion of quartz which it contains: the paſte of this porphyry conſiſts of argil and iron. The felſpar is in ſmall oblong grains, ſtratifying, almoſt in regular alternation, with long ſlender pieces of quartz. The mica is of a golden yellow, and is diſtributed through the felſpar, quartz, and paſte, indiſcriminately. Were it not for the paſte, which is in ſmall quantity, this ſtone would nearly anſwer to Kirwan's *gneiſs*. It emits, when breathed upon, a faint earthy ſmell; by expoſure to a red heat, its colour is conſiderably heightened. Does not efferveſce with acids.

"III. Argillaceous porphyry, in maſs.

"With a dark grey paſte, fracture earthy, and emits a ſtrong earthy ſmell when moiſtened; the paſte bears a greater proportion to the quartz, felſpar, and mica, than in the preceding ſpecies. It oxidates on its ſurface by expoſure to the air, and when ſubmitted to a red heat, becomes liver coloured. Does not efferveſce with acids.

"IV. Granitell (of Kirwan) in maſs.

"Compoſed of quartz and ſchorl.

"Beſides the ſpecies already mentioned, are found ſeveral rocks containing the component parts of granit and porphyry, but with ſo great a proportion of white, and ſmoke-coloured greaſy-looking quartz as almoſt to conceal the other ingredients. In ſeveral ſpecimens the felſpar, having been decompoſed, has fallen out, and given the quartz a porous appearance, which accounts for the porous lava ſaid by ſome travellers to have been found here.

"There are no mines in Cader Idris, or the neighbourhood.

"The plants that we found were *Lobelia Dortmanna*, in all the lakes, eſpecially in Llyn-y-gader; *Saxifraga hypnoides*; *S. nivalis*; *Lycopodium ſelago*; *L. clavatum*; *Feſtuca vivipara*; *Vaccinium vitis-idæa*; *Gnaphalium dioicum*; *Pteris criſpa*; *Narthecium oſſifragum*; *Pinguicula vulgaris*; *Sedum rupeſtre*; *S. telephium*; *&c.*"

LXX. *Hiſtory of Inventions and Diſcoveries.* By JOHN BECKMANN, Public Profeſſor of Economy in the Univerſity of Gottingen. Tranſlated from the German, by WILLIAM JOHNSON. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. pp. 1422. *Bell, Oxford Street.*

THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE

DESCANTS upon the origin of the arts, &c. informs us of the competence of Profeſſor Beckmann for undertaking the preſent work, and of the emendations made, and difficulties met with by the tranſlator.

SKETCHES FROM THE WORK.

VOL. I.

Contains thirty-three articles. The origin, progreſs, &c. of each of theſe

* Vide Pennant's Snowdonia, p. 89.

tions and diſcoveries are ſet with a degree of preciſion too :e for the limitations of our to deſcribe; a very laconic gement from each ſubject will ore, we hope, be accepted by aders.

B. Each vol. contains a general , and an index of books and rs quoted in the work.

Italian Book-keeping.

ſt treatiſe on it publiſhed in by Brother Luke, an Italian. ondon, "by John Mellis, ole Maiſter, in 1588, entitled *Briefe Inſtruction and Manner w to keepe Bookes of Accompts, er the Order of Debitor and Cre-or, and as well for proper Ac-pts, partible, &c. by three kes, named the Memoriall, Jour-l, and Leager.*" In Germany, hn Gotlieb, in 1532.

Odometer,

inſtrument for meaſuring roads. s of it in Capitolinus's Life of iax; alſo in the years 1482 1550—Eminent makers of this ment, with biographic anec- of Hohlfeld.

ıchine for noting down Muſic.

rention and improvements on a ine to "write extempore vo-ıtaries, or other pieces of mu-, as faſt as any maſter ſhall be e to play them upon the or-, harpſichord, &c." in the 1745, 1747, and 1752, by l, an Engliſhman; Unger, a ıan; and the celebrated Hohl- mentioned as above.

ining Gold and Silver Ore by Quickſilver.

Spaniſh invention of the fix-1 century — Relative authori-rom Vitruvius, Alonſo Barba, a, &c.

Dry Gilding.

German invention, firſt known gland towards the end of the teenth century.

Gold Varniſh.

rented by the Sicilians, intro-duced in England in 1633. Modes of making and applying it.

Tulips.

Came firſt from Turkey; firſt ſeen at Augſburg in 1556; in France in 1611—Articles to the amount of 2500 florins given for a root of that ſpecies called the viceroy in 1637. Curious traffic and ſpeculations upon tulips in Holland, in the nature of ſtock jobbing — Firſt brought to England in the ſixteenth century.

Canary Bird.

Brought to Europe in the fifteenth century. Canary ſeed firſt cultivated in Spain, being brought from the Canary Iſlands.

Argol.

Art of dying with this weed firſt brought from the Levant in 1300.

Magnetic Cures.

Practiſed by Ætius in the year 500; their virtue in tooth-aches, &c.

Secret Poiſons.

Various inſtances of their operations on the ancients and moderns—Much uſed at Rome 200 years before Chriſt—Anecdotes of Locuſta, Toffania, Hieronima Spara, Marchioneſs de Brinvillier, St. Croix, La Voiſin, &c. who practiſed this fatal art—Acid of lemon in many caſes an antidote.

Wooden Bellows.

Early known to the Greeks—a deſcription of this implement, with its advantages over thoſe made of leather.

Coaches.

Covered carriages uſed at Rome —Women only rode in covered carriages in the beginning of the ſixteenth century—Vaſſals and citizens wives forbidden them—Henry the Fourth of France had but one carriage for himſelf and Queen—Firſt known in England in 1580.

Water Clocks.

Invented by Cteſibius of Alexandria, 245 years before Chriſt—Modern water clocks invented in the laſt century.

Turmalin.

Brought firſt from Ceylon in the laſt century—Its electrical properties firſt known to Linnæus.

Speaking Trumpet.

Contention between Kircher and Sir Samuel Morland about its invention, in 1671. — "Alexander "had a very large horn, with "which he could aſſemble his army "at the diſtance of eight Italian "miles."

Ananas.

Gonçalo Hernandez de Oviedo, the firſt deſcriber of it—Other accounts from Benzono, Keret, &c. Brought to Europe in 1702.

Sympathetic Ink.

Proved to be ancient from Ovid—Several kinds of it, with their inventors.

Diving Bell.

Mentioned by Ariſtotle—Uſed in Spain in 1538—Relative inventions and improvement.

Coloured Glaſs and Artificial Rubies.

Of very ancient invention, and mentioned by Pliny, Seneca, &c.—Conjectures reſpecting the manner of ſtaining glaſs.

Sealing Wax.

Employed in the earlieſt ages—Cannot be coloured blue—Said to have been invented in 1692, by F. Roſſeau. "The oldeſt ſeal of our "common ſealing wax is that found "by Mr. Roos, on a letter written "from London, Auguſt 3, 1554, "to the Rheingrave Philip Francis "Von Daun, by his agent in Eng"land, Gerrard Herman."

Corn Mills.

The mortar firſt uſed as a ſubſtitute—Of hand, cattle, and water mills—Mills erected by Belliſarius—Ban mills, where vaſſals were obliged to grind their corn, uſed in the eleventh century.

Verdigriſe.

Uſed in early periods for plaſters, and made formerly in Cyprus and Rhodes.

Saffron.

The crocus of the ancients—Uſed by them for ſeaſoning diſhes—Brought into England in the reign of Edward the Third.

Alum.

Vitriol, the alum of the ancients, uſed by them to ſecure buildings from fire—Modern alum firſt made in the Levant—Age of alum works in different countries—The oldeſt in England, erected at Giſborough in Yorkſhire, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Falconry.

Uſed in India and Thrace—Mentioned in the Roman laws—Forbidden the clergy in the ſixth century—A book written on the ſubject by the Emperor Frederick the Second.

Turf.

The invention of this article of fuel is aſcribed to Eraſmus—The uſe of it ſeems to have been diſcovered by the earth accidentally taking fire.

Artichoke.

The artichoke was brought from Turkey, and firſt ſeen in Europe in a garden at Venice, in 1473.

Saw Mills

Were invented, according to Becker, in the ſeventeenth century; but it is proved there were ſaw mills near Augſburg in 1337.—In Sweden there is a ſaw mill which drives 7 ſaws—Firſt erected in London by a Dutchman, in 1663.

Stamped Paper.

Invented in Holland in 1624—Introduced in Saxony in 1682—In Hanover in 1709.

Inſurance.

The oldeſt form of policies was drawn up in 1523—Fire offices firſt eſtabliſhed in the preſent century.

Adulteration of Wine.

Under this article we learn the effects produced upon wine by lead, gypſum (a calx combined with the vitriolic acid) potters earth, ſulphur, &c.

Clocks and Watches.

Clocks were known in the eleventh century—The firſt public clock was erected

ted at Padua—Towards the end
he fifteenth century, clocks be-
to be in uſe among private per-
—At this time we have the firſt
tion of watches.—This article
ludes with a hiſtory of clocks
watches, by the Hon. Daines
ington.

VOL. II.

Artificial Pearls.

he art of forcing ſhell fiſh to
luce pearls, was known in the
centuries of the Chriſtian æra—
Indians enticed the fiſh by ſome
to open their ſhells, and having
ked them with a ſharp pointed
ument, received the liquor that
ed from them in ſmall holes
e in an iron veſſel, in which
hardened into real pearls—The
ieſe put beads into the ſhells,
h (when at the end of a year
muſcles were drawn up and
ied) were found covered with a
ly cruſt, ſo as to have a perfect
nblance to real pearls. Several
r inventions have been made by
æus, Jaquin, &c.

Paving of Streets.

he Carthaginians are ſuppoſed
ave firſt adopted paving—Cor-
in Spain was paved in the ninth
ury, London in the eleventh,
in the twelfth. This article
prehends ſeveral others relative
reets, public ways, &c.

llections of Natural Curioſities.

he ancients depoſited curious
ral productions in their tem-
Collections of this ſort were
ed by Auguſtus, Apuleius, &c.
was formerly the principal ar-
uſed for preſerving bodies, &c.
firſt private collections were
e in the ſixteenth century: the
ſt catalogues are from Samuel
kelberg of Antwerp, in 1565;
Rentmann of Torgau, ſame
; Bernard Poliſſi; Michael Mer-
&c.

Chimneys

ere not uſed by the ancients—
OL. I.—No. IV.

the oldeſt account of them occurs in the year 1347, when it was recorded that a great many chimneys (*multi camini*) were thrown down at Venice by an earthquake—The moſt ancient chimney-ſweepers are the Savoyards.

Hungary Water.

Firſt recipe of it publiſhed by John Prevot—An old breviary, in the year 1606, had the following paſſage and recipe in it: "I Elizabeth, "Queen of Hungary, being very "infirm and much troubled with "the gout, in the ſeventy-ſecond "year of my age, uſed for a year "this receipt given to me by an anci-"ent hermit whom I never ſaw be-"fore nor ſince, and was not only "cured, but recovered my ſtrength, "and appeared to all ſo remarkably "beautiful, that the King of Poland "aſked me in marriage, he being a "widower and I a widow. I how-"ever refuſed him for the love of "my Lord Jeſus Chriſt, from one "of whoſe angels I believe I re-"ceived the remedy. The receipt "is as follows:

"R. Take of aqua vitæ, four "times diſtilled, three parts, "and of the tops and flowers "of roſemary two parts: put "theſe together in a cloſe veſ-"ſel, let them ſtand in a gen-"tle heat fifty hours, and then "diſtil them. Take one dram "of this in the morning once "every week, either in your "food or drink, and let your "face and the diſeaſed limb be "waſhed with it every morn-"ing.

"It renovates the ſtrength, bright-"ens the ſpirits, purifies the mar-"row and nerves, reſtores and pre-"ſerves the ſight, and prolongs "life."

Cork.

The properties of it were known to the Greeks and Romans.—Corks for ſtopping bottles were firſt uſed in the fifteenth century. The ancients cloſed their wooden veſſels with clay, gypſum, &c.

Apothecaries.

The Greek and Roman phyſicians prepared their own medicines.—Courſus de Gangeland is the firſt apothecary recorded in England, in the reign of Edward the Third; French apothecaries are firſt mentioned in 1484; Germans in 1457. "When Guſtavus Erickſon, King "of Sweden, died, in 1560, he had "only with him his barber (ſurgeon;) Maſter Jacob, an apothecary; Maſter Lucas; and his confeſſor, Magiſter Johannes."

Quarantine

Is ſaid to have been firſt eſtabliſhed by the Venetians in 1484.—Letters of health were firſt written in 1665.

Paper Hangings.

That ſort called velvet paper was invented in London by Jerome Lanyer, in 1634.—Paper hangings were firſt uſed in Germany in 1670.

Kermes and Cochineal

Are of the ſame genus.—The red dye of kermes was uſed in Germany in the twelfth century.—Cochineal was obtained by the Spaniards on the diſcovery of Mexico.—The firſt dye-houſe in England, for ſcarlet, was eſtabliſhed in 1643, by a Fleming named Kepler, at the village of Bow.

Writing Pens.

The uſe of quills for writing is ſaid to be as old as the fifth century.—The ancients uſed reeds, which they continued to do long after the invention of making pens from quills.

Wire-drawing.

The oldeſt information (which the ſcriptural dreſs of Aaron furniſhes us with) proves that metals were formerly beat flat, and then divided into long pieces of wires, with ſciſſars.—The invention of the drawing iron belongs to the fourteenth century.—The firſt flatting mill conſtructed in England was at Sheen, near Richmond, in 1663.

Buck Wheat

Was not known to the ancients—it was introduced into Europe at the beginning of the ſixteenth century, and cultivated in England about the year 1597.

Saddles.

Pliny informs us that one Pelethonius firſt introduced the practice of covering the back of an animal with cloth, leather, &c. An order of the Emperor Theodoſius, in the year 385, forbids the uſe of ſaddles for poſt horſes of a greater weight than ſixty pounds.

Stirrups.

Ancient warriors had on their ſpears a kind of ſtep or projection to aſſiſt their mounting a horſe.—The firſt certain account of ſtirrups is in a book written by Leo VI. at the end of the ninth century, on the art of war, in which he ſays a horſeman muſt have at his ſaddle two iron *ſcalæ*.

Horſe Shoes,

Such as we now uſe, were unknown to the ancients, who faſtened on the feet of their cattle a ſort of ſocks.—The practice of ſhoeing horſes in England was introduced by William the Conqueror.

Floating of Wood

Is of great antiquity, and has been uſed not only for the purpoſes of its own conveyance, but for that of carrying ſoldiers, burdens, &c. from the earlieſt ages of navigation. By this mode the cedars were conveyed for the building of Solomon's temple.

Lace.

The making of this article is a German invention, diſcovered in 1561, at St. Annaberg, by Barbara Uttman.

Ultramarine

Is prepared from the lapis lazuli. The mode of preparation is ſaid to have been found out in England, and that a ſervant of the Eaſt India company diſcloſed it in revenge for ſome injury he had ſuſtained.

Cobalt, Zaffer, Smalt.

Cobalt is melted with ſiliceous earth and pot aſhes, to a kind of blue

glaſs called ſmalt; or it is freed from the foreign mineral es adhering to it, then calcined, ſold under the name of zaffer. paint prepared from cobalt was uſed in the ſixteenth century.

Turkeys

ere not known in Europe before liſcovery of America, and were introduced in England about eign of Henry the Eighth. The oſition of their firſt coming from key is an error, founded on the e of this bird.

Butter.

he oldeſt mention of it is in the ant given of the Scythians by odotus. "Theſe people," ſays "pour the milk of their mares to wooden veſſels, cauſe it to violently ſtirred or ſhaken by eir blind ſlaves, and ſeparate e part that ariſes to the ſurface, they conſider it more valuable id more delicious than that hich is collected below it." eſe was known earlier than er.

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Garden Flowers

ere not much cultivated by the eks and Romans. Modern taſte lowers came from the eaſt—the roſe was firſt brought from the Indies to Europe in 1594—the ula was brought by Walloon chants to Bruſſels—the chequer- ly was introduced in gardens in ſixteenth century—crown im- al was brought from Perſia to ſtantinople, and thence to Vi- —African and French mary- s indigenous in South America— rnſey lily firſt cultivated at s in the ſeventeenth century, bulbs of this flower being caſt re at Guernſey, from a ſhip nd from Japan, which was ked there, took root and pro- d flowers—the ranunculus was ght from the Levant at the time he Cruſades.

Lending-houſes.

Auguſtus, Tiberius, &c. lent money to the poor without intereſt. Public loans were eſtabliſhed at Florence and other cities in the fourteenth century. Barnabas Iteramnenſis firſt conceived the idea of eſtabliſhing a lending-houſe, which was put in practice at Perugia in 1464.

Chemical Names of Metals.

The ſeven metals were conſidered as having ſome relationſhip to the planets, and with them to the gods, and were accordingly named after them. To each god was aſſigned a metal, the origin and uſe of which was under his particular providence and government; and to each metal were aſcribed the powers and properties of the planet and divinity of the like name.

Zinc.

This ſemi-metal was unknown to the ancients—it was firſt procured from calamine by Henkel — the greater part of it was brought from the Eaſt Indies.

Book Cenſors

Were firſt eſtabliſhed by governments to correct the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, and many inſtances are quoted under this article of publications being burned, &c. by the orders of ſuperior powers. Book cenſors were firſt in France in 1515.

Excluſive Privilege for printing Books.

The oldeſt known was granted in 1490, by Henry, Biſhop of Bamberg, to "*Liber miſſalis ſecundum* "*ordinem eccleſiæ Bambergenſis.*" A variety of ſubſequent privileges are noticed under this head.

Catalogues of Books.

The firſt printers ſold themſelves the books they had printed. Catalogues were firſt publiſhed by George Willer of Augſburg, in the ſixteenth century.

Aurum Fulminans

Is ſaid to have been diſcovered about the year 1413, by a German monk: it may be deprived of its

power of explosion by means of vinegar.

Carp.

Supposed to be the cyprini and lepidoti of the ancients. Carp was first found in the southern parts of Europe, and first known in England in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

Camp Mills

Were invented by the Germans about the year 1633.

Mirrors

Were anciently of metal.—Native Americans made mirrors of vitrified lava and inca's stone.—Glass mirrors were first made in Sidon.

Glass-cutting—Etching on Glass.

The art of glass-cutting, known to the ancients, was revived by Caspar Lehmann, in the last century. Etching on glass was invented by Henry Schwanhard, in 1670.

Soap

Was invented by the Gauls, and used by the Roman ladies as a kind of pomade. *Nitrum*, alkaline water, urine, &c. were employed for washing before the invention of soap.

Madder

Was known to the ancients, and in the middle ages called *varantia*. Its property of colouring bones was discovered by the following accident: "John Belchier, an English surgeon, having dined with a cotton-printer, observed that the bones of the pork which was brought to the table were red. As he seemed surprised at this circumstance, his host assured him that the redness was occasioned by the swine feeding on the water mixed with bran in which the cotton cloth was boiled, and which was coloured by the madder used in printing it. Belchier, to whom this effect was new, convinced himself, by experiments, that the red colour of the bones had arisen from the madder employed in printing the cotton, and from no other cause; and he communicated his discoveries to the Royal Society, in a paper which was printed in their Transactions."

Jugglers

Have abounded in all countries and in all ages. We refer the reader to our extract from this article.

Camel.

The invention of this machine for raising ships over sandbanks has been ascribed to Cornelius Meyer, in 1683, and by the Dutch to Meeuves Meindertszoon Bakker, a citizen of Amsterdam, in 1688.

Artificial Ice—Cooling Liquors.

The art of preserving snow for cooling liquors during the summer, in warm countries, was known in the earliest ages. Several modes of doing this, as practised in various countries, are described under these heads.

Hydrometer

Is first mentioned in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia, in the fifth century. The knowledge of this instrument was afterwards forgotten, and again revived in the sixteenth century. The earliest accounts of it in modern times are to be found in the works of Cabeus.

Lighting of Streets.

Antioch and Cæsaria are said to have been lighted. Rome was not. Paris was first lighted in 1558. In London, 1417, Sir Henry Barton, mayor, "ordained lanthorns with lights to bee hanged out on the winter evenings, betwixt Hallontide and Candlemasse." The lamp lighters in Vienna wear an uniform, and are under military discipline.

Night Watch.

Watchmen are mentioned in the Song of Solomon. Calling the hour seems to have been first practised after the erection of city gates, and to have taken its rise in Germany. The ancient watchmen carried bells, and were frequently stationed on towers and steeples: in the latter case they were not suffered to have

have their wives with them, leſt the churches ſhould be profaned.

Leaf Skeletons

Were firſt made by Severin, profeſſor of anatomy at Naples, in 1645. Gabriel Clauder alſo diſcovered a proceſs for the ſame effect in 1685.

Bills of Exchange.

Firſt traits of them in the year 1328, in the writings of the Juriſt Baldus.

EXTRACTS.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES FROM THE ARTICLE OF SECRET POISON.

"NO one was ever more infamous by this art than Tophana, or Toffania, a woman who reſided firſt at Palermo, and afterwards at Naples. She ſold thoſe drops, which from her acquired the name of *aqua Tophania, aqua della Toffana*, and which were called alſo *acquetta di Napoli*, or only *aquetta*; but ſhe diſtributed her preparation by way of charity to ſuch wives as wiſhed to have other huſbands. From four to ſix drops were ſufficient to deſtroy a man; and it was aſſerted that the doſe could be ſo proportioned as to operate in a certain time. As ſhe was watched by the government, ſhe fled to an eccleſiaſtical aſylum; and when Keyſler was at Naples in 1730, ſhe was then ſtill living, becauſe no one could, or was willing to, take away her life, while under that protection. At that time ſhe was viſited by many ſtrangers out of curioſity.

"In Labat's travels through Italy we alſo find ſome information which may may ſerve ſtill farther to illuſtrate the hiſtory of Tophania. She diſtributed her poiſon in ſmall glaſs phials, with this inſcription, *Manna of St. Nicholas, of Bari*, and ornamented with the image of the ſaint. A miraculous oil, employed by folly in the cure of many diſeaſes, drops from the tomb of that ſaint which is ſhewn at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples; and on this account it is diſperſed in great abundance under the like name. It was therefore the beſt appellation which Tophania could give to her poiſon, becauſe the reputed ſanctity of it prevented the cuſtom-houſe officers from examining it too cloſely. When the viceroy was informed of this, which I think was in 1709, Tophania fled from one convent to another, but was at length ſeized, and thrown into priſon. The clergy raiſed a loud outcry, on account of this violation of eccleſiaſtical freedom, and endeavoured to excite the people to inſurrection. But they were ſoon appeaſed, on a report being ſpread that Tophania had confeſſed ſhe had poiſoned all the ſprings in the city. Being put to the rack, ſhe acknowledged her wickedneſs; named thoſe who had protected her, who were immediately dragged from churches and monaſteries; and declared, that the day before ſhe had abſconded, ſhe had ſent two boxes of her manna to Rome, where it was found in the cuſtom-houſe, but ſhe did not accuſe any one of having ordered it. She was afterwards ſtrangled, and, to mitigate the archbiſhop, her body was thrown into the area of the convent from which ſhe had been taken. Tophania, however, was not the only perſon at Naples who underſtood the making of this poiſon; for Keyſler ſays, that, at the time he was there, it was ſtill ſecretly prepared, and much employed.

"In the year 1659, under the government of Pope Alexander VII, it was obſerved at Rome, that many young married women became widows, and that many huſbands died when they became diſagreeable to their wives. Several of the clergy declared alſo, that for ſome time paſt various perſons had acknowledged at confeſſion, that they had been guilty of poiſoning. As the government employed the utmoſt vigilance to diſcover theſe poiſoners, a ſociety of young wives, whoſe preſident appeared to be an old woman, who pretended to fortell future events, and who had often predicted very exactly the death of many perſons, became ſuſpected. To convict her of the crime, a crafty woman, given out to be a perſon of conſiderable diſtinction, was ſent to her, who pretended that ſhe wiſhed to obtain her confidence, and to procure ſome of her drops for a cruel and tyrannical huſband. The whole ſociety were by this ſtratagem arreſted; and all of them, except the fortune-teller, whoſe name was Hieronyma Spara, confeſſed before they were put to the torture. 'Where now,' cried ſhe, 'are the 'Roman princes, knights, and barons, 'who on ſo many occaſions promiſed

'me

'me their protection!. Where are 'the ladies who aſſured me of their 'friendſhip! Where are my children 'whom I have placed in ſo diſtinguiſh-'ed ſituations!' In order to deter others from committing the like crime, one Gratioſa, Spara's aſſiſtant, and three other women, and the obſtinate Spara herſelf, who ſtill entertained hopes of aſſiſtance till the laſt moment, were hanged in the preſence of innumerable ſpectators. Some months after, ſeveral more women were executed in the ſame manner; ſome were whipt, and others were baniſhed from the country. Notwithſtanding theſe puniſhments, the effects of this inveterate wickedneſs have been from time to time remarked. Le Bret, to whom we are indebted for the above account, ſays, that Spara was a Sicilian, and acquired her knowledge from Tophania at Palermo. If that be true, the latter muſt have been early initiated in villainy, and muſt have become when very young a teacher of her infamous art. Keyſler calls her a little old woman.

"The art of poiſoning never excited more attention in France than about the year 1670. Mary Margaret d'Aubray, daughter of the lieutenant-civil Dreux d'Aubray, was, in the year 1651, married to the Marquis de Brinvillier, ſon of Gobelin, preſident of the chamber of accounts, who had a yearly income of thirty thouſand livres, and to whom ſhe brought a portion of two hundred thouſand. He was meſtre-de-camp of the regiment of Normandy, and during the courſe of his campaigns became acquainted with one Godlin de Sainte Croix, a young man of a diſtinguiſhed family, who ſerved as a captain of cavalry in the regiment of Traſſy. This young officer, who was then a needy adventurer, became a conſtant viſitor of the Marquis, and in a ſhort time paid his addreſſes to the Marchioneſs, who loſt her huſband after ſhe had helped to diſſipate his large fortune, and was thus enabled to enjoy her amours in greater freedom. Her indecent conduct, however, gave ſo much uneaſineſs to her father, that he procured a lettre de cachet, had Sainte Croix arreſted, while in a carriage by her ſide, and thrown into the Baſtille.* Sainte Croix there got acquainted with an Italian named Exili, who underſtood the art of preparing poiſon, and from whom he learned it. As they were both ſet at liberty after a year's impriſonment, Sainte Croix kept Exili with him until he became perfectly maſter of the art, in which he afterwards inſtructed the Marchioneſs, in order that ſhe might employ it in bettering the circumſtances of both. When ſhe had acquired the principles of the art, ſhe aſſumed the appearance of a nun, diſtributed food to the poor, nurſed the ſick in the Hôtel Dieu, and gave them medicines, but only for the purpoſe of trying the ſtrength of her poiſon undetected on theſe helpleſs wretches.† It was ſaid in Paris, by way of ſatire, that no young phyſician, in introducing himſelf to practice, had ever ſo ſpeedily filled a church-yard as Brinvillier. By the force of money, ſhe prevailed on Sainte Croix's ſervant, called La Chauſſée, to adminiſter poiſon to her father, into whoſe ſervice ſhe got him introduced, and alſo to her brother, who was a counſellor of the parliament, and reſided at his father's houſe. To the former the poiſon was given ten times before he died; the ſon died ſooner; but the daughter, Mademoiſelle d'Aubray, the Marchioneſs could not poiſon, becauſe, perhaps, ſhe was too much on her guard; for a ſuſpicion ſoon aroſe that the father and ſon had been poiſoned, and the bodies were opened. She would, however, have eſcaped, had not Providence brought to light the villainy.

"Sainte Croix, when preparing poiſon, was accuſtomed to wear a glaſs maſk; but as this once happened to drop off by accident, he was ſuffocated, and found dead in his laboratory. Government cauſed the effects of this man, who had no family, to be examined, and a liſt of them to be made out. On ſearching them, there was found a ſmall box, to which Sainte Croix had affixed a written requeſt,

* Voltaire ſays, that the father did not get Sainte Croix thrown into the Baſtille, but ſent to his regiment. This, however, is not the caſe; for this reprobate was at that time not in the army.

† This circumſtance is denied by Voltaire, but only, as appears, to contradict Rétaval, whom he calls *un avocat ſans cauſe*.

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r his death it might be de-
to the Marchioneſs de Brin-
or, in caſe ſhe ſhould not be
nat it might be burnt.* No-
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it opened than this ſingular
and that being done, there
id in it a great abundance of
of every kind, with labels on
eir effects, proved by experi-
ade on animals, were marked.
he Marchioneſs heard of the
her lover and inſtructor, ſhe
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very active officer of juſtice,
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engaged her to go out on an
on of pleaſure, arreſted her.
Among her effects at the convent there was found a confeſſion, written by her own hand, which contained a complete catalogue of her crimes. She there acknowledged that ſhe had ſet fire to houſes, and that ſhe had occaſioned the death of more perſons than any one ever ſuſpected. She remarked alſo, that ſhe had continued a virgin only till the ſeventh year of her age. Notwithſtanding all the craft which ſhe employed to eſcape, ſhe was conveyed to Paris, where ſhe at firſt denied every thing; and, when in priſon, ſhe played piquet to paſs away the time. She was, however, convicted, brought to a confeſſion of her enormities, became a convert, as her confeſſor termed it, and went with much firmneſs to the place of execution, on the 16th of July, 1676; where, when ſhe beheld the multitude of ſpectators, ſhe exclaimed in a contemptuous manner, 'You have come to ſee a fine ſpectacle!' She was beheaded, and afterwards burned; a puniſhment too mild for ſuch an offender. As ſhe had been amuſed with ſome hopes of a pardon, on account of her relations, when ſhe mounted the ſcaffold, ſhe cried out '*C'eſt donc tout de bon!*'†

"Among a number of perſons ſuſpected of being concerned in this affair, was a German apothecary, named Glaſer, who, on account of his knowledge in chemiſtry, was intimate

his requeſt was as follows: 'I humbly beg that thoſe into whoſe hands box may fall, will do me the favour to deliver it into the hands of the hioneſs de Brinvillier, who reſides in the ſtreet Neuve Saint Paul, as thing it contains concerns her, and belongs to her alone, and as, s, there is nothing in it that can be of uſe to any perſon except her; in caſe ſhe ſhall be dead before me, to burn it, and every thing it ins, without opening or altering any thing; and, in order that no one plead ignorance, I ſwear by the God whom I adore, and by all that is ſacred, that I advance nothing but what is true. And if my intentions, nd reaſonable as they are, be thwarted in this point, I charge their iences with it, both in this world and the next, in order that I may id mine, proteſting that this is my laſt will. Done at Paris this 25th fay, in the afternoon, 1672.

' DE SAINTE CROIX.'

he following deſcription of Brinvillier may perhaps be of uſe to our nomiſts: 'In order to ſatisfy the curioſity of thoſe who may be deſirous owing if ſuch a celebrated criminal partook of the beauties of her ſex, ll obſerve, that nature had not been ſparing of them to the Marchioneſs; features were exceedingly regular, and the form of her face, which round, was very graceful. This beautiful outſide concealed a heart mely black. Nothing proves more that *metopoſcopy*, or the ſcience of iognomy, is falſe; for this lady had that ſerene and tranquil air which unces virtue.' *Pitaval*, p. 269.

with.

with Exili and Sainte Croix. From him they had both procured the materials which they uſed, and he was ſome years confined in the Baſtille; but the charge againſt him being more minutely inveſtigated, he was declared innocent, and ſet at liberty. He was the author of a treatiſe of chemiſtry, printed at Paris in 1697, and reprinted afterwards at Bruſſels in 1676, and at Lyons in 1679.

"By the execution of this French Medea, the practice of poiſoning was not ſuppreſſed; many perſons died from time to time with very ſuſpicious circumſtances; and the archbiſhop was informed, from different pariſhes, that this crime was ſtill confeſſed, and that traces of it were remarked both in high and in low families. For watching, ſearching after, and puniſhing poiſoners, a particular court, called the *chambre de poiſon*, or *chambre ardente*, was at length eſtabliſhed in 1679. This court, beſides other perſons, detected two women, named La Vigoreux and La Voiſin, who carried on a great traffic in poiſons. The latter was a midwife. Both of them pretended to foretell future events, to call up ghoſts, and to teach the art of finding hidden treaſures, and of recovering loſt or ſtolen goods. They alſo diſtributed philtres, and ſold ſecret poiſon to ſuch perſons as they knew they could depend upon, and who wiſhed to employ them either to get rid of bad huſbands, or to recover loſt lovers. Female curioſity induced ſeveral ladies of the firſt rank, and even belonging to the court, to viſit theſe women, particularly La Voiſin, and who, without thinking of poiſon, only wiſhed to know how ſoon a huſband, lover, the king, or his miſtreſs, would die. In the poſſeſſion of La Voiſin was found a liſt of all thoſe who had given themſelves up to her impoſition, who were arreſted and carried before the above-mentioned court, which, without following the uſual courſe of juſtice, detected ſecret crimes by means of ſpies, tried them privately, and began to imitate the proceedings of the holy inquiſition. In this liſt were found the diſtinguiſhed names of the Counteſs of Soiſſons, her ſiſter the Ducheſs de Bouillon, and Marſhal de Luxembourg. The firſt fled to Flanders, to avoid the ſeverity and diſgrace of impriſonment; the ſecond ſaved herſelf by the help of her friends; and the laſt, after he had been ſome months in the Baſtille, and had undergone a ſtrict examination, by which he almoſt loſt his reputation, was ſet at liberty as innocent. Thus did the cruel Louvois, the war miniſter, and the Marchioneſs de Monteſpan, ruin thoſe who oppoſed their meaſures. La Vigoreux and La Voiſin were burnt alive, on the 22d of February, 1680, after their hands had been bored through with a red hot iron, and cut off. Several perſons of ordinary rank were puniſhed by the common hangman; thoſe of higher rank, after they had been declared by this tribunal not guilty, were ſet at liberty; and in 1680, an end was put to the *chambre ardente*, which in reality was a political inquiſition.

"It is certain that, notwithſtanding ſuch puniſhments, like crimes have given occaſion to unjuſt ſucceſſion both in Italy and in France, and that attempts have been made for the ſame purpoſe even in the northern kingdoms. It is known, that in Denmark Count Corfitz de Ulfeld was guilty, though it was not proved, of having intended to give the king a poiſon, which ſhould gradually deſtroy him like a lethargy. Charles XI. alſo, king of Sweden, died by the effects of ſuch a poiſon. Having ruined ſeveral noble families by ſeizing on their property, and having after that made a journey to Torneo, he fell into a conſumptive diſorder, which no medicine could cure. One day he aſked his phyſician, in a very earneſt manner, what was the cauſe of his illneſs? The phyſician replied, 'Your majeſty has been 'loaded with too many maledictions.' 'Yes, returned the king, 'I wiſh to 'God that the reduction of the no-'bility's eſtates had not taken place, 'and that I had never undertaken a 'journey to Torneo!' After his death his inteſtines were found to be full of ſmall ulcers." *Vol. I.* p. 84.

ANCIENT MODES OF PRESERVING DEAD BODIES.

"IT appears that in the earlieſt periods bodies were preſerved from corruption by means of ſalt, and that this practice was long continued. We are told that Pharnaces cauſed the body of his father Mithridates to be depoſited in ſalt brine, in order that he might tranſmit it to Pompey. Eunapius,

s, who lived in the fifth cen-
ites that the monks preſerved
s of the martyrs by means of
we are informed by Sigebert,
in 1113, that a like proceſs
ued with the body of St.
that it might be kept during
y in ſummer. In the ſame
he prieſts preſerved the ſow
fforded a happy omen to
by having brought forth a
hirty pigs, as we are told by
whoſe time the animal was
n at Lavinium. A hippo-
probably a monſtrous birth),
Arabia, was brought alive
; and as it died there, it
er being preſerved in ſalt
it to Rome to the Emperor,
ſited in his collection, where
ewn in the time of Pliny,
hat of Phlegon. Another
taur was preſerved by the
od, and tranſmitted to the
Conſtantine at Antioch;
ge ape, of the ſpecies called
by the Indians to the Em-
nſtantius, happening to die
oad by being ſhut up in a
s placed in ſalt, and in that
conveyed to Conſtantinople.
hod of preſerving natural ob-
een even employed in modern
prevent large bodies from
ected by corruption. The
amus deſcribed by Columna
to him from Egypt preſerved

out dead bodies in honey, for
oſe of ſecuring them from
ion, is an ancient practice,
uſed at an early period by
ians. The body of Ageſipo-
of Sparta, who died in Mace-
as ſent home in honey, as
the bodies of Ageſilaus and
us. The faithleſs Cleo-
uſed the head of Archonides
in honey, and had it always
ear him when he was deli-
upon any affair of great im-
in order to fulfil the oath
made to undertake nothing
onſulting his head. Accord-
ie account of ſome authors,
of Alexander the Great was
in honey, though others re-
it was embalmed according
nner of the Egyptians. The
the Emperor Juſtin II. was
d in honey mixed with ſpices.
of Democritus to be buried
.—No. IV.

in honey is likewiſe a confirmation of this practice. Honey was often applied in ancient times to purpoſes for which we uſe ſugar. It was employed for preſerving fruit; and this proceſs is not diſuſed at preſent. In order to preſerve freſh for many years the celebrated purple dye of the ancients, honey was poured over it, and certain worms uſeful in medicine were kept free from corruption by the like means. By the ſame method alſo were natural curioſities preſerved, ſuch as the hippocentaur already mentioned; and it has been employed in later times, as is proved by the account given by Alexander ab Alexandro, reſpecting the ſuppoſed mermen.

"Among the Scythians, Aſſyrians, and Perſians, dead bodies were covered over with wax. That of Ageſilaus, becauſe honey could not be procured, was preſerved in this manner, which indeed ought not to be deſpiſed even at preſent. When the orientals are deſirous of tranſporting fiſh to any diſtance, they cover them over with wax; and the apples which are every year carried to the northern parts of Siberia and Archangel are firſt dipped in melted wax, which, by forming a thick coat around them, keeps out the air, and prevents them from ſpoiling. This property has, in my opinion, given riſe to the ancient cuſtom of wrapping up in wax-cloth the dead bodies of perſons of diſtinction. Linen, or perhaps ſilk, which had been done over with wax, was uſed on ſuch occaſions, but not what we at preſent diſtinguiſh by the name of wax-cloth, which is only covered with an oil-varniſh in imitation of the real kind. The body of St. Anſbert, we are told, was wrapped up in *lineo cerato*; and a *camiſole ceratum* was drawn over the clothes which covered that of St. Udalric. When Philip Duke of Burgundy died in 1404, his body was wrapped up in thirty-two ells *de toile cirée*. In an ancient record, reſpecting the ceremonial to be uſed in burying the kings of England, it is ordered that the body ſhall be wrapped up in wax-cloth. In the year 1774, when the grave of King Edward I. who died in 1307, was opened, the body was found ſo cloſely wrapped up in wax-cloth, that one could perfectly diſtinguiſh the form of the hand, and the features of the

countenance. The body of Johanna, mother of Edward the Black Prince, who died in 1359, was alſo wrapped up in *cereclath*; and in like manner the body of Elizabeth Tudor, the ſecond daughter of Henry II. was *cered by the wax-chandler*. After the death of George II. the apothecary was allowed one hundred and fifty-two pounds for fine double wax-cloth, and other articles neceſſary to embalm the body. The books found in the grave of Numa, as we learn from the Roman hiſtorians, though they had been buried more than five hundred years, were, when taken up, ſo entire, that they looked as if perfectly new, becauſe they had been cloſely ſurrounded with wax candles. Wax-cloth, it is probable, was not then known at Rome. *Vol. II. p.* 49.

ANECDOTES OF VARIOUS JUGGLERS, &c.

"IN modern times, perſons who could walk over burning coals or red-hot iron, or who could hold them in their hands and their teeth, have often excited wonder. In the end of the laſt century, an Engliſhman, named Richardſon, who, as we are aſſured, could chew burning coals; pour melted lead upon his tongue; ſwallow melted glaſs, &c. rendered himſelf very famous by theſe extraordinary feats. Laying aſide the deception practiſed on the ſpectators, the whole of this ſecret conſiſts in rendering the ſkin of the ſoles of the feet and hands ſo callous and inſenſible, that the nerves under them are ſecured from all hurt, in the ſame manner as by ſhoes and gloves. Such callofity will be produced if the ſkin is continually compreſſed, ſinged, pricked, or injured in any other manner. Thus do the fingers of the induſtrious ſempſtreſs become horny by being frequently pricked; and the caſe is the ſame with the hands of fire-workers, and the feet of thoſe who walk bare-footed over ſcorching ſand.

"In the month of September, 1765, when I viſited the copper-works at Aweſtad, one of the workmen, for a little drink-money, took ſome of the melted copper in his hand, and after ſhewing it to us, threw it againſt a wall. He then ſqueezed the fingers of his horny hand cloſe to each other; put it a few minutes under his arm-pit, to make it ſweat, as he ſaid; and, taking it again out, drew it over a ladle filled with melted copper, ſome of which he ſkimmed off, and moved his hand backwards and forwards, very quickly, by way of oſtentation. While I was viewing this performance, I remarked a ſmell like that of ſinged horn or leather, though his hand was not burnt. The workmen at the Swediſh melting-houſes ſhewed the ſame thing to ſome travellers in the laſt century; for Regnard ſaw it in 1681, at the copper-works in Lapland. It is highly probable that people who hold in their hands red-hot iron, or who walk upon it, as I ſaw done at Amſterdam, but at a diſtance, make their ſkin callous before, in the like manner. This may be accompliſhed by frequent moiſtening it with ſpirit of vitriol; according to ſome, the juice of certain plants will produce the ſame effect; and we are aſſured by others that the ſkin muſt be very frequently rubbed, for a long time, with oil, by which means, indeed, leather alſo will become horny.

"Of this art traces may be found alſo in the works of the ancients. A feſtival was held annually on Mount Soracte, in Etruria, at which the Hirpi, who lived not far from Rome, jumped through burning coals; and on this account they were indulged with peculiar privileges by the Roman ſenate. Women alſo, we are told, were accuſtomed to walk over burning coals at Caſtabala, in Cappadocia, near the temple dedicated to Diana. Servius remarks, from a work of Varro, now loſt, that the Hirpi truſted not ſo much to their own ſanctity as to the care which they had taken to prepare their feet for that operation.

"I am not acquainted with every thing that concerns the trial by ordeal, when perſons accuſed were obliged to prove their innocence by holding in their hands red-hot iron; but I am almoſt convinced that this alſo was a juggling trick of the popes, which they employed as might beſt ſuit their views. It is well known that this mode of exculpation was allowed only to weak perſons, who were unfit to wield arms, and particularly to monks and eccleſiaſtics, to whom, for the ſake of their ſecurity,

rity, that by ſingle combat was forbidden. The trial itſelf took place in the church, entirely under the inſpection of the clergy; maſs was celebrated at the ſame time; the defendant and the iron were conſecrated by being ſprinkled with holy water; the clergy made the iron hot themſelves; and they uſed all theſe preparatives, as jugglers do many motions, only to divert the attention of the ſpectators. It was neceſſary that the accuſed perſons ſhould remain at leaſt three days and three nights under their immediate care, and continue as long after. They covered their hands both before and after the proof; ſealed and unſealed the covering; the former, as they pretended, to prevent the hands from being prepared any how by art; and the latter to ſee if they were burnt.

"Some artificial preparation was therefore known, elſe no precautions would have been neceſſary. It is highly probable that, during the three firſt days, the preventive was applied to thoſe perſons whom they wiſhed to appear innocent; and that the three days after the trial were requiſite to let the hands reſume their natural ſtate. The ſacred ſealing ſecured them from the examination of preſumptuous unbelievers; for to determine whether the hands were burnt, the three laſt days were certainly not wanted. When the ordeal was aboliſhed, and this art rendered uſeleſs, the clergy no longer kept it a ſecret. In the thirteenth century an account of it was publiſhed by Albertus Magnus, a Dominican monk. If his receipt be genuine, it ſeems to have conſiſted rather in covering the hands with a kind of paſte than in hardening them. The ſap of the *althæa* (marſh-mallow), the ſlimy ſeeds of the flea-bane, which is ſtill uſed for ſtiffening by the hat-makers and ſilk-weavers, together with the white of an egg, were employed to make the paſte adhere; and by theſe means the hands were as ſafe as if they had been ſecured by gloves. The uſe of this juggling trick is very old, and may be traced back to a pagan origin. In the Antigone of Sophocles, the guards placed over the body of Polynices, which had been buried contrary to the orders of Creon, offered, in order to prove their innocence, to ſubmit to any trial: 'We will,' ſaid they, 'take up red-hot iron in our 'hands, or walk through fire.'

"The exhibition of balls and cups, which is often mentioned in the works of the ancients, as the moſt common art of jugglers, is alſo of great antiquity. It conſiſts in conveying ſpeedily, and with great dexterity, while the performer endeavours, by various motions and cant phraſes, to divert the attention of the ſimple ſpectators from obſerving his movements too narrowly, ſeveral light balls, according to the pleaſure of any perſon in company, under one or more cups; removing them ſometimes from the whole, and conveying them again back in an imperceptible manner. In general, three leaden cups are uſed, and as many balls of cork; and to prevent all diſcovery by their ſlipping from the thumbs of the juggler, or making a noiſe, as he muſt lay hold of them with much quickneſs, the table before which he ſits is covered with a cloth.

"Theſe ſmall balls were by the ancients called *calculi*; and the cups *acetabula*, or *paropſides*. Caſaubon has already quoted moſt of thoſe paſſages in ancient authors which relate to this ſubject; and they have been repeated by Bulenger; but neither of theſe writers makes mention of the fulleſt and cleareſt deſcription given in the letters of Alciphron. We have there an account of a countryman who came to town, and was conducted by a merchant to the theatre, where he ſaw, with great aſtoniſhment, the exhibition of cups and balls. 'Such 'an animal,' ſays he, 'as the per-'former I would not wiſh to have 'near me in the country; for, in his 'hands, my property would ſoon 'diſappear.' The art of oratory, becauſe it deceives the auditors, is frequently compared to that of balls and cups. From the Latin word *gabata*, mentioned by Martial, together with *paropſides*, the French have made *gobelets*; and hence their common expreſſions *jouer des gobelets*, and *joueur des gobelets*, which they uſe, when ſpeaking of jugglers.

"In all ages of the world there have been men who excited great wonder by extraordinary ſtrength. Inſtances of this have been already collected; but they do not belong to my preſent ſubject. I can, however, prove that, above fifteen hundred

years ago, there were people who, by applying a knowledge of the mechanical powers to their bodies, performed feats which aſtoniſhed every ignorant ſpectator; though it is certain that any ſound man, of common ſtrength, could perform the ſame by employing the like means. Of theſe one may ſay, with Celſus—'*Neque Hercule ſcientiam præcipuam habent hi, ſed audaciam uſu ipſo confirmatam.*'

"About the beginning of the preſent century ſuch a ſtrong man, or Sampſon, as he called himſelf, a native of Germany, travelled over almoſt all Europe; and his pretended art has been mentioned by ſo many writers, that we may conclude it had not been often exhibited before; and that it was then conſidered as new. His name was John Charles von Eckeberg; he was born at Harzgerode, in Anhalt; and, at that time, was thirty-three years of age. When he fixed himſelf between a couple of poſts, on any level place, two or more horſes were not able to draw him from his poſition; he could break ropes aſunder, and lift a man up on his knee, while he lay extended on the ground. But what excited the greateſt aſtoniſhment was, that he ſuffered large ſtones to be broke on his breaſt with a hammer, or a ſmith to forge iron on an anvil placed above it.

"This laſt feat was exhibited even in the third century, by Firmus, or Firmius, who, in the time of Aurelian, endeavoured to make himſelf emperor in Egypt. He was a native of Seleucia, in Syria; eſpouſed the cauſe of Zenobia, the celebrated Queen of Palmyra; and was at length executed publicly, by order of the Emperor Aurelian. It is of this Firmus, and not of another, who a century after was overcome in Africa, by the father of the Emperor Theodoſius, that Vopiſcus ſpeaks, where he relates that he could ſuffer iron to be forged on an anvil placed on his breaſt. For this purpoſe, he lay on his back; but he put himſelf in ſuch a poſition, by reſting with his feet and ſhoulders againſt ſome ſupport, that his whole body formed an arch; ſo that he ſeemed rather to be ſuſpended than to lie at full length.* This art, which is explained and illuſtrated by Deſaguliers, and Profeſſor Kuhn, of Dantzic, has now become ſo common that it is often exhibited without occaſioning much ſurpriſe." *Vol. III. p.* 294.

LXXI. *Three Sermons*, addreſſed to Old, Middle-aged, and Young People. By JOHN TOWNSEND. 1s. 6d. *Byfield and Hawkeſworth, Knott*, &c. &c.

AN ADVERTISEMENT

INFORMS the reader that theſe Sermons were preached to the author's own congregation on the morning, afternoon, and evening of the firſt Sunday in January laſt; and at Orange Street chapel January 22, February 12, and March 12, following. That when framed for the pulpit, the author had no idea of their ever being publiſhed, but has done it in compliance with the requeſt of ſome who heard them.

The firſt of theſe Sermons is founded upon the words of Simeon,

* Vopiſcus, Vita Firmi: Incudem ſuperpoſitam pectori conſtanter aliis tundentibus pertulit, cum ipſe reclivus ac reſupinus et curvatus in manus penderet potius quam jaceret. The whole paſſage will be better underſtood, when one ſees the figure in Deſaguliers, tab. xix. fig. 5, only that *in manus* occaſions ſome difficulty. I conjecture that Vopiſcus wrote *in arcum*, as Virgil, *Georg.* ii. 448, ſays: *taxi curvantur in arcus*. Deſaguliers, p. 266, deſcribes the poſition thus: 'The pretended Sampſon puts his ſhoulders (not his head, as he uſed to give out) upon one chair, and his heels upon another (the chairs being made faſt), and ſupports one or two men ſtanding on his belly, raiſing them up and down as he breathes, making, with his back-bone, thighs and legs, an arch whoſe abutments are the chairs. Seneca, in his treatiſe *De Ira*, ii. 12, ſays of theſe people—'Didicerunt ingentia vixque humanis toleranda viribus onera portare.'

Luke

29, 30. "Lord, now letteſt
ıy ſervant depart in peace,
ing to thy word; for mine
ıave ſeen thy ſalvation."
: progreſs of this ſermon,
ır ſpeaks of the infirmities
to which old age is liable—
ɜ which ariſe from it—the
which it is exerciſed—and
ırts and ſupports held forth
ıe Scriptures.
rmon to the middle-aged has
xt Mark iv. 19. "And the
of this world, and the de-
neſs of riches, and the luſt
ɛr things, entering in, choke
ord, and it becometh un-
ıl." —On this text, the
obſerves, that perſons in
lle ſtage of life are peculi-
oſed to the danger alluded
e text,—that the things by
ıey are moſt frequently in-
ı a religious point of view,
e cares of this world, the
fulneſs of riches," &c. and
s with a particular addreſs
who occupy menial ſta-
ıe poor and diſtreſſed—
ın, and heads of families—
ch and wealthy perſons.
aſt diſcourſe, addreſſed to
eople, is founded upon the
ety of young Joſiah, 2
xxxiv. 3. "While he was
ɔung, he began to ſeek af-
ıe God of David, his fa-
'—In the handling of this
the author makes ſome for-
ıarks upon the text and its
ın, and applies its doctrine
ſtruction of youth.

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*The Pin-Baſket to the Chil-
f Theſpis*, with Notes, Hiſ-
torical, Critical, and Biographi-
cal. By JOHN WILLIAMS, whoſe
public Appellation is ANTHONY
PASQUIN. 12mo. 5s. boards.
pp. 232. *Symonds, Bellamy.*

NAMES OF PERFORMERS PARTICU-
LARLY NOTICED IN THE WORK.

MESSRS. Phillimore, Whitfield, Toms, Ruſſel, Davenport, Murray, Kemble, Sedgwick, Braham, C. Kemble, Cooper, Dowton, Wathen, Claremont, Hargrave, Sloper, Middleton, Townſend, Knight, Denman, and Elliſton.

Meſdames St. Amand, Gibbs, Lee, Goodall, Second, Davenport, and Serres.

Miſſes Morris, Chapman, Miller, Wallis, Mellon, Gough, Manſell, Allingham, Leake, De Camp, and Tidſwell.

The following extracts are ſelected, not out of particularity to the performers who are the ſubjects of them, but to convey an idea of the author's verſification and manner of introducing his marginal annotations.

EXTRACTS.

MR. TOMS.

"I HAVE ſeen him in *Romeo*—ah me, what a ſight!
'Twas egregious as MASKELYNE's aims in the night;
Or the Caſtilian players inditing their bills;*
Or an M. D. preſuming to cure all ills;
Or London's ſwoln Prætor when tearing his buſtards;
Or *Deputy* BIRCH cramming Phœbus with cuſtards!"

* SPANISH THEATRE.

A PLAY-BILL *exhibited at* SEVILLE *in* 1762.

ɜ Sovereign of Heaven—to the Mother of the eternal World—to the ır of Spain—to the Comforter of all Spain—to the faithful Protectreſs ɔpaniſh nation—to the honour and glory of the moſt Holy Virgin or her benefit, and for the propagation of her Worſhip—the Com- Comedians will this day give a repreſentation of the comic Piece ANINE.——The celebrated Italian will alſo dance the Fandango, and .tre will be ſuperbly illuminated.

MISS

MISS MORRIS.

" When we aſk why the Judgment's
beſt manors lie waſte,
We are told that the Adminiſtratrix
wants taſte!
But, alas! what is taſte?—a diſeaſe of
the mind,
Though ſeductive, infirm—and tho'
prais'd, undefin'd!
'Tis a whim—a mere ſhadow—a chang-
ling—a gleam—
Still it mocks what we would, like the
bliſs of a dream.
The moſt ſuperb veſt which next birth-
day is worn
Shall be, twenty years hence, but the
point of our ſcorn:*
Then our ſons, in their turn, will
create a new mode,
Which their race, with an equal diſ-
guſt, will explode!"

MISS WALLIS.

" She exiſts an example to melio-
rate our days,
And impels us to love when we meant
but to praiſe.
Yet th'effects of warm praiſe prove
the givers her foes,
As the fire ſeduces the thoughtleſs to
doze.
Fulſome vanity ſpoils the Novitiate's
deeds,
As repletion relaxes that vein which it
feeds.
When the minions of arrogance rave,
ſhe muſt ſtay 'em,
All may feel vain ſenſations, but none
ſhould diſplay 'em.
When ſhe acts Mrs. OAKLEY ſhe
ſpeaks not from will,
Yet pourtrays all the vixen with ex-
quiſite ſkill:
In her ſcoffing and ſcolding ſhe
ſhe *can* feel;
Her rebukes are well chain'd,
rage is—genteel;
Yet ſhe lacks all that arrow-
point of the eye
Which illuſtrates what's ſee
marks more than we ſp
And too oft overdoes what was
in wild freaks,
As a cur, in a hurry, o'errun
it ſeeks!
'Tis in acting, like ſleep—or
or our food—
'Tis not *much*, but 'tis ~~what~~,
th'economy good:
Tho' there are, before whon
juſt would ſeem ill,
Who are vulgar in habitude,
and will.
In the *Guardian* her *Harriet* will
if not true,
'Tis befitting her powers—'t
ſhe can do:
Her confeſſions are mark'd by ſ
minine grace,
She's a Dian in thought with
phic face;
Yet, unfolding her paſſion, me
the young creature
Is poliſh'd too high for the inte
nature;
Like ſome orient linen, ſent Bru
or BOYD,
Her ſenſe ſeems too fine to b
enjoy'd;
And if ſheet, or if ſhirt, thoug
mitted to wear it,
We're afraid to be free, leſt tha
dom ſhould tear it!
Her nerve ſeems a nerveling—
but in part,
And ſhe's nought which appe
full grown but—her hea

* It may not be unintereſting to many of the frequenters of our thea
be informed, that the black wig which is commonly worn by the ſceni
derer in the tragedy of Hamlet, at Covent Garden theatre, was for
worn by KING CHARLES II. who gave it to his Jeſter Killigrew, for t
vice of his theatre. The doublet, or jacket, which Mr. QUICK we
Spado, was worn by JAMES the Second; and the ſuit of ſcarlet and
which the ſame comedian wears in *King Arthur*, in the farce of Tom T
was the ſplendid ſuit in which LORD NORTHAMPTON made his publ
try, as Ambaſſador from Great Britain, into Venice. The ſuit of b
which is worn by Mr. SUETT, in the character of *Forefight*, in Lo
Love, was made for the late Mrs. WOFFINGTON, who wore it in th
racter of *Sir Harry Wildair!*

I would she could borrow, that is, for the scene,
La Parisienne's airs and her non-descript mien; *

'Twould enliven, upraise her, and quicken her action,
As by rubbing the magnet we strengthen attraction.

* THE FRENCH DRAMA.

The origin of the Theatre of France was in the year 1200, when the *Troubadours* introduced a sort of irregular Drama in Provence, but it was not until the year 1384 that it assumed any feature of regularity; and the first unquestioned instance of such a performance was in 1398, when the mystery of the Passion was represented at *St. Maur*. In 1313, PHILIP the Fair gave a magnificent feast, to which he invited the King of England; when, among other diversions, the *Comics* represented *the joys of the blessed in Heaven, and the punishments of the damned*. During these exhibitions, the Theatre represented Paradise, Hell, Heaven, and Earth, at once; and though the action varied, there was no change in the decorations. After an actor had performed his part, he retired to a corner of the stage, and sat there in full view of all the spectators. The Farce Players were then held to be infamous persons, and none were allowed even to bring them before a court of justice!---In 1402, CHARLES VI. granted the Actors Letters Patent, and made them a part of the Royal Household, and they built the Theatre of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, where they acted, during the space of one hundred and fifty years, pieces of mystery and piety, under the common title of *Moralities*.---In 1518, FRANCIS I. confirmed all their privileges; and they were re-ratified by HENRY II. in 1559, and CHARLES IX. in 1563, when they assumed a fraternal coat of arms (*viz.* an escutcheon supported by two angels, on which were represented a cross, and other instruments of the Passion). Their Drama remained in a barbarous state, until PETER CORNEILLE, who was born in 1606. The *Cid*, the *Horace*, and the *Cinna*, of that great man awakened the audience to a knowledge of beauty and truth. *Racine* imitated his predecessor, and established the model of good tragedy in France; but to perfect comedy a *Moliere* was still wanting, who appeared in Paris in 1658, and by his correct genius restored the dignity of Thalia. LOUIS XIV. in order to repress the indecencies of an audience in a theatre, ordered that every person who behaved riotously should be kept in prison for a year and a day. The custom of standing in the pit is not very ancient. The first opera sung in Paris was in 1645, by order of CARDINAL MAZARINE, and the performers were Italians. The first French opera was acted in 1672. The most popular and chaste author they have had since the death of LOUIS XIV. is VOLTAIRE, who has written so ignorantly, audaciously, and falsely of our immortal SHAKESPEARE. To him succeeded Dramatists of an inferior order, such as DIDEROT, MERCIER, and BEAUMARCHAIS.

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THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For MAY 1797.

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VOL. I.

PRESENTS us with fifteen Diſcourſes delivered by Sir Joſhua at the Royal Academy, together with Nos. 76, 77, 78, and 82, of the Idler, the whole of which having already met the public eye, we ſhall decline any particular epitome, and proceed to give an abridgement from

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS,

Who was born at Plympton, in Devonſhire, July 16, 1723. His father, "Mr. Samuel Reynolds, "taught the Grammar School at Plympton, which could have "afforded him but a moderate ſubſiſtence; nor was he enabled by "any eccleſiaſtical preferment to "provide for his numerous family, "amounting to eleven children in "all, of whom Joſhua was the "tenth. Five, however, of theſe "children died in their infancy. "His father had a notion that it "might, at ſome future period of "his life, be an advantage to have "a child bear an uncommon "chriſtian name, which might re"commend him to the attention "and kindneſs of ſome perſon "bearing the ſame name, who, "if he ſhould happen to have no "natural object of his care, might "be led, even by ſo ſlight a circum"ſtance, to become a benefactor. "Hence our author derived the "ſcriptural name of Joſhua, which, "though not very uncommon, occurs "leſs frequently than many others. "Of this baptiſmal name, how"ever, the regiſter of Plympton, "by ſome negligence or inaccuracy, "has deprived him.

"His early attempts at delinea"tion were encouraged by his "father. His principal fund of "imitation was Jacob Catt's Book of "Emblems, which his great grand"mother by the father's ſide, a

" Dutch woman, had brought with " her from Holland. When he " was but eight years old, he read " with great avidity the JESUIT'S " PERSPECTIVE, and made himſelf " ſo completely maſter of it, that " he never afterwards had occaſion " to ſtudy any other treatiſe on that " ſubject. He then attempted to " draw the ſchool at Plympton, a " building elevated on ſtone pil- " lars; and he did it ſo well, that " his father ſaid, " *Now this ex-* " *emplifies what the author of the* " *Perſpective aſſerts in his pre-* " *face, that*, by obſerving the rules " laid down in his book, a man may " do wonders; *for this is wonderful.* " From theſe attempts he proceeded " to draw likeneſſes of the family " with tolerable ſucceſs."

At the age of ſeventeen he was placed as a pupil under Mr. Hudſon, who, " though but an ordinary " painter, was the moſt diſtinguiſh- " ed artiſt of that time."

The firſt portrait which brought him into any conſiderable notice was that of Captain Hamilton, father of the preſent Marquis of Abercorn, painted as early as 1746. " When " at a late period of his life he " ſaw this portrait, he was ſur- " priſed to find it ſo well done; and, " comparing it with his latter works, " lamented that in ſuch a ſeries of " years he ſhould not have made a " greater progreſs in his art."

The death of his father in 1746 " left our young painter to raiſe, " as he could, the fabric of his " fortune." He afterwards became acquainted with the late Lord Edgcumbe, and Captain, afterwards Lord Keppel, by each of whom he was warmly patronized. The latter he accompanied to the Mediterranean, viſited Algiers, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Liſbon, and Minorca, from whence he ſailed to Leghorn, and from thence proceeded to Rome.

On his return to London in 1752, he exhibited ſuch powers, that he was not only acknowledged to be at the head of his profeſſion, but to be the greateſt painter England had ſeen ſince Vandyck. Soon after his return, he became known to Dr. Johnſon, and " cultivated his ac- " quaintance with the laudable zeal " of one who was ambitious of ge- " neral improvement."

Mr. Malone here gives an account of the origin and incorporation of that Academy, of which Sir Joſhua was ſo long and deſervedly the head, and in which capacity he received the honour of knighthood. The taſk of giving lectures he voluntarily impoſed on himſelf, for reaſons he has given in his 15th Diſcourſe.

" It appeared neceſſary that " ſomething ſhould be ſaid by the " Preſident on the delivery of " prizes, and the Preſident, for his " own credit, would wiſh to ſay " ſomething more than words of " mere compliment; which, by " being frequently repeated, would " ſoon become flat and unintereſt- " ing, and by being uttered to many, " would at laſt be a diſtinction to " none. I thought, therefore, if I " were to preface this compliment " with ſome inſtructive obſervations " on the art, when we crowned " merit in the artiſts whom we " rewarded, I might do ſomething " to animate and guide them in " their future attempts."

Such was the laudable motive which produced the 15 Diſcourſes pronounced by our author between the 2d of June, 1769, and the 10th of December, 1790.

After the publication of the firſt ſeven diſcourſes, he received from the late Empreſs of Ruſſia a gold box, with a *bas relievo* of her Imperial Majeſty in the lid, ſet round with diamonds, accompanied with a note written with her own hand, containing theſe words:— " *Pour le Chevalier Reynolds, en* " *temoignage de contentment qui j'ai* " *reſſentie à la lecture de ſes excellens* " *Diſcours ſur la Peinture.*" His picture of the infant Hercules ſtrangling

ſtrangling the ſerpent, was bought by her Imperial Majeſty for 1500 guineas.

In 1781 he made a tour to the Netherlands and Holland; and many of the pictures of Rubens being to be ſold in 1783, Sir Joſhua, in conſequence, went again to Antwerp and Bruſſells. In the ſame year he enriched Mr. Maſon's tranſlation of Du Freſnoy's Art of Painting with the Commentary now publiſhed. In 1784 he was ſworn principal painter in ordinary to his Majeſty, and two months afterwards preſented with the freedom of the Painters Company. The degrees by which he aroſe into that high eſtimation he latterly enjoyed, may be gathered from the following average of the prices of his works.

In the year 1755 his price for a head was 12 guineas.

In 1758, 20 guineas.

In 1760, 25 guineas.

In 1770, 35 guineas.

In 1781, 50 guineas, which continued to be the price till he ceaſed to paint. A half-length during this latter period was 100 guineas, a whole-length 200 guineas.

In July, 1789, when he had very nearly finiſhed the portrait of Lady Beauchamp (now Marchioneſs of Hertford), he found his ſight much affected, and afterwards entirely loſt the uſe of his left eye. In 1791 he began to loſe his ſpirits and appetite, though he was wholly unable to explain to his phyſicians the nature or ſeat of his diſorder, which, about a fortnight before his death, was found to be in his liver, the inordinate growth of which had incommoded all the functions of life, and which, on opening his body after death, was found to weigh nearly eleven pounds, being ſix pounds more than it naturally ſhould have done. He died at his houſe in Leiceſter Fields, on Thurſday evening, Feb. 23, 1792, and on Saturday, March 3d, was interred in the the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral, near the tomb of Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

Mr. Malone enters copiouſly into the manners, habits, and other features of character relative to this illuſtrious man. We ſhall cloſe this account with two extracts from Vol. I. the firſt of which will bear teſtimony to his ample powers of genius while living, and the ſecond will prove the very high reſpect and honour paid to his remains when dead.

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Thais [Emily Pott] - -	100 ———	Hon. Mr. Greville
Cleopatra diſſolving the pearl [Kitty Fiſher] - - - -	——— ———	———
Venus, chiding Cupid for learning arithmetic - - - - -	100 ———	The Earl of Charlemont
Another—the ſame ſubject - -	100 ———	Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.
A Captain of Banditti - - -	35 ———	John Crewe, Eſq.
A Shepherd Boy - - - - -	50 ———	Lord Irwin
Count Ugolino - - - - -	400 ———	The Duke of Dorſet
A boy in a Venetian dreſs - -	——— ———	Do.
Leſbia - - - - - -	75 ———	Do.
Wang y Tong, a Chineſe - -	70 ———	Do.

SUBJECTS.	PRICES.	PURCHASERS.
A Gipſey telling Fortunes	350 Guineas.	The Duke of Dorſet
A Boy with a Drawing in his Hand	50 ———	Do.
Covent Garden Cupid	——— ———	Do.
Cupid as a Link-boy	——— ———	Do.
A Boy with a Child on his Back, and Cabbage-nets in his Hand	——— ———	Do.
The Calling of Samuel	50 ———	Do.
Another—the ſame ſubject	75 ———	The Earl of Darnley
Mr. and Mrs. Garrick, ſitting on a garden-ſeat, Mr. Garrick reading to her	150 ———	The Hon. T. Fitzmaurice
A Girl with a Mouſe-trap	50 ———	Count D'Ademar
A landſcape	50 ———	The Earl of Aylesford
A ſleeping Boy	50 ———	Do.
A landſcape	50 ———	Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.
The Marchioneſs Townſhend, Mrs. Gardiner, and Hon. Mrs. Beresford, decorating the Statue of Hymen	450 ———	Lord Mountjoy
Hope nurſing Love	——— ———	Lord Holland
Another—the ſame ſubject	150 ———	Henry Hope, Eſq.
Another—the ſame ſubject	——— ———	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin
A Strawberry Girl	50 ———	The Earl of Carysfort
The Snake in the Graſs. [This has been called, Love untying the Zone of Beauty.]	200 ———	The Earl of Carysfort
Another	A preſent	Henry Hope, Eſq.
Another	100 ———	Prince Potemkin
The Continence of Scipio	500 ———	Do.
The Nativity [a deſign for the window of New College Chapel in Oxford.]	1200 ———	The Duke of Rutland
The Infant Jupiter	100 ———	Do.
An Old Man reading a Ballad	——— ———	Do.
The Calling of Samuel	100 ———	Do.
A Boy praying	50 ———	Sent to France by Mr. Chamier, in 1778
The Death of Dido	200 ———	Mr. Bryant
The Theory of Painting	——— ———	In the Royal Academy
Another	——— ———	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin
Shepherd Boy	——— ———	In the ſame collection
A Shepherdeſs with a Lamb	——— ———	Do.
A Girl with a Kitten	——— ———	Do.
A Girl with a Muff	——— ———	Do.
Cælia lamenting the Death of her Sparrow [Mrs. Collyer.]	——— ———	———
L'Allegro [Mrs. Hale]; ſeveral figures in the back ground	——— ———	Lord Harewood
		Robinetta

SUBJECTS.	PRICES.	PURCHASERS.
Robinetta [the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache]	—— ——	——
Diana [Lady Napier]	—— ——	——
Diana [the Ducheſs of Mancheſter]	—— ——	The Duke of Mancheſter
Maſter Wynne, as St. John	—— ——	——
Maſter Crewe, as Henry VIII.	—— ——	John Crewe, Eſq.
Maſter Herbert, in the character of Bacchus	75 Guineas	Lord Porcheſter
Juno [Lady Blake]	—— ——	——
Hebe [Miſs Meyer, a whole-length figure on a half-length canvas]	—— ——	——
Melancholy [Miſs Jones]	—— ——	——
Young Hannibal [a boy in armour]	—— ——	——
Francis Duke of Bedford, as St. George; with his Brothers, Lord John and Lord William Ruſſel	—— ——	——
The Fortune-teller [Lady Charlotte and Lord Henry Spencer]	—— ——	The Duke of Marlborough
Miranda [the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache] and Caliban		
St. Agnes [Mrs. Quarington]	50 ——	R. P. Knight, Eſq.
The Triumph of Truth [Dr. Beattie, with two figures repreſenting Truth and Falſehood]	—— ——	Dr. Beattie
A Boy laughing	50 ——	—— Bromwell, Eſq
Ariadne	35 ——	William Lock, Eſq.
Dionyſius Areopagita	—— ——	——
The Captive. [This has been called, The Baniſhed Lord and Cartouche.]	80 ——	Charles Long, Eſq.
Lady Sarah Bunbury ſacrificing to the Graces	—— ——	Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart.
The Infant Moſes in the Bulruſhes	125 ——	The Duke of Leeds
Edwin	55 ——	Do.
A Child with Angels	—— ——	Do.
The Virgin and Child. [This picture was not quite finiſhed.]	65 ——	Mr. John Banniſter
The Angel contemplating the Croſs; being the upper part of the Nativity	—— ——	Bequeathed to the Duke of Portland
The four Cardinal Virtues, Juſtice, Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude; and Faith, Hope, and Charity; Deſigns for the Window of New College, Oxford, painted by Mr. Jervais	—— ——	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin
A Bacchante	50 ——	Sir William Hamilton
A holy Family	500 ——	Mr. Macklin, Printſeller. Afterwards ſold to Lord Gwydir for 700 guineas
Tuccia, the Veſtal Virgin	200 ——	Do.
The Gleaners. [Mrs. Macklin, her daughter, and Miſs Potts.]	300 ——	Do.
St. John	150 ——	—— Willett, Eſq.
St. Cecilia. [Mrs. Sheridan, and two daughters of — Coote Purdon, Eſq.	150 ——	R. B. Sheridan, Eſq.

A boy

SUBJECTS.	PRICES.	PURCHASERS.
A Boy with a Portfolio -	50 Guineas	The Earl of Warwick
The Family of George Duke of Marlborough - -	700 ———	The Duke of Marlborough
Two Groups, in the manner of Paul Veroneſe; one containing the portraits of the Duke of Leeds, Lord Dundas, Conſtantine Lord Mulgrave, Lord Seaforth, the Hon. Charles Greville, Charles Crowle, Eſq. and the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.; the other, thoſe of Sir Wm. Hamilton, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. Richard Thompſon, Eſq. Sir John Taylor, —— Payne Galway, Eſq. John Smith, Eſq. and Spencer Stanhope, Eſq. -	—— ———	Society of Dilettanti
The Children in the Wood -	—— ———	Lord Palmerſton
A Girl leaning on a Pedeſtal -	75 ———	Do.
The Infant Academy -	—— ———	Do. by bequeſt
Venus - -	—— ———	The Earl of Upper Oſſory, by bequeſt
Una, from Spenſer. [Miſs Beauclerk]	—— ———	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin
King Lear - - -	—— ———	Do.
Venus, and a Boy piping -	250 ———	J. J. Angerſtein, Eſq.
Heads of Angels, a Study. From a daughter of Lord William Gordon	100 ———	Lord William Gordon
Cardinal Beaufort - -	500 ———	Mr. Alderman Boydell
Robin Goodfellow - -	100 ———	Do.
The Cauldron-Scene in Macbeth -	1000l. ———	Do.
Reſignation, from Goldſmith's Deſerted Village - -	—— ———	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin
Mrs. Siddons, in the character of the Tragic Muſe - -	700 ———	—— Deſenfans, Eſq.
The Infant Hercules in the Cradle. [A ſingle figure, painted before the large picture.] - -	150 ———	Earl Fitzwilliam
Hercules ſtrangling the Serpents -	1500 ———	The Empreſs of Ruſſia
Cupid and Pſyche - -	250 ———	Charles Long, Eſq.
Cymon and Iphigenia. [This was the laſt fancy picture painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.] - -	—— ———	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin.

DESCRIPTION OF SIR JOSHUA'S FUNERAL.

" ON Saturday laſt, at half an hour after three o'clock, was interred the body of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Knt. Doctor of Laws in the Univerſities of Oxford and Dublin, Principal Painter to his Majeſty, Preſident of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

" He was interred in the vaſt crypt of the cathedral church of St. Paul, next to the body of Dr. Newton, late Biſhop of Briſtol, himſelf an eminent critic

poetry and painting, and cloſe
tomb of the famous Sir
her Wren, the architect of
at edifice.

e body was conveyed on the
g night to the Royal Acade-
ording to the expreſs orders of
ſty, by a condeſcenſion highly
ble to the memory of Sir
Reynolds, and gratifying to
es of that Society of eminent
It lay that night, and until
inning of the funeral proceſ-
ſtate, in the Model Room of
demy.

e company who attended the
eral, aſſembled in the Library
uncil Chamber. The Royal
y, in the Exhibition Room.

e company conſiſted of a great
of the moſt diſtinguiſhed
who were emulous in their
f paying the laſt honours to
ains of him, whoſe life had
linguiſhed by the exertions of
heſt talents, and the exerciſe
y virtue that can make a man
d and beloved. Many more
evented by illneſs, and unex-
and unavoidable occaſions,
hey much regretted, from at-

er was a public ſolemnity
ed with more order, de-
and dignity. The proceſſion
at half an hour after twelve
The hearſe arrived at the
eſtern gate of St. Paul's, about
er after two, and was there
the dignitaries of the church,
the gentlemen of the choir,
hanted the proper pſalms,
he proceſſion moved to the
e of the choir, where was per-
, in a ſuperior manner, the full
vening-ſervice, together with
ous anthem of Dr. Boyce; the
maining during the whole time
centre of the choir.

ne chief mourner and gentle-
the Academy, as of the family,
laced by the body. The chief
r in a chair at the head; the
endants at the feet; the pall-
and executors in the ſeats on
anal ſide; the other noblemen
ntlemen on the cantorial ſide.
ſhop of London was in his pro-
e, as were the Lord Mayor and

fter the ſervice, the body was
ed into the crypt, and placed immediately beneath the perforated braſs-plate, under the centre of the dome. Dr. Jefferies, canon reſidentiary, with the other canons, and the whole choir, came under the dome; grave-digger attending in the middle with a ſhovel of mould, which at the proper time was thrown through the aperture of the plate on the coffin. The funeral ſervice was chanted, and accompanied on the organ in a grand and affecting manner. When the funeral ſervice was ended, the chief mourners and executors went into the crypt, and attended the corps to the grave, which was dug under the pavement.

"The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs honoured the proceſſion by coming to Somerſet Place, where an officer's guard of thirty men was placed at the great court-gate. After the proceſſion had paſſed through Temple-Bar, the gates were ſhut by order of the Lord Mayor, to prevent any interruption from carriages paſſing to or from the city.

"The ſpectators, both in the church, and in the ſtreet, were innumerable. The ſhops were ſhut, the windows of every houſe were filled, and the people in the ſtreets, who ſeemed to ſhare in the general ſorrow, beheld the whole with reſpect and ſilence.

"The order of the proceſſion was as follows.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and City Marſhals.
The undertaker and ten conductors, on horſeback.
A lid with plumes of feathers.
The HEARSE, with ſix horſes.
Ten pall-bearers, viz.
The Duke of Dorſet, Lord High Steward of his Majeſty's Houſehold,
Duke of Leeds,
Duke of Portland,
Marquis Townſend,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Earl of Carliſle,
Earl of Inchiquin,
Earl of Upper Oſſory,
Lord Viſcount Palmerſton,
Lord Eliot.
Robert Lovel Gwatkin, Eſq. Chief Mourner.
Two Attendants of the Family.
The Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, Edmund Malone, Eſq., Philip Metcalfe, Eſq. } Executors.
The Royal Academicians and Students.

Bennet

guiſhable than in his colouring, which is totally different from that of Titian, Coreggio, or any of the great colouriſts. The effect of his pictures may be not improperly compared to cluſters of flowers; all his colours appear as clear and as beautiful: at the ſame time he has avoided that tawdry effect which one would expect ſuch gay colours to produce; in this reſpect reſembling Barocci more than any other painter. What was ſaid of an ancient painter may be applied to thoſe two artiſts, that their figures look as if they fed upon roſes.

"It would be a curious and a profitable ſtudy for a painter to examine the difference and the cauſe of that difference of effect in the works of Coreggio and Rubens, both excellent in different ways. The preference probably would be given according to the different habits of the connoiſſeur: thoſe who had received their firſt impreſſions from the works of Rubens would cenſure Coreggio as heavy; and the admirers of Coreggio would ſay Rubens wanted ſolidity of effect. There is lightneſs, airineſs, and facility in Rubens, his advocates will urge, and comparatively a laborious heavineſs in Coreggio; whoſe admirers will complain of Rubens's manner being careleſs and unfiniſhed, whilſt the works of Coreggio are wrought to the higheſt degree of delicacy: and what may be advanced in favour of Coreggio's breadth of light, will, by his cenſurers, be called affected and pedantic. It muſt be obſerved that we are ſpeaking ſolely of the manner, the effect of the picture; and we may conclude, according to the cuſtom in paſtoral poetry, by beſtowing on each of theſe illuſtrious painters a garland, without attributing ſuperiority to either.

"To conclude, I will venture to repeat in favour of Rubens what I have before ſaid in regard to the Dutch ſchool, that thoſe who cannot ſee the extraordinary merit of this great painter, either have a narrow conception of the variety of art, or are led away by the affectation of approving nothing but what comes from the Italian ſchool." *Vol. II. p.* 119.

The remainder of this volume includes Maſon's Tranſlation of Du Freſnoy's Art of Painting, with Sir Joſhua's Annotations; — Du noy's Sentiments on the pri Painters of the two laſt Ag Parallel between Poetry and ing; — Chronological Liſt of ers, with ſhort Characters, a Account of their reſpective and Deaths—an Alphabetical referring to the former, and a ral Index.

LXXIV. *The Will*, a Come five Acts, as performed a Theatre Royal, Drury Lane FREDERICK REYNOLDS. pp. 72. 2s. ſewed. *Rob*

THE STORY.

MR. Mandeville, by the de a friend, for whom he v curity to the amount of twenty ſand pounds, is obliged to fly dia, leaving his child Albina the care of Mrs. Rigid, a gove to whom he remits half of hi as an officer, for their ſupp Mrs. Rigid, however, conve money to her own uſe, an quaints Mandeville's father th bina is deſerted, and that ſi laſt three years ſhe has not from India.

The old gentleman, though riance with his ſon, for ſome vagances he had been guilty touched with pity for Albina, her home, and at his death her his whole eſtate, diſinh Mandeville for his ſuppoſed in nity.—The governeſs, who m the young lady her own way, plan for marrying her to Ver tutor, who is to pay Mrs. Rigi handſomely for making the —At this period, the piece mences with the return of M ville from India, occaſioned having received no anſwers letters;—he is of courſe amu the manner in which he is re to find his father dead, an daughter, now an opulent h carefully ſecluded from him.

he is ſhunned by every one
oung Howard, ſon to the man
hom he had been ſecurity.—
ful on that account, Howard
es the cauſe of Mandeville,
his uncle, Sir Solomon Cy-
id even againſt Albina, whom
es, and to whom, in order to
d the marriage with Veritas,
ſhamefully traduced.—Albina,
convinced whether Howard is
o her, puts on a diſguiſe, and
t means happens to meet with
her.—Without knowing him,
iders him ſome offices of kind-
n his diſtreſs.—Veritas gets
, and diſcloſes the plots of
verneſs.---Albina, on diſcover-
ow much her father has been
ed, and that he is returned,
ys the will of her grandfather
r own favour, diſcharges the
ieſs, and all thoſe in her inte-
eceives her father with tran-
and is finally united to young
rd, of whoſe conſtancy to her
id attachment to her father,
periences ſufficient proof.
e comic events of the piece are
pally confined to an adventure
Solomon Cynic, who, though
s expreſſing the higheſt con-
for the female ſex, is diſco-
in a very ludicrous ſituation
cottage of Cicely Copſe, of
he is enamoured.

AITS OF CHARACTER.

SIR SOLOMON CYNIC.

"OMEN are of no uſe---none,
o nurſe children, mend linen,
puddings, and beat their huſ-
—I was once as much in love as
Antony, and, like him, I was
ed by my Cleopatra; my fantaſ-
ſanna fixed her affections on a
g-maſter, a caperer, and ever
I have had ſuch a contempt for
c——*(Cicely lays hold of his hand)*
you touched me——I feel the
——I'm electrified——I'm——
ſweet lips the gipſy has!——
at the omnipotence of love!
man is never ſecure from its
ice; and if he lives independ-
ent of the ſex till he is ſo old and de-
crepid that he cannot ſtir from his
bed, yet then, even then, he may fall
a victim to its power."

HOWARD.

"They tried hard to ſpoil me, but
I woudn't let 'em---they ſent me all
over the Continent, before I had been
half over England; taught me foreign
languages before I knew my own;
inſtructed me how to pick my teeth
all the morning in Bond Street; yawn
all night at the opera. But I was a
bad ſcholar, and the ſatisfaction I feel
(when befriending Mandeville) at this
moment proves I did right to educate
myſelf---they may have perverted my
head, but I aſſure you they haven't
corrupted my heart."

MANDEVILLE.

"If my Amelia had ſurvived, I
ſhould not have been doomed un-
heard——What! deſerted! diſinhe-
rited! is this my welcome home——
am I to find a father dead, and dying
full of reſentment againſt me? a
daughter prejudiced, nay, perhaps,
curſing my very name!——I left her
in the fond hope that I might one day
find in her a recompenſe for the loſs
of her mother; and now, if I behold
her, ſhe will avoid, upbraid me! The
thought is paſt all bearing——I'll
know the worſt, and then my fate's
decided——they may deſert, but they
ſhall not deſpiſe me————Your mo-
ther's virtues ſhine out ſo brightly in
your conduct, that I could wiſh that
will were ſtill in force. I want not
now my father's wealth to make me
happy——my child, my long-loſt
daughter, is reſtored to me, and I am
bleſt, and rich beyond my hopes."

VERITAS.

"Wine makes me ſo cruelly ſenti-
mental, that, when I'm no longer
myſelf, I'm ſo moral and ſo honeſt
——I'm never ſo upright in my con-
duct as when I can't ſtand upon my
legs——then wine always makes me
ſpeak truth; and if I don't take care,
I ſhall tell you at this moment that I
am a ſcoundrel; that the governeſs is
another; and that Albina——Good
night, George. After the wedding's

over, I'll reform, and be a ſix-bottle man!' but now———ſpare and pity me———

REALISE.

"Die! impoſſible——I've an annuity on his life——now pray live, ——but, if you find you grow worſe, write me word you are coming home full of health and ſpirits, and I'll go directly to Sir Solomon, talk of the goodneſs of your life, and ſell him the annuity at a premium."

ROBERT,

(Servant to Mandeville.)

"Can't you remember our ſtealing out of thoſe gates in diſguiſe? our being found out by the bailiffs, and dodging them ſo artfully from place to place, that by the time they had taken out a writ in one county we were ſafely perched in another; till at laſt, after having outwitted half the ſheriff's officers and attornies in England, we ſecured our retreat by arriving at Portſmouth late on a Saturday night, and ſailing for India early on Sunday morning! ha, ha, ha! I ſhall never forget the captain's ſmoking us, and after dinner giving for a toaſt, 'Succeſs to the Sunday men.'"

ALBINA.

"Do you know there's an old man in the hall, who ſays, he was ſervant to my grandfather thirty years; and now, becauſe his dogs killed a hare on your grounds, he is diſmiſſed from his place, and he and his family muſt ſtarve. Dear! if all your game is purchaſed at ſuch a price, I wonder you are not choked! He may kill all the game on my eſtate; and if that won't keep his family from ſtarving, he may ſhoot all Sir Solomon's. I have plenty of money, and I can't diſpoſe of it better than in protecting an old favourite of him that gave it me."

MRS. RIGID.

"I am for the Platonic ſyſtem, and hitherto I have not ſuffered my lips to be profaned by man; not ſo much from fear of the conſequences to myſelf, as from the danger in which it might involve all mankind."

LXXV. *An Eſſay on the different Modes of Communication by Signals*; containing an Hiſtory of the Progreſſive Improvements in this Art, from the firſt Account of Beacons, to the moſt approved Methods of Telegraphic Correſpondence. By J. GAMBLE, A. M. Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge; Chaplain to Field Marſhal his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and Chaplain General to his Majeſty's Forces. 4to. 12s. boards. large paper 18s. pp. 122. Embelliſhed with ſeven explanatory Plates. *Miller.*

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"IT may be proper to obſerve, "that the following Eſſay is "divided in reference to the periods "of time compriſed in each of the "three ſections. The firſt containing an account of the ſignals "uſed from the earlieſt mention of "beacons to the fall of the Roman "empire. The ſecond, reſuming "the ſubject with the revival of literature in the fifteenth century, "comprehends all that has been actually executed by the public eſtabliſhment of telegraphs. And "the laſt, deſcribing the mode of "conſtructing them upon a plan of "ſuch reduced expenſe, at the ſame "time with the advantages of being "ſo extremely portable, and ſo eaſily underſtood and managed, that "probably they will become uſeful to individuals as well as to "governments."

The work is divided into three ſections on the hiſtorical progreſs of ſignals—a deſcription of the radiated telegraph ſent to the Weſt Indies with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in September 1795—Obſervations on the ſituation of telegraphs, and their general uſe—with an Appendix on the ſubject of Portable Telegraphs.

As

As we cannot minutely purſue the author in his Hiſtory of Signals, we ſhall endeavour, by ſelecting the following limited extracts, to pourtray the moſt remarkable features in its progreſs.

EXTRACTS.

SECT. I.

" WHEN the Carthaginians were ravaging the iſland of Sicily, for the purpoſe of obtaining a more ſpeedy ſupply of neceſſaries from Lybia, they conſtructed two clepſydras of equal magnitude, and fixed on them two dials, having ſimilar inſcriptions, in thoſe diviſions where the figures are uſually placed. In one diviſion it was written, 'More tranſports are wanted;' in a ſecond, 'More ſhips of war;' in another, 'Money;' in another, 'Warlike engines;' and ſo proceeding with the more probable requiſites on ſervice, ſuch as, 'A freſh ſupply of forage is wanted;' of 'Cattle,' of 'Arms;' 'More regiments of infantry,' or 'of cavalry.' Thus filling up all the diviſions of the dials with ſimilar ſentences, they retained one clepſydra in Sicily, and the other was ſent to Carthage, with directions, that whenever they ſhould perceive a beacon lighted, they ſhould ſet the hand of the clepſydra; and that when they ſaw a ſecond beacon, that they ſhould then obſerve to what diviſion on the dial the hand pointed, and immediately ſend the articles marked on it. By this means, the Carthaginians obtained a ſpeedy ſupply of every ſtore requiſite for carrying on the war in Sicily."

" That this art has not eſcaped the notice of ſcientific warriors will be found by the 4th chap. of 'The true 'Travels, Adventures, and Obſervations, of Captain John Smith, in 'Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, 'from anno 1593 to 1629.'

" 'After the loſs of Caniza, the 'Turks, with twenty thouſand, beſieged the ſtrong town of Olumpagh 'ſo ſtraitly, that they were cut off 'from all intelligence and hope of 'ſuccour, till John Smith, this Engliſh gentleman, acquainted Baron 'Kiſell, general of the Archduke's 'artillery, he had taught the gover-'nor, his worthy friend, ſuch a rule, 'that he would undertake to let him 'know any thing he intended, and 'have his anſwer, would they bring 'him but to ſome place where he 'might make the flame of a torch 'ſeen to the town. Kiſell, inflamed 'with this ſtrange invention, Smith 'made it ſo plain, that forthwith he 'gave him guides, who in the dark 'night brought him to a mountain, 'where he ſhewed three torches equi-'diſtant from the other, which plainly 'appearing to the town, the governor 'preſently apprehended, and anſwered 'again with three other fires in like 'manner, each knowing the other's 'being and intent. Smith, thought 'diſtant ſeven miles, ſignified to him 'theſe words: 'On Thurſday, at 'night, I will charge in the Eaſt; at 'the alarm, ſally you.' Eberibaught 'anſwered he would; and thus it was 'done: firſt he writ his meſſage as 'brief, you ſee, as could be; then 'divided the alphabet into two parts, 'thus:

a,	b,	c,	d,	e,	f,	g,	h,	i,	k,	l,
1,	1,	1,	1,	1,	1,	1	1,	1,	1,	1,

m,	n,	o,	p,	q,	r,	s,	t,	v,	w,	x,	y,	z.
2,	2,	2,	2,	2,	2,	2,	2,	2,	2,	2,	2,	2.

" 'The firſt part, from A to L, is 'ſignified by ſhewing and hiding one 'link, (torch) ſo oft as there are letters from A to that letter you mean. 'The other part, from M to Z, is 'mentioned by two lights, in like 'manner. The end of a word is ſignified by ſhewing of three lights, 'ever ſtaying your light at that letter 'you mean, till the other may write it 'in a paper, and anſwer by his ſignal, 'which is one light; it is done, beginning to count the letters by the lights 'every time, from A to M. By this 'manner alſo, the other returned his 'anſwer, whereby each did underſtand 'the other. The guides all this time, 'having well viewed the camp, returned to Kiſell, who, doubting of his 'power, being but ten thouſand ſtrong, 'was animated by the guides, how the 'Turks were ſo divided by the river 'in two parts, they could not eaſily 'ſecond each other. To which Smith 'added this concluſion, that two or 'three thouſand pieces of match, faſtened to divers ſmall lines, of an 'hundred fathom in length, being 'armed with powder, might all be 'fired

'fired and ſtretched at an inſtant before 'the alarm, upon the plain of Hyſna- 'burgh, ſupported by two ſtaves at 'each line's end, in the manner would 'ſeem like ſo many muſketeers; which 'was put in practice, and being diſco- 'vered by the Turks, they prepared 'to encounter theſe falſe fires, think- 'ing there had been ſome great ar- 'my; whilſt Kiſell, with his ten 'thouſand, entered the Turk's quar- 'ter, who ran up and down as men 'amazed. It was not long ere Eberſ- 'baught was pell mell with them in 'the trenches, in which diſtracted 'confuſion a third part of the Turks 'that beſieged that ſide towards 'Knowſbruck, were ſlain; many of 'the reſt drowned; but all fled. The 'other part of the army was ſo buſied 'to reſiſt the falſe fires, that Kiſell, 'before the morning, put two thou- 'ſand good ſoldiers in the town, and 'with ſmall loſs was retired. The 'garriſon was well relieved with what 'they found in the Turk's quarter, 'which cauſed the Turks to raiſe the 'ſiege and return to Caniza; and Ki- 'ſell, with much honour, was received 'at Kirment, and occaſioned the au- 'thor a good reward and preferment, 'to be captain of two hundred and 'fifty horſemen under the conduct of 'Colonel Voldo, Earl of Meldritch."

P. 34.

SECT. II.

"The firſt Engliſh author who appears to have written on the ſubject of communicating intelligence by ſignals, is Francis Godwin, Biſhop of Hereford, of whom it is reported, that about the year 1583 he invented a ſecret method of carrying on a correſpondence by ſignals, in a much quicker way than writing. In an age when every perſon of ſuperior abilities or endowments was ſubject to the imputation of witchcraft, reports were ſpread to his diſadvantage, which coming at length to the ears of King James, he was careful to communicate the ſecret to his majeſty, and to convince him it was a fact, and not a fiction. He publiſhed a treatiſe under the title of *Nuncius inanimatus Utopiæ*;* in 1629, which was the ſame year tranſlated by Dr. Thomas Smith, and called the Myſterious Meſſenger. The whole of this book is rather written on general principles, without the application to particular modes or examples. The intention of which obſcurity appears to have been, leſt the art being made too public, ſhould be rendered uſeleſs in thoſe caſes of exigence, when it might be of the greateſt advantage. That his diſcovery was as early as the year 1583, although his *Nuncius inanimatus* is ſaid not to have been printed until 1629, is evident, from a paſſage in his whimſical, yet very philoſophical work, intitled 'The Man in the Moon,' publiſhed about that time, under the fictitious name of Domingo Gonzales.† In this treatiſe, he ſuppoſes Domingo Gonzales, and his negro, Diego, while preparing for his experiment, to be obliged to live in different parts of the iſland of St. Helena, on account of procuring proviſions; and tells us, that whenever Domingo 'had any oc- 'caſion to confer with Diego, whoſe 'habitation was on a promontory or 'cape, on the north-weſt part of the 'iſland, about a league off, though 'within ſight of Domingo's chapel, 'they could at all times, by ſignals, 'declare their minds to each other in 'an inſtant, either by night or by day, 'which was a thing he took great 'pleaſure in.

'If, in the night ſeaſon, I would 'ſignify any thing to him, I uſed to 'ſet up a light in the tower, or place 'where our bell hung. It is a pretty

* After ſearching the Britiſh Muſeum, the Univerſity, and other libraries at Cambridge, I have not ſucceeded in finding either of theſe books. The Biographical Dictionary (art. e. F. Godwin) his own work of 'The Man in the Moon,' and the extracts preſerved in the 'Secret and Swift Meſſenger,' by Wilkins, in ſome degree ſupply the deficiency.

† The old copies of this work are extremely ſcarce; but it was reprinted in 1768, by J. Lever, bookſeller, in Moorfields, rather as a ſtory-book for the amuſement of children, than with any reference to its original intention; which appears to have been the delivery of ſome philoſophical opinions under a feigned character, for which the Biſhop, in thoſe times, might in his real one have been deemed heretical.

'large

'large room, having a fair window, 'well glazed; and the walls within, 'being plaſtered, were exceeding 'white: by reaſon hereof, though the 'light were but ſmall, it gave a great 'ſhew, as alſo it would have done 'much farther off, if need had been. 'This light, after I had let it ſtand 'ſome half hour, I uſed to cover; 'and then, if I ſaw any ſignal of light 'again from my companion at the 'cape, I knew that he waited for my 'notice, which perceiving, by hiding 'and ſhewing my light, according to 'a certain rule and agreement between 'us, I certified him at pleaſure what I 'liſt. The like courſe I took in the 'day, to advertiſe him of my plea-'ſure, ſometimes by ſmoke, ſome-'times by duſt; ſometimes by a more 'refined and effectual way.

" 'But,' ſays he, 'this art con-'taineth more myſteries than are to be 'ſet down in a few words: hereafter I 'will perhaps afford a diſcourſe for it 'of purpoſe, aſſuring myſelf that it 'may prove exceeding profitable unto 'mankind, being rightly uſed and 'employed; for that which a meſſen-'ger cannot perform in many days, 'this may diſpatch in a piece of an 'hour.' " *P.* 48.

" The ſails of a windmill probably ſuggeſted the firſt modern idea of this inſtrument, the telegraph; as, on the coaſt of Suffolk, it is well known that windmills have been uſed time immemorial, by the ſmugglers, for the purpoſes of ſecret coreſpondence; and, conſidering the great intercourſe between the Dunkirk and the Suffolk ſmugglers, it was probably an invention of reciprocal utility. This conjecture is, in a great degree, confirmed by the accurate obſervations of my friend Colonel Congreve, whilſt we were in camp near Menin, the latter end of the campaign, 1793, when he remarked, that the operations of the enemy appeared to be directed by the poſitions of a windmill on a hill oppoſite to Vervick. To give greater diſtinctneſs, and to multiply* their number of ſignals, they had deſtroyed two of its oppoſite ſails; ſo that thoſe remaining preciſely repreſented the ſuſpended beam, deſcribed by Vegetius; and alſo the preſent French telegraph without its end arms.

" Of this telegraph the firſt official information is contained in Barrere's report of the 15th of Auguſt, 1794, in which he ſtates, 'That the new-in-'vented telegraphic language of ſig-'nals is an artful contrivance to tranſ-'mit thoughts, in a peculiar language, 'from one diſtance to another, by the 'help of machines which are placed 'at different diſtances, from three to 'five leagues from one another; ſo 'that the expreſſion reaches a very 'diſtant place in the ſpace of a few 'minutes. Laſt year an experiment 'of this invention was tried in the 'preſence of ſeveral commiſſioners of 'the convention.

" 'From the favourable report 'which they made of the efficacy of 'the contrivance, the Committee of 'Public Welfare have uſed every ef-'fort to eſtabliſh, by this means, a

* Another mode of multiplying the appearances from the ſame windmill cauſed a report through the army, that the French had hanged a man to one of the ſails; but which, on cloſer inſpection, proving only a ſack ſtuffed with hay, was undoubtedly ſuſpended as a ſignal.

When the Pruſſians were encamped at Maulde, between Tournay and St. Amand, in May 1793, I went up the ſteeple of the abby at this latter place, with Colonel Wemyſs, of the 18th regiment, for the purpoſe of ſeeing the country. In the higheſt part of the tower we found a Pruſſian centinel, ſtationed to watch the movements of the French, then in poſſeſſion of the oppoſite Abby of Haſnon, about two miles diſtant. From this period, I had frequent occaſion to remark the great advantage ſuch ſituations give, by facilitating intelligence; as, on a concerted ſignal being made by this centinel, the whole army might have marched from the camp, and oppoſed the enemy in any point of attack, before any meſſenger could have reached Maulde.

The French themſelves appear, on all occaſions, to have been fully aware of this advantage, and therefore acted with particular care, by leaving no lofty buildings, from whence we might diſcover their poſitions; frequently deſtroying the lower ſteps of the ſteeples, and burning the windmills paſt which they retreated.

'cor-

'correſpondence between Paris and 'the frontier places, beginning with 'Liſle.* Almoſt a twelvemonth has 'been ſpent in collecting the neceſſary 'inſtruments for the machines, and to 'teach the people employed how to 'uſe them. At preſent the telegra-'phic language of ſignals is prepared 'in ſuch a manner, that a correſpon-'dence may be conducted with Liſle 'upon every ſubject: every thing, 'nay, even proper names, may be ex-'preſſed, an anſwer may be received, 'and the correſpondence thus be re-'newed ſeveral times a day. The 'machines are the invention of citizen 'Chappe, and were conſtructed under 'his own eye: he alſo directs the eſta-'bliſhment at Paris. They have the 'advantage of reſiſting the changes of 'the atmoſphere, and the inclemen-'cies of the ſeaſons. The only thing 'which can interrupt their effect is, 'if the weather is ſo very bad and 'turbid, that the objects and ſignals 'cannot be diſtinguiſhed. By this in-'vention, remoteneſs of diſtance al-'moſt diſappears, and all the commu-'nications of correſpondence are ef-'fected with the rapidity of the twink-'ling of an eye. The operations of 'government may be very much faci-'litated by this contrivance, and the 'unity of the Republic may be more 'conſolidated by the ſpeedy commu-'nication with all its parts. The 'greateſt advantage which can be de-'rived from this correſpondence is, 'that if one chooſes, its object ſhall 'only be known to certain individu-'als, or one individual alone, at each 'extremity of the diſtance: ſo that 'the Committee of Public Welfare 'may now correſpond with the repre-'ſentative of the people at Liſle, with-'out any other perſons getting ac-'quainted with the object of the cor-'reſpondence. Hence it follows, that 'were Liſle beſieged we ſhould know 'every thing at Paris that might hap-'pen in that place, and could ſend 'thither the decrees of the Conven-'tion, without the enemy's being able 'to diſcover or prevent it.' " *P.* 66.

LXXVI. *A Hiſtory and Deſcription, general and circumſtantial, of Burghley Houſe*, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter. 8vo. 5s. pp. 205. *Eddowes, Shrewſbury; Longman, Cadell and Davies, Whites, Faulder, London.*

OUTLINE OF THE PREFACE.

THE author informs us that he owes much of his information to the works of "that garrulous old gentleman, Mr. Peck," to Meſſrs. Harrod, Lowndes, &c.—"that the "preſent little piece, though it comes "very far ſhort of perfection, ex-"hibits a more neat, elegant, and "extenſive deſcription of the Palace "of Burghley than any, I humbly "conceive, that has ever yet ap-"peared. Whatever the defects of "the preceding authors on this "ſubject, however, may be, the "obligations I owe them are, in-"deed, very great; for, though I "may have laid the various parts of

* That the French were not in poſſeſſion of this art during the blockade of Condé, in 1793, or the ſiege of Valenciennes, is obvious, from the many ſtratagems they put in practice to keep up a communication. From the former place it was uſual to fire a certain number of guns at a ſtated hour, the intelligence intended by which was probably confuſed by ſome of our batteries being ordered to fire an equal number at the ſame time. Letters incloſed in veſſels were alſo ſent down the ſtream of the Scheldt from Valenciennes to Condé, till on diſcovery a net was placed acroſs the river.

Both this ſtratagem and the precaution againſt it may be found in ancient authors. As Pliny, lib. x. cap. 57, ſays, that in cloſe blockades they are always accuſtomed to place ſtrong nets acroſs the rivers leading to the place; which are ſometimes ſtrengthened by ſharp ſtakes, to prevent either ſuccour or intelligence from being conveyed into the town. Frontinus alſo relates a very peculiar ſtratagem of L. Lucullus to ſend intelligence of his arrival to the Cyzeceni, at that time beſieged by Mithridates, which he accompliſhed by ſending an expert ſwimmer, diſguiſed as a ſea-monſter, and ſupported by bladders, acroſs the water, by which the city was nearly ſurrounded, and in the part he paſſed near ſeven miles in width.

"this

"this literary ſtructure with ſome "ſymmetry, a very conſiderable "part of the rough materials has "been furniſhed for me by their "hands. I have not only compriſ-"ed almoſt all that Mr. Harrod has "already written on this ſubject, in "a more correct and elegant ſtyle; "but adopted into my text many of "the crude notes, which his col-"league, Mr. Lowndes, a ſurgeon "of Stamford, preſented him, ar-"ranging them in a more poliſhed "and methodical manner.

"I have no where, I conceive, "been betrayed into dulneſs; and "as a writer's digreſſions, if natural "and not far-fetched, compoſed of "animated ſentiments and obſerva-"tions, are the moſt pleaſing il-"luſtrations of plain facts, the "reader will find a vein of this "kind which pervades the whole "work. Happy ſhall I be, if this "vein be deemed both rich and "ſterling, as it is evidently a vein "from which neither Mr. Harrod "nor Mr. Lowndes, the ſurgeon, "hath drawn much ore nor much "blood.

"To the ingenious gentlemen, "however, of the art of painting, "my beſt apologies are to be offer-"ed, for my want of technical ſkill, "and the very unſatisfactory man-"ner, in which, I am afraid, I have "ſet forth the paintings of Burgh-"ley; but, as I have endeavoured "to atone for it, by ſome decora-"tions of ſtyle,* I hope they will, "with all their criticiſm, throw this "defect out of view, into the back "grounds, or ſhady ſide of the "work."

THE WORK

Contains ſuch information as may be expected of every local, antique, or remarkable circumſtance appertaining to the building, curioſities, antiquities, paintings, pleaſure-grounds, furniture, jewels, &c. &c. belonging to Burgh ey Houſe. Theſe ſubjects are without any particular mode of arrangement, treated of in twenty-eight ſections, which alſo compriſe ſome digreſſive remarks and general anecdotes of, authors, painters, &c. The author throughout ſeems perfectly ſolicitous to detect the errors of Mr. Peck. The tenor of his ſtyle may be conceived from the preface. We ſhall conclude our notice of the work with the following

EXTRACTS.

ACCOUNT OF A CURIOUS SOCIETY FORMERLY HELD IN BURGHLEY HOUSE.

"IN going to ſee the houſe, ſays Mr. Peck, ſtrangers were formerly conducted to a room below ſtairs, where were the pictures of the then Earl and his friends, the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. This room, he obſerves, was called Bedlam, and the company Bedlamites; being a ſociety founded by that Earl's grandfather, in an innocent frolic, which has been, ſays he, ever ſince, till of late, kept up, with much elegance and mirth. Every perſon, on his admiſſion, was accuſtomed to ſend his own picture, in which was drawn the figure of the bird or beaſt, which, for the ſake of diſtinction or humour, he choſe to be called after. On feſtivals and birth-days they all met together, by themſelves. At which times, by the ancient ſtatutes of the order, which I have ſeen, ſays Mr. Peck, if any gentleman called a brother by any other name than that of the bird or beaſt in his picture, he was liable to a penalty of five ſhillings, which was given to one Mr. Clarke, an ancient decayed gentleman, then ſecretary of

"* When the Author ſpeaks of the decorations of ſtyle, he alludes to the advantage which his own performance, from ſuperior attention to the ſubject, may be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs over the performances of others, who have written upon it in a very haſty, confuſed, and inaccurate manner. As good and bad are terms merely relative, the reader may form his judgment, in this reſpect, by a careful and impartial peruſal of each, and all, of theſe."

the order. When any member died, after his picture had been removed, the gilded frame taken off, and a black one put on, it was hung up in a room called *dead* Bedlam; and then a new brother was named in the place of the deceaſed."

THE JEWEL CLOSET.

"THOUGH this apartment is but ten feet and a half each way, and about twelve from the floor to the cornice, it is, perhaps one of the moſt expenſive of its ſize in the whole kingdom. Its wainſcot is formed of the fineſt cedar wood, which, ſending forth a continued fragrance, is, at all times, as grateful to the noſtrils as the ſight. The middle ſpaces, or pannels, are elegantly inlaid with a charming damaſk ſky-coloured ſatin, the edges of which, in the cedar, are ſuperbly gilt round. The ceiling is ſo highly adorned by the hand of Verrio, that it ſeems to breathe empyreal air, and, as it riſes, in a fine arch, from the golden gilt cornice on each ſide, diſplays the imaginary deities, enthroned there, with double radiance and luſtre! Theſe, excepting Fortune, who is drawn blind, are principally Cupids in different attitudes and directions; and one of them, diſplaying a ſtreamer in his hand, diſcovers theſe words from Virgil's tenth Eclogue, "*omnia vincit amor.*" Gibbons, as well as Verrio, appears to have here done his utmoſt, as there are excellent imitations of billing doves, fruits, flowers, &c. by his hand, carved out of the ſolid wood! Oppoſite the full light of a large window, through panes of the fineſt glaſs, elegantly framed in the form of a door, a ſpectator may now give way to all the ardour and glow of what is generally called virtu, by permitting his eye to pry, unreſtrained, into the jewel receſs! Among many curioſities, he will obſerve a golden baſon and ſpoon, the laſt of which is ſaid to have been uſed at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth. The roſary or beads of Mary, the unfortunate Queen of Scots, and which ſurely were wet with as many tears as thoſe of either penitent or nun, cannot fail to excite his attention; and, if he has a breaſt to be touched by the ſufferings of injured majeſty, all his ſympathy and compaſſion. In the ſame group he will alſo diſcern the buſk of her royal rival, the political Elizabeth, whoſe ſtrangly mingled character has puzzled the ſagacity of judicious hiſtorians to develope and explain. In addition to a vaſt deal of enamelled work, little vaſes of golden filligrane, amber, diamonds, pearls, and other curioſities, the ſpectator will be gratified with a ſight of ſome of the moſt delicate pictures in miniature, by Cowper, Mrs. Carliſle, and others.

"Not many years ago, this valuable cloſet was rifled of ſome of its effects, through the villainy of a ſet of perſons who, it is ſuppoſed, in the way of other ſtrangers, had originally come to ſee the houſe. Through a ſenſe of conſcious guilt, however, or an ignorance of their profeſſion, they executed their buſineſs in a very ſuperficial manner, and relinquiſhed, on the road ſome of the few articles which they had ſo ignominiouſly filched away. To guard againſt any future attempts of the kind, a couple of watchmen are now conſtantly kept in waiting throughout the night, in the courſe of which, ſhould a ſtranger awake while they are crying their rounds, and the large chapel clock chiming the quarter or half hour, he may, by an involuntary exertion of the mind, imagine himſelf in the neighbourhood of the metropolis."

LXXVII. *Count Rumford's* Experimental Eſſays, Political, Economical, and Philoſophical. Eſſay VI. Of the Management of Fire, and the Economy of Fuel. 8vo. 3s. 6d. pp. 196. *Cadell and Davies.*

THE ESSAY

IS illuſtrated with ſix copper-plates, explaining the different economical modes of cookery, &c.—The ſubjects of the eſſay are divided into ſix chapters; the eſſence of which may be gathered from the following

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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heat.—The waſte of fuel
eat.—Importance of the eco-
f fuel to individuals, and to
olic.—Means uſed for eſti-
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f being able to regulate the
y of air which enters a cloſed
ce.—Utility of dampneſs in
mnies of cloſed fire-places.—
l rules and directions for con-
ig cloſed fire-places; with a
planation of the principles on
theſe rules are founded.

. *III.* Of the Means of Con-
Heat, and directing its Opera-
—Of conductors and non-con-
s of heat.—Common atmo-
air a good non-conductor of
ind may be employed with
dvantage for confining it—
loyed by nature for that pur-
many inſtances—is the prin-
ıſe of the warmth of natural
tificial clothing—is the ſole
f the warmth of double win-
—Great utility of double win-
ınd double walls—they are
uſeful in hot countries as in
—All elaſtic fluids non-con-
ductors of heat.—Steam proved by experiment to be a non-conductor of heat.

Chap. IV. Of the manner in which heat is communicated by flame to other bodies.—Flame acts on bodies in the ſame manner as a hot wind.—The effect of a blow-pipe in increaſing the activity of flame explained, and illuſtrated by experiments.—A knowledge of the manner in which heat is communicated by flame neceſſary in order to determine the moſt advantageous form for boilers.—General principles on which boilers of all dimenſions ought to be conſtructed.

Chap. V. An account of the Experiment made with boilers and fire-places of various forms and dimenſions; together with remarks and obſervations on their reſults, and on the improvements that may be derived from them.—An account of ſome experiments made on a very large ſcale in a brew-houſe boiler.—An account of a brew-houſe boiler conſtructed and fitted up on an improved plan.—Reſults of ſeveral experiments which were made with this new boiler.—Of the advantage in regard to the economy of fuel in boiling liquids, which ariſes from performing that proceſs on a large ſcale.—Theſe advantages are limited.—An account of an alteration which was made in the new brew-houſe boiler, with a view to the ſaving of time, in cauſing its contents to boil.—Experiments ſhowing the effects produced by theſe alterations.—An eſtimate of the relative quantities of heat produced from coakes, pit-coal, charcoal, and oak.—A method of eſtimating the quantity of pit-coal which would be neceſſary to perform any of the proceſſes mentioned in this Eſſay, in which wood was uſed as fuel.—An eſtimate of the total quantities of heat producible in the combuſtion of different kinds of fuel; and of the real quantities of heat which are loſt, under various circumſtances, in culinary proceſſes.

Chap. VI. A ſhort account of a number of kitchens, public and private, and fire-places for various uſes, which have been conſtructed under the direction of the author in different places.—Of the kitchen of the Houſe of Induſtry at Munich—Of that of the Military Academy—Of that of the Military Meſs-Houſe—that of the Farm-Houſe, and thoſe belonging to the Inn in the Engliſh Garden at Munich.—Of the kitchens of the Hoſpitals of La Piéta and La Miſericordia at Verona.—Of a ſmall kitchen fitted up as a model in the houſe of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. in London.—Of the kitchen of the Foundling Hoſpital, London.—Of a military kitchen for the uſe of troops in camp.—Of a portable boiler for the uſe of troops on a march.—Of a large boiler fitted up as a model for bleachers at the Linen-Hall in Dublin.—Of a fire-place for cooking, and at the ſame time warming a large hall; and of a perpetual oven, both fitted up in the Houſe of Induſtry at Dublin.—Of the kitchen, laundry, chimney fire-places, cottage fire-place, and model of a lime-kiln, fitted up in Ireland in the Houſe of the Dublin Society.

EXTRACT.

"NO ſubject of philoſophical inquiry, within the limits of human inveſtigation, is more calculated to excite admiration, and to awaken curioſity, than fire; and there is certainly none more extenſively uſeful to mankind. It is owing, no doubt, to our being acquainted with it from our infancy, that we are not more ſtruck with its appearance, and more ſenſible of the benefits we derive from it. Almoſt every comfort and convenience which man by his ingenuity procures for himſelf, is obtained by its aſſiſtance; and he is not more diſtinguiſhed from the brute creation by the uſe of ſpeech, than by his power over that wonderful agent.

"Having long been accuſtomed to conſider the management of heat as a matter of the higheſt importance to mankind, a habit of attending carefully to every circumſtance relative to this intereſting ſubject that occaſionally came under my obſervation, ſoon led me to diſcover how much this ſcience has been neglected, and how much room there is for very eſſential improvements in almoſt all thoſe various operations in which heat is employed for the purpoſes of human life.

"The great waſte of fuel in all countries muſt be apparent to the moſt curſory obſerver; and the uſes to which fire is employed are ſo very extenſive, and the expence for fuel makes ſo conſiderable an article in the liſt of neceſſaries, that the importance of the ſubject cannot be denied.

"And with regard to the economy of fuel, it has this in particular to recommend it, that whatever is ſaved by an individual, is at the ſame time a poſitive ſaving to the whole community; for the leſs demand there is for any article in the market, the lower will be its price; and as all the ſubjects of uſeful induſtry—all the arts and manufactures, without exception, depend, directly or indirectly, on operations in which fire is neceſſary, it is of much importance to a manufacturing and commercial country to keep the price of fuel as low as poſſible. And even in countries where there are no manufactures, and where the inhabitants ſubſiſt entirely by agriculture, if wood be uſed as fuel—as the proportion of woodland to arable muſt depend in a great meaſure on the conſumption of fire-wood, any ſaving of fuel will be attended with a proportional diminution of the foreſts reſerved for fire-wood—conſequently, with an increaſe of the lands under cultivation—with an increaſe of inhabitants—and of national wealth, ſtrength, and proſperity.

"But what renders this ſubject peculiarly intereſting is, the great relief to the poor in all countries, and particularly in all cold climates, and in all great cities in every climate, that would reſult from any conſiderable diminution of the price of fuel, or from any ſimple contrivance by which a ſmaller quantity of this neceſſary article than they now are obliged to employ to make themſelves comfortable, might be made to perform the ſame ſervices. Thoſe who have never been expoſed to the inclemencies of the ſeaſons,—who have never been eye-witneſſes to the ſufferings of the poor in their miſerable habitations, pinched with cold, and ſtarving with hunger

hunger, can form no idea of the importance *to them* of the ſubject which I propoſe to treat in this Eſſay.

" To all thoſe who take pleaſure in doing good to mankind by promoting uſeful knowledge, and facilitating the means of procuring the comforts and conveniencies of life, theſe inveſtigations cannot but be very intereſting.

" Though it is generally acknowledged that there is a great waſte of fuel in all countries, ariſing from ignorance and careleſſneſs in the management of fire, yet few, very few, I believe, are aware of the real amount of this waſte.

" From the reſult of all my enquiries upon this ſubject, I have been led to conclude, that not leſs than ſeven-eighths of the heat generated, or which, with proper management, might be generated, from the fuel actually conſumed, is carried up into the atmoſphere with the ſmoke, and totally loſt. And this opinion has not been formed haſtily; on the contrary, it is the reſult of much attentive obſervation, and of many experiments. But, in a matter of ſo much importance, I feel it to be my duty not merely to give the public my opinions, but to lay before them the grounds upon which thoſe opinions have been founded; in order that every one may judge for himſelf of the certainty, or probability, of my deductions.

" It would not be difficult, merely from a conſideration of the nature of heat,—of the manner in which it is generated in the combuſtion of fuel, and the manner in which it exiſts when generated,—to ſhew that, as the proceſs of boiling is commonly performed, there muſt of neceſſity be a very great loſs of heat; for when the veſſel, in which the fluid to be boiled is contained, is placed over an open or naked fire, not only by far the greater part of the radiant heat is totally loſt, but alſo of that which exiſts in the flame, ſmoke, and hot vapour, a very ſmall proportion only enters the veſſel; the reſt going off with great rapidity, by the chimney, into the higher regions of the atmoſphere. But, without inſiſting upon theſe reaſonings (though they are certainly incontrovertible), I ſhall endeavour to eſtabliſh the facts in queſtion upon ſtill more ſolid ground—that of actual experiment.

" In the proſecution of the experiments neceſſary in this inveſtigation, I proceeded in the following manner:—As the quantity of heat which any given quantity of any given kind of fuel is capable of generating, is not known, there is no fixed ſtandard with which the reſult of an experiment can be compared, in order to aſcertain exactly the proportion of the heat ſaved, or uſefully employed, to that loſt; inſtead, therefore, of being able to determine this point directly, I was obliged to have recourſe to approximations. Inſtead of determining the quantity of heat loſt in any given operation, I endeavoured to find out with how much leſs fuel the ſame operation might be performed, by a more advantageous arrangement of the fire, and diſpoſition of the machinery: and ſeveral extenſive public eſtabliſhments, which have been erected in Bavaria within theſe laſt ſix or ſeven years, under my direction, by order of his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine; particularly an eſtabliſhment for the poor of Munich, (of which an account has been given to the public in my firſt Eſſay) and the eſtabliſhment of a Public Academy for the education of 180 young men, deſtined for the ſervice of the ſtate in the different civil and military departments; the economical arrangements of theſe eſtabliſhments afforded me a moſt favourable opportunity of putting into practice all my ideas relative to the management of fire; and of aſcertaining, by numerous experiments made upon a large ſcale, and often varied and repeated, the real importance of the improvements I have introduced.

" That many experiments have been actually made in theſe two eſtabliſhments, during the ſeven years they have exiſted, will not be doubted by thoſe who are informed, that the kitchen, or rather the fire-place of the kitchen of the Houſe of Induſtry, has been pulled down and built entirely anew no leſs than *three times*, and that of the Military Academy *twice*, during that period; and that the forms of the boilers, and the internal conſtruction of the fire-places, have been changed ſtill oftener.

" The importance of the improvements in the management of heat employed in culinary operations, which have reſulted from theſe inveſtigations,

tions, will appear by comparing the quantity of fuel now actually uſed in thoſe kitchens, to that conſumed in performing the ſame operations in kitchens on the common conſtruction: and this will at the ſame time ſhew, in a clear and ſatisfactory manner, what I propoſed to prove, namely, that in all the common operations in which fire is employed, there is a very great waſte of fuel.

"The waſte of fuel in boiling water or any other liquid over an open fire, in the manner in which that proceſs is commonly performed, and the great ſaving of fuel which will reſult from a more advantageous diſpoſition and management of the fire, will be evident from the reſults of the following experiments, all of which were made by myſelf, and with the utmoſt care." *P.* 3.

LXXVIII. *A Voyage to St. Domingo, in the Years* 1788, 1789, *and* 1790. By FRANCIS ALEXANDER STANISLAUS, BARON DE WIMPFFEN. Tranſlated from the Original Manuſcript, which has never been publiſhed, by J. WRIGHT. 8vo. 6s. Boards. pp. 371. *Cadell and Davies, and Wright.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE following pages contain a part of my obſervations during a reſidence of two years in the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing of all the colonies. It will be objected, perhaps, that to ſome details of importance I have joined others of too minute and trifling a nature for ſuch as look for nothing in voyages but great political and commercial events. To this I might reply, that ſomething muſt be allowed to *egotiſm*, which no more exempts travellers than other people, from the weakneſs of attaching a certain value to the honour of occupying for a moment the attention of the public. But, excluſive of this conſideration, there are many readers more or leſs pleaſed with what may be called the dramatic part of a book of travels; and I frankly confeſs that I am one of the number."

THE VOYAGE

Is, in its deſcription, divided into forty letters. The Baron embarks at Havre-de-Grace, in the Venus, commanded by Monſ. Cottin.—"The town of Havre," he tells us, "conſiſts almoſt entirely of one ſtreet, but ſo full of buſtle, and ſo noiſy, there is no need to ſee the vaſt ocean to be convinced you are in a port. Legions of parrots, from all corners of the world, and of all ſizes and colours, hung at the doors, the ſhops, the windows of every ſtory of every houſe, talk, whiſtle, ſing, ſcream, and chatter, like—What ſhall I ſay?"

The paſſage to St. Domingo furniſhes us with ſome novel particulars relative to the ſhark, the man of war's bird, arrow tail, the whale, flying fiſh, &c.

The Baron, on his landing at Jaquemel, in St. Domingo, enters into ample diſcuſſions on the manners and political economy of the Iſland, particularly with regard to the negroes, the light in which they are conſidered by the European ſettlers, with the probable conſequences of a different mode of treatment. The population of St. Domingo is divided into three claſſes, the whites, the mulattoes, and the blacks. Copious traits of their relative and progreſſive ſituations will be found in the ſubſequent extract.

Jaques de Melo, a Spaniard, built the firſt houſe in, and gave its preſent name to, the town of Jaquemel, if "a few wooden barracks ſpread over a beach, or ſcattered up and down the acclivities of a rugged and ſtoney eminence," may be ſuppoſed to conſtitute a town," which, however, being "interſperſed with a few ſpots of verdure,

forms,

, as ſeen from the ſea, an rance extremely pictureſ-

ribunal of Jaquemel is com- a ſeneſchal, a deputy judge, ornies general, a ſecretary, unſellors, four or five at- and as many tipſtaffs, ng to the annual expenſe of livres. The judges ſit in habits, with ſwords by their

ſtorical account of the ſet- ſucceeds the above, in the ng of which we learn, that Frenchmen, driven from itt's by the Spaniards, with adventurers of their nation, her with a few Engliſh, d themſelves on the weſtern of St. Domingo, then un- ited, and eſtabliſhed them- s there in 1627."

remainder of the letter con- ſcriptions of domeſtic govern- nd arrangements—local and riſtic details of the country, ate, and inhabitants; their s, prejudices, cultivation, a- ire, manufacture, trade, and ments; with illuſtrative and ative obſervations and re- s, in the courſe of which we ith ſeveral atrocious acts of practiſed by the planters on ſons of their negroes. The ive part of the work abounds oral and political remarks on ubles in St. Domingo, from place the Baron departs for e in Virginia.

loured Map of the Iſland is l to the work.

EXTRACT.

ES OF POPULATION IN ST. DOMINGO.

PROCEED now to the enume- of the different claſſes which he entire population of Saint Domingo: obſerving by the way, that there is not a ſingle deſcendant to be found of the original inhabitants.

"The firſt then, is, of courſe, the white claſs. It comprehends the governor, the intendant, all the agents of government of every degree, the clergy, all the reſident proprietors, the managers, the attornies and agents of the non-reſidents, the merchants, the ſoldiers, the retail dealers, the artiſts, and finally, all the race of induſtrious labourers, whom the negroes call *little whites*; and whom want, ſhame, miſconduct, deſpair, and ſometimes the hopes of making a fortune, bring to a country of the world where living is the deareſt, where induſtry has the feweſt channels, where arts are the leaſt honoured, and where the ill uſe which ſome of their predeceſſors made of the ancient and celebrated hoſpitality of the coloniſts, has rendered the inhabitants too circumſpect to admit into their houſes any but people well known, or well recommended.

"It was in conſequence of remonſtrances on the facility with which adventurers of all kinds paſſed from Europe to the colonies, that the court made a regulation, which obliged every paſſenger to appear with the captain of the veſſel, and a ſurety, at the office of the admiralty of the port from which he propoſed to embark. But this ſalutary law, like every other, is evaded; becauſe few captains refuſe to *paſs*, as they call it, the firſt vagabond who finds the art of intereſting their pity, or the means of tempting their cupidity by a ſlight retribution. Whatever be the motive of ſuch an action, it is at once a violation of the law, and a ſpecies of robbery; ſince ſuch a paſſenger muſt live entirely on the ſhips ſtores, and conſequently at the expenſe of the merchants. But the agents of commerce long ſince diſcovered, in the principles which direct it, the juſtification of thoſe by which they believe themſelves exonerated from keeping too exact an account with probity.

"The ſecond claſs is that of the mulattos, quarterons, demi-quarterons, or metis, and all, in ſhort, who are called *people of colour*;* amongſt whom

* The following is an exact account of the progreſſion of colour. The nd the female negro produce the mulatto; the mulatto and the female he *Grif*; the white and the female mulatto the *Quarteron*; the white and ale *Quarteron* the *Tierceron*; the white and the female *Tierceron* the *Métis*; ite and the female *Métis* the *Mameluc*.

whom I place the free mulattos, proprietors of land, or living on their induſtry; as well as the domeſtics, free or ſlaves, of both ſexes: for here the law comes to the ſupport of opinion, and forbids the white to derogate from the dignity of his colour, by cauſing himſelf to be ſerved by a white!

"Originally every mulatto was free at the age of four-and-twenty; not in conſequence of a poſitive law, but by the unanimous conſent of the coloniſt. This regulation was extremely wiſe; as the vaſt diſproportion between the number of the blacks and the whites ſhewed the neceſſity of attaching the mulattoes to the latter. On the repreſentations, however, of ſome of the planters, whoſe calculations were deranged by the prohibition of ſelling their own fleſh and blood, the king, by an edict dated in 1674, declared that the children ſhould follow the condition of the mother! And I muſt obſerve, to the eternal ſhame of the Europeans, that if a law which debaſes them, by devoting their poſterity to ſlavery, is obſerved with the moſt rigorous exactneſs, it is not ſo with another, which expreſsly ordains that every maſter ſhall give each of his ſlaves two pound and a half of ſalt meat a week.

"The black claſs is the laſt: it compriſes the free negroes who are proprietors of land, and by no means numerous; and the ſlaves, whether *Creoles*, that is, born in the colonies, or *Boſſales*, imported from Africa.

"Although the diſtance between the ſlave and the free man be immenſe, yet, to avoid ſubdiviſions, and minute diſtinctions, I have adopted the diviſion of colour, as the moſt ſimple. For I muſt further obſerve to you, that the male and female negroes, as well as the male and female mulattos, in ſpite of the acquiſition of liberty, remain in a ſtate of abjectneſs, which not only diſqualifies them from any employ, but forbids them to contract with the whites a ſufficient degree of intimacy, I will not ſay to ſleep, with them but even to eat. If I viſit a rich mulatto, he will call me *Sir*, and not *maſter*, like the reſt. I call him *friend*, *dear friend*, &c. he will aſk me to dinner, but if he be correct, he will not preſume to ſit at table with me.

"Such, Sir, is the total diviſion. Each of the three claſſes has beſides its ſhades—ſuch as thoſe which, in deſpite of complexion, ſeparate the governor from the other whites, the mulatto from the free negro, &c. &c.

"The compulſatory precautions ariſing from the prejudice of colour, have procured for the inhabitants two advantages, which in ſome degree compenſate for the ridiculouſneſs of it. They render the government more circumſpect in its arbitrary proceedings; and they imprint on the coloniſts a character of haughty independence, from which deſpotic adminiſtrators have more than once experienced a reſiſtance ſo inflexible, that the court has been finally obliged to recal a governor, whom the habit of playing the nabob in the Eaſt, has daily tempted to tranſgreſs the bounds of his authority.

"The natural conſequence of the order of things which prevail here is, that all thoſe titles of honour, which are elſewhere the *fabula* of emulation, of rivalry, and of diſcord; which inſpire ſo much pride, and create ſo many claims in ſome; ſo much ambition and envy in others; ſhrink to nothing, and entirely diſappear before the ſole title of WHITE. It is by your ſkin, however branded it may be, and not by your parchment, however worm-eaten, that your pretenſions to gentility are adjuſted. Thus you ſee that vanity, which on your ſide of the water torments and turns herſelf a thouſand ways, to impoſe on the public, and uſurp the tribute of reſpect which it accords to the claims of birth, would here loſe both her time and her labour.

"Each of the different claſſes of the inhabitants of St. Domingo has, as you will readily imagine, a turn of thinking, a ſtyle of living, more or leſs approximate or diſtinct; which, after all, has little reſemblance to what you will find elſewhere; becauſe the climate, the regimen, the manners, the wants, the occupations, the degree of reciprocal dependency, eſtabliſh here connections of the ſlighteſt nature; very different from thoſe which, with you, Sir, bind together the members of the ſame ſociety.

"I might here ſeize the opportunity of entering into ſome details on this ſubject. But as the ſtudy of man, in his moral capacity, requires more application, and more experience than that

of his exiſtence in a ſocial ſtate; he influence of the climate, and of anner of living totally diſtinct from , acts neceſſarily on his charac- and finally, as too ſervile a regard ethod would infallibly conduct me fatiguing monotony, I hold it to he part of prudence not to haſten udgment, and accumulate on one t obſervations, which, to be con- ve, ſhould be the reſult of time, pariſon, and experience.

For example: the firſt thing that es every traveller who arrives with the faculty of obſervation, hat in ſpite of the conformity of n, colour, and intereſts, the es from Europe and the white les form two claſſes, which, by reciprocal pretenſions, are ſo ly ſundered, that neceſſity alone ring them together. The former, more breeding, more politeneſs, more knowledge of the world, af- over the latter a ſuperiority which from contributing to unite them. if the Creoles were a little more ous than they are at preſent in too early connections with wo- ; if they cultivated with more their extraordinary propenſities xcel in all bodily exerciſes; if ſeconded by a better method of ation the natural facility of their is; I am perſuaded that not hav- o ſtruggle againſt the influence of climate under which they were , nor againſt the habitudes of a of life differing eſſentially from to which a European is obliged to it himſelf on his arrival here, I erſuaded, I ſay, that all the ad- ages would be on their ſide. No- is wanting to the Creole but a ient degree of good ſenſe to ena- him to uſe, without abuſing, the ties with which nature has en- him." *P.* 59.

IX. *The Voyage of Hanno tran- ated*, and accompanied with the reek Text; explained from the counts of modern Travellers; fended againſt the Objections of r. Dodwell and other Writers; d illuſtrated by Maps from Pto- my, D'Anville, and Bougainville. THOMAS FALCONER, A. M. llow of C. C. C. Oxford. 8vo. 4s. boards. pp. 105. *Cadell and Davies.*

THE PREFACE

INFORMS us of the eſtimation in which the narrative of Hanno's expedition has been held by Monteſquieu, Campomanes, Dr. Robertſon, &c. of the author's literary obligations on the ſubject to the Rev. W. Maſon, of York, and the Rev. T. Burgeſs, prebendary of Durham.

"The Diſſertations, which follow "the tranſlation, contain a collec- "tion of arguments which tend to "eſtabliſh the authenticity of thoſe "parts of the account, where it "might be ſuppoſed that a forgery "would moſt probably be attempt- "ed. The Greek text is introduced, "that an opportunity might be of- "fered of judging accurately of the "degree of credit which the work "may claim, and particularly as the "leſſer Greek geographers are not "to be found in every private li- "brary."

THE INTRODUCTION

Propoſes and diſcuſſes three queſtions, viz. "whether Hanno com- "poſed the Voyage? whether the "whole be authentic? and, whe- "ther it be partly authentic and "partly fictitious?"—After ſeveral arguments in favour of its authenticity, the author obſerves, that—

"The narrative ſeems to have "been originally deſigned for the "information of Carthaginians, or "of ſuch traders as reſorted to Car- "thage alone; and, for this reaſon, "the detail of the voyage from Car- "thage to the Pillars is entirely "omitted. The parts of Africa "immediately following are ſlightly "deſcribed, in order to give a ge- "neral notion of the ſituation of "the new colonies; becauſe the "places were familiar to thoſe who

" were addreſſed, and by whom " they had probably been formerly " examined. As the remaining " part, which contains the diſcove- " ries, is authenticated by modern " travels, I muſt infer, that the " whole account is true."

OF THE WORK.

That part of it compriſing the Voyage of Hanno, will not, as an antique publication, make a proper ſubject for our Epitome—the Diſſertations tending to refute the aſſertions of Mr. Dodwell are diffuſe in their poſitions and authorities. The tenor and ſtyle of Mr. Falconer's arguments will ſpeak for themſelves in the following brief incipient and concluſive

EXTRACTS.

CONCLUSION OF DISSERTATION I.

" SUCH then is the voyage which has been ſuppoſed to be a forgery. Some facts and phenomena appear to be leſs diſtinctly deſcribed than others, becauſe the method of obtaining the knowledge of them was different in different inſtances. Many circumſtances are repreſented as they appeared from the ſhip; ſome as they appeared on ſuch an examination as a ſhort ſtay would allow; and others as they were related to them by their interpreters. Under all theſe diſadvantages, thoſe things which are permanent in their nature have received the confirmation of ſubſequent inquiries; and we ought not to withhold our belief from the remainder of the narrative, when ſo much truth has been diſcovered where we have had a guide." *P.* 38.

FROM DISSERTATION II.

" The length of Mr. Dodwell's diſſertation, the language in which it is written, chronological calculations reſpecting early and dark periods, remote reſearches into the hiſtory and antiquities of nations, concerning which we have few records, and accumulated maſſes of quotations from ancient writers, have contributed to give an importance to Mr. Dodwell's opinions, which, in their abſtract ſtate, it is not preſumption to ſay, they do not poſſeſs. A monkey and a mummy have been found in the ſhrine of a temple, and in the receſſes of a pyramid. The external appearance of Mr. Dodwell's diſſertation is almoſt ſufficient to deter the moſt perſevering curioſity from an examination of his objections; and the credit which they have obtained muſt be traced to the authority of his name.

" If the reader ſhould ſuſpect that ſome miſrepreſentation is concealed in the apparent weakneſs of ſome of Mr. D.'s poſitions, he will perceive, on a reference to the diſquiſition, that their form has not been altered; and if he ſhould ſuppoſe that the weakeſt have been ſelected, he will obſerve that arguments ſtill weaker than theſe might have been produced. They were deſigned to ſhew that the latitude of ſuppoſition in which Mr. D. has indulged himſelf would tend neither to the detection of falſehood, nor to the vindication of truth." *P.* 39.

" The laſt argument of Mr. Dodwell's is, that in the Periplus of Nearchus, it is ſaid, that Hanno's voyage was performed in thirty-five days; whereas Mr. D. can reckon only twenty-four days and a half. The words, as they are preſerved in Arrian, are theſe: 'But Hanno, the Libyan, having ſet out from Carthage, ſailed outwards, beyond the pillars of Hercules, into the ocean, having Libya on his left-hand.' His voyage was towards the eaſt, and was completed in thirty-five days. 'But,' ſays Mr. Dodwell, 'from the promontory Soloeis, whence the voyage commences in an eaſterly direction, to the country of fires and perfumes, you can reckon only twenty-four days and a half in the preſent and modern Periplus of Hanno.' The phraſe in the Periplus of Nearchus, *towards the riſing ſun*, might merely imply a general oppoſition to the ſetting ſun, or the weſt, from which they were departing. Beſides, they had not proceeded, in a ſtrict ſenſe, further eaſtward at Soloeis than when they ſet out from the Pillars. I apprehend, that the general direction of the voyage was all that is implied in the words of

Near-

Nearchus. A candid calculation produces thirty-three days and a half, which approaches very nearly to the number aſſigned by the laſt-mentioned writer.

P. 7.	-	2
		0½
		1
P. 9.	-	2
		1
		1
P. 11.	-	12
		2
		5
P. 13.	-	4
		3
		33½

" I have thus finiſhed the examination of Mr. D.'s diſquiſition, in which little can be diſcovered which we can approve. I hope it will appear that his arguments have been ſtated with accuracy, and have been anſwered with candour." *P.* 103.

LXXX. *Obſervations relative chiefly to the Natural Hiſtory, picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Weſtern Counties of England.* Made in the Years 1794 and 1796. Illuſtrated by a Mineralogical Map, and ſixteen Views in Aquatinta, by *Alken*. By WILLIAM GEORGE MATON, M. A. Fellow of the Linnæan Society. 2 Vols. 8vo. boards 1l. 16s. pp. 544. *Eaſton*, Saliſbury, *Robſon, Payne, and Wilkies*, London.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

" THERE is certainly no portion " of the kingdom, of equal " extent, that exhibits ſuch a di- " verſity of intereſting objects as " the weſtern. For the ſtudy of " mineralogy, in particular, and " the mining art, this diſtrict poſ- " ſeſſes ſuperior advantages. Corn- " wall, a county of quite a prime- " val aſpect, in regard to the ſtrati- " fication of ſubſtances, contains " an inexhauſtible ſtore of metal in " its bowels. The bold mountains " of Dartmoor and Mendip alſo " are not without their metallic " treaſures, and here too nature " appears in her rudeſt and wildeſt " form——

" —— immunis raſtroque intacta nec " ullis
" Saucia vomeribus."

" Of ſublime as well as decorated " ſcenery the moſt ſtriking ſpeci- " mens will be found; with reſpect " to the former, ſome parts of " Cornwall and North Devon can- " not be exceeded in our iſland, " and, as to the latter, the ſouthern " coaſt of Devonſhire, and many " ſpots in Somerſetſhire, are per- " haps unrivalled. — The ſtupen- " dous remains of ancient architec- " ture—of ſtructures erected in the " earlieſt ages, the extenſive mili- " tary works, and the more modern " relics of monaſtic grandeur ſcat- " tered on all ſides, muſt be in the " higheſt degree intereſting to the " antiquary, and cannot but awaken " the feelings and meditations of " the man of general taſte.

" It would be a great want both " of candour and gratitude not to " acknowledge the aſſiſtance which " I have been fortunate enough to " receive in this undertaking. I " derived great advantages, on my " firſt tour, from the company of " Charles Hatchett, Eſq. F. R. S. " whoſe ſkill in mineralogy is too " well known to need mention here. " To Francis Webb, Eſq. of Braſ- " ted, in Kent, I am indebted for " memoirs of his friend the late " Mr. Giles Huſſey, which will oc- " cur in this volume. My obliga- " tion to other gentlemen I have " taken opportunities of expreſſing " in the body of the work. But " there is one whoſe name I can- " not mention in *any* place in terms " of reſpect at all adequate to my " feelings, or correſpondent to the " encouragement which he extends " to every attempt, however hum-

" ble, to contribute to the ſtock of " natural knowledge; his liberality " and condeſcenſion are ſhewn with " no view indeed but to the intereſts " of ſcience, which, whilſt dignify- " ing by perſonal character and ac- " quirements the chair of one of " the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſocieties in " the world, he has promoted be- " yond all prior example."

VOL. I.

Commences with the Via Iceniana, or Ikening Street, in

Dorſetſhire,

and purſues a route of deſcriptive obſervation, including notices of Critchill Houſe, Badbury, Kingſton, Kingſton Hall, Crawford Bridge, Spetiſbury, Charborough, Wareham, Corfe Caſtle, Nine-barrow-down, Swanwich, Peverel Point, Studland, Aggleſtone, Brownſea, Pooſe, St. Adhelms's Head, Encombe, Kimmeridge, Lullworth Caſtle, Flowerbury, Weymouth, Portland, Cheſilton, Kingſton Quarries, Cheſilbank, Abbotſbury, Strangeway's Caſtle, Bridport, Charmouth, and Lyme-Regis.—Mr. Maton enters

Devonſhire,

by way of Sidmouth, after deſcribing which he continues his tour by or through Ottery St. Mary, Exeter, Upton Pyne, Thorverton Quarries, Powderham Caſtle, Exmouth, Dawliſh, Teignmouth, Chudleigh, Bovey Coal-Pits, Aſhburton, Totneis, Berry-Pomeroy Caſtle, Torr-Abbey, Torquay, Torbay, Dartmouth, Southhams, Joy Bridge, Plympton St. Mary, and Saltram, into

Cornwall;

in which county are noticed Saltaſh, St. Germains, Port Eliot, Eaſt and Weſt Looe, Fowey, Menabilly, Poth Stream Works, Polgooth, Roche Rocks, St. Auſtle, Grampound, Truro, Carnon, Penryn, Falmouth, Pendennis Caſtle, St. Mawes, Mullion, Kynance Cove, Lizard Point, Helſton, Pengerſwick Caſtle, Marazion, St. Michael's Mount, Wherry Mine, Penzance, St. Buryens, Caſtle Treryn, Land's End, Chapel Karn-breh, St. Juſt, Caſtle Chun, the Giant's Coit, St. Ives, Hale, with its Smelting Houſes—Copper-Mines of Huel Gons, Dolcooth, Cooke's Kitchen, and Tincroft—Caſtle Karn-breh, Redruth, Gwennap Mines—as Caharrack, Poldice, Huel Jewell, Huel Unity, &c.—North Downs, St. Agnes, Silver Mine of Huel Mexico—St. Michael, St. Columb, Bodmin, Wadebridge, Camelford, Tintagel, Boſcaſtle, Launceſton, Callington, and Pentilly Caſtle.

Devonſhire continued,

includes Bere-Alſton, Plymouth, and Dock, Mount Edgcumbe, Maker Heights, Edyſtone Light-houſe, Plym Wood, Taviſtock, Copper and Tin Mines in the precincts of Dartmoor—Dartmore Foreſt, Lidford Waterfall, Lidford, Okehampton, Honiton, Axminſter, and Ford Abbey.

Dorſetſhire continued,

noticing ſeveral Druidical remains, Poundbury Camp, Maiden Caſtle, Dorcheſter and Roman Amphitheatre near it, Kingſton Houſe, Abbey Milton, Brianſton Houſe, Blandford and Damory Houſe.

VOL. II.

Continuation of Dorſetſhire.

Shafteſbury, Stour, Stalbridge, Henſtridge Aſh, Milborn Port, Sherborn, and Cerne.

Somerſetſhire,

Broad Marſton, Cadbury, Ilcheſter, Somerton, Langport, Muchelney, Burton Pynſent, Taunton Dean and Taunton.

Devon-

Devonſhire continued.

Columbton, Bradnich, Crediton, ow, North-Tawton, Hatherleigh, orrington, Frithelſtone, Monk-igh, Biddeford, Clovelly, Hart-nd, Barnſtaple, Ilfracombe, Combe artin, Valley of Stones, and Lin-outh.

Somerſetſhire continued.

Eaſt and Weſt Porlock, Cullbone, linehead, Dunſter Caſtle, Cleeve bbey, Watchett, Over-Stowey, annington, Bridgwater, Brent-orr, Woodſpring, Chedder, Ship-am, Under Mendip, Eaſt Harp-ee, Wockey Hole, Wells, Glaſton-ury, Radſtock Mines, Camerton, ath, Hinton, Philip's Norton, rome, Nunney, Brewton, and Sta-ordale Priory.

Continuation of Dorſetſhire.

Gillingham, Winborn Minſter, reat Canford, Winborn St. Giles, id Cranborn.

We have been purpoſely minute the above catalogue of places vi-ted and deſcribed by Mr. Maton, the moſt likely mode of ſetting rth, without apparent compliment the work, its extenſive range of bſervation.—The ſecond volume ntains a mineralogical map, on hich we ſhall ſubjoin part of e author's Explanatory Obſerva-on; there is alſo a table of the Length of the ſeveral Stages in e preceding Tours"—and an in-ex, referring to the names of places id other prominent features in oth volumes.—The Liſt of Aqua-nta Views is as follows:

VOL. I.

Corfe Caſtle.
Berry Pomeroy Caſtle.
Dartmouth Caſtle.
Roche Rocks.
St. Michael's Mount.
Caſtle Karnbreh.
Taviſtock Abbey.
Okehampton Caſtle.

VOL. II.

Sherborne Caſtle.
Torrington Bridge.
Valley of Stones.
Woodſpring Priory.
Cheddar Cliffs.
Glaſtonbury Abbey.
Nunney Caſtle.
Stavordale Priory.

EXTRACTS.

SMELTING-HOUSES AND COPPER-MINES, AT AND NEAR HALE, IN CORNWALL.

"THE ſmelting-houſes of Hale are chiefly for the copper brought from the Camborne and Gwennap mines. They are built with ſquare maſſes of the *ſcoria*, which is caſt into moulds for that purpoſe, as ſoon as it comes out of the furnaces. The latter are all reverberators, and thoſe which are uſed for the proceſs of roaſting contain about three tons and a half of ore (reduced to ſmall pieces) at a time. After the ore has been roaſted twelve hours it is removed into a ſmaller furnace, when it is melted by the aid of a certain portion, in a crude ſtate, of ſlacked lime, and occaſionally a quantity of powdered coal. The *ſcoria* is removed once in three or four hours, and the ſame quantity of the mixture added. In the courſe of twelve hours it is let out, by a trough from a hole towards the bottom of the furnace, into a tub of wood ſunk into a pit full of water, by which it is reduced into ſmall grains. This granulated matt is then roaſted in a third furnace, and afterwards removed to a fourth, in which it is again roaſted, and at length run into quadrangular moulds. It is not yet, however, *refined*, but muſt paſs through further roaſting and melting, until the refiner has aſcertained by the following means whether it is in a proper ſtate for being finally laded off. He takes out about half a pound of the liquid metal, which he immediately immerſes in water, and afterwards hammers and cuts it, to examine the grain. When it is arrived at the proper degree of refinement, the *ſcoria* is carefully removed, and by the help of ladles done over with clay, the metal is poured into oblong iron moulds, ſimilarly

ſimilarly coated, containing about one hundred and fifty pounds. The above operations generally occupy almoſt a fortnight, in the courſe of which time, with ſixteen furnaces and about one hundred and fifty men, the ſmelting-houſes at Hale afford often twenty-four hundred weight of copper. The refining furnace will hold no leſs than three thouſand two hundred pounds of metal.

"I ought to obſerve that moſt copper ores contain ſome iron; thoſe with variegated colours, and generally ſuch as are mineralized by ſulphur, contain the moſt, while the blue and green are often free from any ferrugineous mixture. During the operation of ſmelting, the latter riſes to the ſurface of the maſs, ſo that it is eaſily ſeparated. The ſpecific gravity of iron, it will be recollected, is conſiderably leſs than that of copper, the latter being 8,876, whereas the former is only 7,800. It is remarkable that tin, in the ſtate of ore, is heavier than either, though in its purity it is the lighteſt of all the metals.

"Nothing can be more ſhocking than the appearance which the workmen in the ſmelting-houſes exhibit. So dreadfully deleterious are the fumes of arſenic conſtantly impregnating the air of theſe places, and ſo profuſe is the perſpiration occaſioned by the heat of the furnaces, that thoſe who have been employed at them but a few months become moſt emaciated figures, and in the courſe of a few years are generally laid in their graves. Some of the poor wretches who were lading the liquid metal from the furnaces to the moulds, looked more like walking corpſes than living beings. How melancholy a circumſtance to reflect upon, and yet to how few does it occur, that in preparing the materials of thoſe numerous utenſils which we are taught to conſider as indiſpenſible in our kitchens, ſeveral of our fellow-creatures are daily deprived of the greateſt bleſſing of life, and too ſeldom obtain relief but in loſing life itſelf!

"About three miles from Hale, higher up the river, are the copper-mills, or *pounding-houſes*, as they are more frequently called.—Blocks, or bars, of copper are here reduced into flat ſheets of any thickneſs, by being heated by the reverberation of flame in a furnace conſtructed for the purpoſe, and then immediately applied between large iron rollers turned by a water wheel. The rollers may be brought nearer together, after every operation, until the metallic ſheet is rendered ſufficiently thin. It is cut ſtrait at the edges, by means of ſtrong ſhears, which are kept in motion by a machine. The operation of hammering alſo is carried on by the rotation of wheels. All the machines are turned by a ſingle, inconſiderable ſtream, which in Cornwall every one knows how to turn to the greateſt advantage.

"Moſt of the Corniſh copper is ſold to companies in Wales and at Briſtol, whoſe agents reſide in different parts of the county. It is ſuppoſed that no leſs than forty thouſand tons of ore are yielded by the mines in this county in a year, the value of which quantity (reckoning the metal obtained from it at eight pounds per ton) may be ſtated at one hundred and forty thouſand pounds.

"The country around Hale is entirely covered with ſand, which is blown about by every blaſt, and renders its appearance truly diſmal. The immenſe volumes of ſmoke that roll over it, proceeding from the copper houſes, increaſe its cheerleſs effect, whilſt the hollow jarring of the diſtant ſteam-engines remind us of the labours of the Cyclops in the entrails of Mount Ætna.

"Between Hale and Redruth there is a regular line of copper-mines, which ſeem to be the richeſt in Cornwall. Huel-Gons, near Camborne, is perhaps one of the *deepeſt* in the county, being one hundred and forty fathoms below the ſurface of the ground. The idea of deſcending into the bowels of the earth, more than twice as deep as Saliſbury Cathedral is high, ſeems certainly to carry with it ſomething terrific, but the labour of *aſcending* ſo many ladders is more formidable ſtill——

—"Revocare gradum, ſuperaſque evadere ad
"auras
"Hoc opus, hic labor eſt."——

The ore of this mine is of the yellow kind, and very rich. The lode is from ten to twelve feet wide; in ſome places, indeed, it does not meaſure more than one foot. They raiſe about eighty or one hundred tons of ore

onth, one hundred and fifty men
oys being employed, above and
ground, at a time.
At a ſhort diſtance eaſtward from
Gens like Dolcooth, which, be-
copper, has yielded cobalt to
mount of ſeveral tons. The
e of the ore, as in the former,
artz, accompanied ſometimes by
te and killas. The depth of the
e-ſhaft is one hundred and ſe-
four fathoms.
We now come to the famous cop-
ine called Cook's Kitchen, which
oys an amazing number of hands,
yields an immenſe profit. The
r belongs to the Baſſet family,
e portion is one-ſixth. Its moſt
ctive ore is the ſolid grey kind;
w, variegated, and bliſtered ſorts
alſo found. Some of the ſolid
is worth thirty pounds per ton,
it often affords almoſt 90 *per*
of copper, the remainder being
ur, with a little iron and arſe-
-From three hundred to three
red and fifty tons of ore have
raiſed here in a month, and
n the laſt ten years this mine
ielded a profit of one hundred
and pounds, excluſive of the
s portion, and all other expenſes
ver. Numerous lodes are work-
ome of which have granite and
s killas for their *matrix*. The
of the ſteam-engine ſhaft (which
the ſouth, or *Dunkin's* lode) is one
red and forty-five fathoms. There
water-engine ſhaft, on the great
lode, only one hundred and ten
ms deep. Of the three overſhot
ls, two are above ground, one
em being forty-two feet, and the
forty-eight in diameter; the
is under ground, and meaſures
four feet in diameter. No leſs
three hundred and forty perſons
mployed; and, in ſhort, the at-
nce and apparatus at Cook's Kit-
render it perhaps one of the
remarkable mines in the world."
P. 230.

RVATIONS EXPLANATORY OF
IE MINERALOGICAL MAP IN
VOL. II.

TO ſum up the mineralogical
rks, relative to ſoil, ſcattered
igh theſe volumes, no other
s can be ſatisfactorily made uſe of but a delineation in the manner of a map, by which a general idea of the ſeveral tranſitions of ſubſtances may be obtained at one view. It would be impoſſible, however, to repreſent with perfect accuracy *all* the ſuperficial *ſtrata* of ſo extenſive a diſtrict as that which forms the ſubject of the preceding obſervations, without having ſurveyed every part of it with the moſt ſcrupulous nicety, and without a minuteneſs of inſpection wholly irreconcileable with the objects, and the opportunities, of a curſory journey. In fact, to mark obſervations merely accidental, trace every trifling irregularity, and diſtinguiſh every ſhade and faint variation, of ſubſtances ſpread over ſo wide a ſpace, would not only require a ſcale ſo enlarged as to weary the eye in following it, but, after all, become no important acquiſition to the more enlarged and uſeful views of the geologiſt. I have not attempted, therefore, to exhibit any thing more than the grand ſtretch of the different *ſtrata*, and the moſt prevalent ſubſtance in the compoſition of each. The method uſually adopted for theſe purpoſes has been to ſtain the ſpaces ſuppoſed to be occupied by the ſeveral ſubſtances with different colours; but theſe have always appeared to me to be attended with many inconveniencies and imperfections. As characters they are entirely arbitrary, and cannot be made to expreſs either the gradual changes of compoſition, or the connection of *ſtrata* one with another.—A ſecond method made uſe of in mineralogical maps has been ſhading, by means of lines, in ſuch a way that the alterations of ſoil ſhould be diſcovered by their different directions and combinations. This idea ſeems to have been firſt ſtarted by Dr. Martin Liſter, more than a century ago. He publiſhed his plan in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, under the title of "A Propoſal for a new Sort of Maps of Countries," which was, in fact, the firſt hint of the utility of mineralogical maps in any ſhape. M. Guettard employs lines in his "*Carte Mineralogique ſur la Nature et la Situation des Terreins qui traverſent la France et l'Angleterre*," which occurs in the Hiſtory of the Royal Academy of Sciences for the year 1746. Mr. Whitehurſt, alſo, (in his "Inquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth") and Mr. Fraſer (in his

his "Agricultural Survey of Devonſhire"), have purſued the ſame plan. Yet much greater advantages attend the uſe of lines than appear in the above inſtances, or than have hitherto indeed been imagined. Lines are characters no leſs arbitrary than colours, if they can be applied to no other purpoſe than the mere demarcation of *ſtrata*, without denoting whether they have any affinity one to another, or not, and whether they be inſulated, as it were, and terminate abruptly, or connect themſelves by a participation of the ſame ſubſtance in their compoſition.

"In the annexed map, theſe points will ſeem to be gained, it is hoped. As an exemplification, the characters denoting killas and argillaceous ſlate may be compared with each other.—Strait horizontal lines combined with diagonal ones proceeding downwards from the left conſtitute the character for the former of theſe ſubſtances; undulated horizontal lines for the latter. The direction of one of the component parts of the character for killas being made to correſpond with that of the ſimple lines denoting the ſlate, will ſerve to point out the tranſition of the one ſubſtance into the other, ſo obvious in ſeveral parts of Cornwall and Devonſhire. Strait lines, ſeparately, in the ſame direction, being pitched upon to ſignify clay, will exhibit the affinity between it and the ſlate; by forming a part of the character of killas they ſerve alſo to ſhew that a principal part of the compoſition of this laſt is argill. The diagonal lines, which are uſed ſeparately for ſerpentine, point out the other prevailing earth in killas, viz. the magneſian, and connect the killas with granite, in which they may repreſent the micaceous, as when in a contrary direction the quartzoſe, portion of that rock. It may be objected that ſimple lines are by no means natural ſigns for a ſubſtance ſo compounded as ſerpentine, eſpecially when in other ſubſtances they ſtand for pure *magneſia*; clay, likewiſe, it may be ſaid, from never occurring in the ſtate of pure argill, is not repreſented by the ſame ſign as the latter, nor quartzoſe rock by the ſame as *ſilex*, with conſiſtency. To this I reply, that as no other ſubſtances occur in the map approaching more nearly to the ſtate of pure *magneſia*, argill, and *ſilex*, than the ſerpentine clay, and quartzoſe rock, the ſimple characters ſeemed rather eligible than otherwiſe, on account of the inconvenience attending a multiplication of ſigns. It would certainly be improper to recommend them as *general* mineralogical characters, eſpecially when others of an analogous nature may be made merely by undulating, doubling, or interrupting the lines; indeed characters of this ſort may be varied to infinity,—a convenience that cannot be obtained by colours.

"I have been in ſome perplexity to determine whether the preponderating ſubſtance in the compoſition of a mineral, or the external appearance by which it is arranged in a ſyſtem, ſhould have the preference in regulating the mineralogical ſign. Upon the whole, it may produce leſs confuſion to follow the arrangement obſerved in ſcientific catalogues, and I have accordingly given the magneſian ſign to ſerpentine, though it is well known that this ſpecies contains *ſilex* in the proportion of five to three to *magneſia*. There are few inſtances, however, of the place of a mineral in the ſyſtem being at variance with the proportions of its component parts.

"In defining the extent of ſome *ſtrata* which our route did not allow me the means of tracing ſufficiently myſelf, I have depended on the beſt information I could procure, though it has rarely happened that I have had occaſion to apply to other quarters, as the gaps in my own obſervations were few.

"As the inſertion of the names of towns and the courſe of rivers in a map of ſo ſmall a ſcale would have occaſioned great confuſion, thoſe of the more remarkable projections and receſſes of the coaſt only are noticed.

"There cannot be a more convenient plan for conſtructing a mineralogical map than this here propoſed. A ruler and a pen or pencil are all the materials neceſſary for a traveller to carry with him in order to delineate as he proceeds. If it be as practicable to repreſent the ſoil as it is any picturesque object that occurs (and there is no queſtion that the ſtudy is equally *uſeful*), we may hope to ſee, very ſhortly, a complete picture of the mineral face of the whole iſland."

P. 201.

XI. *A Hiſtory, or Anecdotes of Revolution in Ruſſia in the Year* 92. Tranſlated from the nch of M. DE RULHIERE. . pp. 200. 4s. *M. Beauvalet, rett, Clarke, Booſey.*

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

[R. RULHIERE was at Petersburgh during the events ch ſeated Catherine II. on the one of Ruſſia; he wrote the ory of them at the ſolicitation he Counteſs d'Egmont, daughto the Mareſchal de Richlieu, om he had accompanied into his ernment, in quality of genan attendant. Soon after his rn to Paris, his manuſcript, ch he had read aloud in vari- companies, acquired ſome reation. The events which had n place in Ruſſia were ſtill the ject of converſation, and every , as is uſually the caſe, related n in his own way. The rt, having an intereſt in being le acquainted with a circumtial detail, which could be deded upon, of the intrigues ch had placed Catherine on throne of her huſband, likeı wiſhed to hear them read.

was not long before the Emſ got intelligence of this; ſhe : orders to her agents at s to employ all means poſſible rocure the ſuppreſſion of this k: they tempted the author very conſiderable pecuniary s, which were refuſed. Failof ſucceſs here, they tried to loy the ſtrong hand of auity. Application was made, this purpoſe, to the Duke guillon, at that time prime ſter. M. de Sartine, lieunt of police, ſent for M. iere; he informed him that ad received orders to demand manuſcript, and thought to iidate him into compliance by atening him with the Baſtille.

" But he who had reſiſted corrup- " tion was proof againſt menaces " alſo. He replied to the Lieu- " tenant de Police, that they might " ſend him to the Baſtille, nay, " force his manuſcript from him, " but that it would prove labour " loſt, becauſe it was engraven on " the table of his memory.

" Theſe threats produced no- " thing. Monſieur, the King's " brother, having been informed of " the affair, took the author under " his protection, appointed him his " principal ſecretary, and not long " after procured for him the place " of hiſtoriographer of foreign " affairs, with orders to write the " hiſtory of the troubles in Poland, " and permiſſion to ſearch for what " materials he might ſtand in need " of in the office for foreign affairs. " Nay, the Duke de Choiſeul ſent " him to reſide ſome time in that " country.

" The agents of the Empreſs " renewed their importunities: they " went ſo far as to offer him thirty " thouſand livres, if he would but " ſuppreſs a few touches, the pub- " lication of which might be in- " jurious to the reputation of their " ſovereign; this too he refuſed, " but aſſured them, on his word of " honour, that the work ſhould not " be printed during the life of the " Empreſs.

" M. de Montmorin, on the death " of M. Rulhiere, in 1791, en- " gaged his brother to wait on M. " Grim, the Empreſs's confidential " envoy at Paris, with an aſſurance " that he could turn that manuſcript " to very good account: he ful- " filled with ſtrict fidelity his bro- " ther's intentions; and, though " the public papers ſeveral times an- " nounced the appearance of a " Hiſtory of the Revolution in " Ruſſia, the heirs have waited till " the death of the Empreſs has ſet " them at liberty to diſpoſe of the " manuſcript depoſited in their " hands."

In the courſe of the work M. de Rulhiere introduces "all the "circumſtances, ſometimes humor- "ous, which relate to the manners "of the Ruſſian nation." Their paſſions, propenſities, political and religious ideas, are forcibly brought forward in the courſe of the narrative. To give an abridgement of the book by way of epitome, would only be repeating a general chain of circumſtances known to all our readers; and as it is the minutiæ of character that in this inſtance marks the ſtyle of the author, we ſhall, in the ſubſequent extracts, leave M. de Rulhiere to ſpeak for himſelf. There are, beſides the narrative itſelf, two letters to the Counteſs de Egmont, the firſt of which ſerves as a preface, and the author very copiouſly accounts in it for the modes by which he gained the extenſive ſeries of information couched in the enſuing pages. In this letter he obſerves, "Perhaps, "indeed, an event ſo extraordinary "may require a ſingular ſpecies of "narration. The importance of "the different intereſts, the ſingula- "rity of the action, the horror of "the cataſtrophe, the name of "Catherine the IId, communicate, "it muſt be owned, both grandeur "and ſolemnity to this revolution; "but the frivolity of the intrigues "which put it in motion, the licen- "tiouſneſs of Ruſſian manners, and "the puerilities which brought "down deſtruction on the head of "the unfortunate Emperor Peter "the IIId, could not be related in "a ſerious and uniformly grave "ſtyle: to repreſent them by grave "touches, as that ſtyle muſt have "required, would have been to "ſtrip them of all credibility. The "neceſſity of painting them in de- "tail, and in their proper colour- "ing, if I may uſe the expreſſion, "muſt have obliged the graveſt "author to deſcend to the tone of "memoirs the moſt familiar; and, "in relating thoſe riſible anecdotes, "unleſs he had ſometimes appeared "to laugh the firſt, his gravity "would have rendered himſelf ri- "culous."

The other letter, placed at the concluſion, is calculated to remove ſome objections to the authenticity of particular anecdotes, on which ſubject the author ſays, "if more "authorities are called for, the "number would only embarraſs "me."—"I need not remind you, "Madam, of having read this nar- "rative in your preſence to the "Duke de Choiſeul, a man who "had the moſt accurate information "of every event which paſſed "in Europe during the period of "his adminiſtration, and to the "Baron de Breteuil, who is "thoroughly acquainted with every "perſon and every fact mentioned "in my performance."

EXTRACTS.

CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS OF CATHERINE, OF PETER III. WHEN GRAND DUKE, AND THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

"THE Princeſs Catherine d'Anhalt-Zerbſt paſſed her early years in rather a middling condition. Her father, the ſovereign of a petty ſtate, and a general in the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia, reſided in a frontier town, in which, from infancy upwards, ſhe was accuſtomed to the military homages of a garriſon: and if, now and then, on her ceaſing to be a child, her mother carried her to court, to attract a tranſient ſmile from ſome one of the royal family, an ordinary eye could not have diſtinguiſhed her amidſt the crowd which attend on ſuch occaſions.

"But a prince, whoſe near relation ſhe was, having been by a ſucceſſion of extraordinary revolutions called into Ruſſia, to mount one day the throne of that vaſt empire, and the great princeſſes of Europe declining to unite their lot with that of the heir of a crown ſo precarious, ſhe was fixed upon as a proper match for him. Her own neareſt relations made her renounce the religion in which they

had brought her up, to make
for the ceremonial and creeds of
; and it was expreſsly ſtipulated
marriage contract, that ſhould
e die without children of this
, his conſort, if ſhe ſurvived,
ſucceed to the imperial throne.
Married to the Grand Duke at
of fourteen, ſhe had a pre-
t from the beginning that
ould become miſtreſs of his im-
dominions. The aſcendant
ſhe eaſily acquired over her
ied directly to this; ſhe
ndebted for it entirely to her ſkill
art of pleaſing, and, for a long
her ambition aimed at nothing
. The nights, which they al-
paſſed in each other's company,
not appear ſufficient to exhauſt
ivacity of mutual endearment;
many hours were daily ſtolen
the formalities of a court, and
ed to an intercourſe of a dif-
nature. The whole Ruſſian
e was eagerly looking forward
e birth of a ſecond heir, not
ning it poſſible that a youthful
e ſhould be all the while em-
d only in practiſing the Pruſſian
iſe, and doing the duty of a
ion ſentinel under a ſhouldered
et. The Grand Ducheſs, when
oke of thoſe ſecret amuſements
days afterwards, uſed to ſubjoin,
ought myſelf good for ſomething
.' But at that time, by obſerv-
profound ſilence reſpecting her
nd's whimſical delights, and by
laſſantly humouring his taſte in
a ſhare of them, ſhe got the
ete government of him. She
yed every effort to conceal the
ities of the Prince, and having
ope of reigning but through
it was her conſtant endeavour to
it appear that he was not un-
y of filling a throne.

ſuch exerciſes of the kind hinted
oduced no ſecurity to the Ruſſian
of a lineal ſucceſſion to the im-
crown; and the Empreſs Eliza-
riſhed to ſee an heir as the means
ſerving her own ſafety. She
n jealous confinement the un-
ate boy, known to the world
e name of the young Ivan
dethroned at the age of fifteen
s, was inceſſantly hurried from
rner of the empire to another,
ortreſs to fortreſs, in order that
rtizans, if any ſuch there were,
might be kept in profound ignorance of the ſpot in which he was ſecluded. Elizabeth is the more deſerving of commendation, for having ſpared his life, that ſhe knew perfectly well, from the facility with which a revolution is effected in Ruſſia, how the crown tottered upon her own head. She durſt not lie down to ſleep till day-light appeared, becauſe it was a nocturnal conſpiracy which placed herſelf on the throne. She lived under ſuch a terrible apprehenſion of being ſurpriſed during the hours of reſt, that ſhe had diligent ſearch made all over her dominions for the moſt wakeful being who could be met with; and this perſon, when he was found, fortunately happened to be very deformed, and watched in the Empreſs's bed-chamber all the time ſhe lay aſleep. Notwithſtanding all thoſe terrors, ſhe made no attempt on the life of the only being who could inſpire them. Nay, the parents of Prince Ivan had not been kept aſunder; and it was currently reported that, while they were under confinement, they had the conſolation, or perhaps the affliction, of producing ſeveral children, formidable competitors, conſidering they were the ſenior branch of the houſe which gave Czars to Muſcovy. The ſureſt precaution againſt their pretenſions was to ſhew the nation a long ſeries of other heirs; but, how to effect this? There lay the difficulty. Eight years had already ſtolen away; and though nature had not totally denied ſenſibility to the Grand Duke, the intelligent were able to demonſtrate, by infallible tokens, that the line of ſucceſſion was not to be expected from this quarter.

"Encouragement was given to a young courtier, one of the Counts Soltikof, who had the advantage of a fine figure, but whoſe mental powers could excite no great apprehenſion, to aſpire after being the favourite of the Grand Ducheſs. The High Chancellor of Ruſſia was employed to break the matter to herſelf. She took it as a high inſult: ſhe threatened him: ſhe reminded him of the article in her marriage-contract, by which, in default of children, ſhe was ſecured in the ſucceſſion to the throne. But when he had given her to underſtand that the commiſſion which he then executed, was given him by the very perſons to whom ſhe meant to com-

plain; when he had made her ſenſible of the dangers to which ſhe expoſed the empire, if this precaution was not taken, and the reſolutions, more or leſs fatal, which the deſign of preventing thoſe dangers might dictate againſt herſelf, ſhe replied, 'I comprehend you; introduce 'him to me this evening.'

"As ſoon as her pregnancy was declared, the Empreſs Elizabeth diſmiſſed the young Ruſſian upon foreign ſervice. The Grand Ducheſs ſhed tears on the occaſion, and endeavoured to find conſolation in the choice of new objects. But the ſucceſſion was now ſecured, and the choice of new favourites gave offence. Her conduct was watched with a ſeverity which ſuited neither the general manners of the court, nor the perſonal conduct of Elizabeth. In truth, though it is only of late that the Ruſſian ladies have been admitted into ſociety; though at the cloſe of the laſt century, they lived in a ſtate of confinement, and had no manner of weight even in the ſcale of domeſtic government, nevertheleſs the practice of abſolute ſecluſion, and the employment of eunuchs not being eſtabliſhed in the country, there reſulted from this impriſonment of the women, amidſt herds of ſlaves, a total diſſoluteneſs of manners: and when Peter I. raiſed his ſubjects into a ſtate of ſociety, he had to reform only an apparent auſterity in morals, in a real ſtate of groſs depravity. The late Empreſſes were not conſidered as having tarniſhed the the glory of their reign, for having ſelected a ſucceſſion of lovers from every deſcription of ſubjects, ſlaves themſelves not excepted." *P.* 13.

FARTHER PARTICULARS OF PETER III.

"IT is neceſſary, in order to form an idea of his ſtrange character, to be informed that the care of his childhood had been commited to two men of very uncommon merit, but who fell into a great miſtake in attempting to form their pupil after the grandeſt models, attending rather to his fortune than to his capacity. On his being called into Ruſſia, thoſe two men, of manners too auſtere for the diſſoluteneſs of that court, excited fear of the ſuperior ſtyle of education which they continued to give him. He was taken out of their hands, and turned over to the inſtruction of abominable corrupters; but the firſt principles which he had imbibed having made a deep impreſſion on his mind, the combined effect was an unaccountable mixture of good intentions, degenerated into ridiculous manners, and of childiſh views directed toward great objects. Brought up in an utter abhorrence of ſlavery, in a love of equality, and a paſſion for heroiſm, he attached himſelf powerfully to cheriſh thoſe noble ideas; but he purſued grand projects with a narrow ſpirit; and while he propoſed the heroes from whom he ſprung as his models, his genius reſtricted him to puerilities. He affected to take delight in the meaneſt functions of the ſoldiery, becauſe Peter I. had thought proper to paſs through all the ſtages of the militia; and in purſuance of this idea, ſo abſurd in a ſovereign, of marking the progreſs of his ſkill by the ſteps of his advancement, he made it his boaſt, in the concerts given by his court, that he had formerly ſerved the muſicians, and had raiſed himſelf to the rank of firſt violin by dint of talents. A ſort of military mania gave a hue to his whole life: his favourite paſſion was to act the part of a drill-ſerjeant; and, that he might have this pleaſure continually within his reach, without provoking the Ruſſian regiments to murmur, he had entirely the diſpoſal of ſome miſerable ſoldiers of Holſtein, whoſe ſovereign he was. His figure, naturally awkward to ridiculouſneſs, became much more ſo by a dreſs, in which the Pruſſian manner was carried to the height of extravagance. His ſpatterdaſhes, which he wore continually, were ſo tight, that they cramped the motion of his knees, and obliged him to ſit and walk all in a piece. A hat, of prodigious ſize, fantaſtically cocked, covered a ſmall, ugly, and crabbed countenance, the features of which, however, were not altogether deſtitute of vivacity; and he was at pains ſtill farther to diſfigure it by perpetual grimaces, which he practiſed by way of amuſement. His mind, at the ſame time, poſſeſſed a certain degree of livelineſs, and it was eaſy to mark in him a decided turn to buffoonery. A princely deed of its kind made his character completely known. He had uſed a gentleman of his court extremely ill, without any juſt cauſe of offence, and

as ſoon as he diſcovered that he had been in the wrong, propoſed, by way of reparation, to fight a duel with him. Whatever might be the intention of the courtier, a man of profound cunning and addreſs, away they went, and plunged into the ſolitude of a wood, where, drawing their ſwords at ten paces diſtance from each other, they thruſt away luſtily, without coming nearer; the Prince ſuddenly ſtood ſtill, and thus addreſſed his antagoniſt: 'It would be a pity 'that two brave fellows like us 'ſhould cut each other's throats; 'come, let us embrace.' They were proceeding back toward the caſtle, paſſing the time in mutual compliments, when, as a good deal of company appeared, the courtier exclaimed with precipitation, 'Ah! my 'Lord, you are wounded in the 'hand, take care that no one ſee the 'blood,' and inſiſted on wrapping up the hand in his handkerchief. The Grand Duke, imagining that the man thought him really hurt, did not undeceive him, gave himſelf airs publicly on his fortitude in bearing the pain of a wound; and, to prove his generoſity, made this gentleman a firſt-rate favourite." *P.* 19.

LXXXII. *On the French Revolution.* By M. NECKER. Tranſlated from the French. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 940. 14s. *Cadell and Davies.*

OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

VOL. I.

IS divided into two parts.—The firſt part, containing five ſections, conſiſts of hiſtorical memoranda, and conſequent reflections on the circumſtances deciſively leading to to the Revolution, particularly the preludes and preparatives to the aſſembly of the States-General—Miniſtry of the Archbiſhop of Thouloufe—Aſſembly of the Notables—Reſult of Council of 27th Dec. 1788—Duplication of the Third Eſtate—choice of Verſailles for holding of the States—the Aſſembly—general reflections and tranſactions till the royal ſeſſion of the 23d of June, 1789—Union of the Orders.—Part II. Comprifing ſeven ſections, commences with the revolution of the 14th of July, 1789—of the National or Conſtitutional Aſſembly—reflections relative to M. Necker—commencement of the Legiſlative Aſſembly—popular commotions, and the firſt irruption into the King's palace on the 20th of June, 1792—tranſactions of the 10th of Auguſt—captivity of the King—end of the Legiſlative Aſſembly—National Convention—trial and death of the King—conſonant reflections, with inſtances of the tyranny and ſervitude of the National Convention.

VOL. II.

Part III. is ſubdivided into five ſections, and treats of the laws and adminiſtration of the National Convention—tranſactions from the fall of Robeſpierre to the epoch of the new conſtitution—preſentation of the conſtitutional act to the Primary Aſſemblies—inſurrection of the Sections of Paris, Vendemiaire 13th, (Oct. 5th, 1795)—traits and reflections on the republican conſtitution of 1795.

At the end of the third part are two ſections, involving illuſtrative comments on the federative republic, contraſted with the example of America, and on a limited monarchy, with a parallel between the Britiſh and French Conſtitutions.

Annexed to the work are ſome "Philoſophical Reflections upon "Equality," in its relations with public order and with liberty—of principles annexed to the ſyſtem of equality—the ſovereignty of the people, and the rights of man—relations of equality with happineſs and morality.

EXTRACT.

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND PRESENT FRENCH CONSTITUTIONS.

"LET us, however, briefly compare the Engliſh monarchy with the French

French republic, and, to make the compariſon, forget for a moment the Engliſh monarchy's hundred years of ſtability and renown, that it may conteſt with the riſing conſtitution ſolely upon the ground of ſpeculation and of ſyſtem. More than one general, from bravado or from generoſity, has quitted his entrenchments to offer battle to his rival upon the plain.

"Is it of public order of which we ſhould firſt ſpeak, of public order without deſpotiſm, the firſt diſtinguiſhed mark of a ſocial authority, ably and wiſely organized? What is the principle of this order? Is it not the honour which the law bears, and the reſpect which the power charged with its execution impoſes? Is it not the habitual ſentiments of deference in the people, and the tendency of the public ſpirit towards morality? Is it not a kind of ſilent but univerſal eſteem for the eſtabliſhed government?

"Let us in a few words go through each of theſe.

"The honour which the law bears.

"This law, according to the French conſtitution, will be the work of two houſes, of which the members differ one from the other only in their age, and of whom none have given any ſecurity for their real intereſt in the public welfare, or even any for their liberal education. Of theſe two houſes, the one only will have the power of propoſing laws, and the other, reduced either to approve of or to reject them, without explaining its motives, without the power of propoſing any alteration, or pointing out any means of accordance, will with difficulty ſupport its importance and the rank which the conſtitution aſſigns it.

"Let us now regard England in the ſame point of view. Three wills there form the law, and one only is reſtrained to the conciſe language of which we have juſt ſpoken; but that will emanates from the throne, and therefore its expreſſion is ſupported by every kind of majeſty, and it is likewiſe known that the monarch has taken part in the previous deliberations by the mediation of his miniſters. The two legiſlative houſes are equal in rights, and the power of firſt propoſing taxes is the only one reſerved to the Houſe of Commons. Their conſequence is formed of all the elements that can impoſe upon man. One of them, the houſe of Commons, is formed of citizens elected by the nation, but all of them eſſentially landholders, and manorial landholders; and the Upper Houſe, where the peers of the realm ſit, preſents to the nation every thing of which greatneſs of opinion is formed. Thus, then, here likewiſe is the choice of the people; but there is moreover property, and education, and the conventional dignities, and, above all, the royal majeſty; theſe are the different ſeals affixed in England to the laws of the ſtate. Compare this whole, at once glorious and reaſonable, to the compoſition of the French legiſlature, and then judge between the two models

"I have mentioned, as a ſecond guarantee of public order, the reſpect which the power charged with the execution of the law impoſes.

"We ſee that the French conſtitution has placed this high function in the collective hands of five individuals, taken from the common maſs of citizens—from the twenty-five millions of men of whom the republic is compoſed. They will have, before their nomination, no title inherent in their perſons, no title perſuaſive of the choice which the legiſlature will make of them. Their conſequence muſt therefore be created at the inſtant; the place muſt do every thing for them. Guards will, I know, be given them, and a coſtume, and the other kind of parade aping the old court; but ſo ſudden an importance reſembles fruit raiſed in a hot houſe, which can never equal in quality the free gifts of nature.

"It will, moreover, be neceſſary that the five individuals, compoſing the executive directory, ſhould live together in perfect intelligence; no oppoſition of ſyſtem, no diverſity of inclination muſt ſeparate them; for in ſo fragile an exiſtence, there is nothing that may be riſqued, nothing that may be loſt, and the ſlighteſt weakening may become mortal. The directors of the firſt epoch will certainly perceive this, and without fixing any attention upon them as individuals, it is apparent that a ſimilarity of ſituation, as well in the paſt as in the preſent, a parity of danger and common adventures, will ſtrengthen their

their union, and the numerous companions of their fortune will watch over the tie, and draw it closer. But political institutions must necessarily be considered in a greater space, and, in that point of view, what man acquainted with our weaknesses and our passions would boldy trust to the maintenance, to the long continuance of harmony, between five copartners in the same power.

Nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas
Impatiens consortis erit.

So said Lucan to us long since; and we have it also from a more respectable source; from the lessons of history, and from the study of our nature. The kind of responsibility vaguely imposed upon the ministers of the directory, in giving them a particular stability, will perhaps multiply rivalries and subjects of discord, and all directors and ministers, ministers and directors, having no constant part in the preservation of the law, will not be altogether connected with the success of the new dispositions by a sentiment of self-love and of *fraternity*.

"Let us now contrast this with the social constitution of England. An hereditary monarch exercises there the executive authority, after having concurred directly by his sanction, and indirectly by the mediation of his ministers, to the formation and fulness of the law. He exercises this executive authority alone, and the majesty with which he is environed assists his high functions with all the succours of opinion. His ministers are responsible, but he is not exposed to any accusation, to any insult, to any injury. The English have perceived of what importance the splendour of royalty is in an indivisible government, and they have not chosen to hazard its dignity and permanent utility, by subjecting the transitory possessor of the crown to such humiliations. Let any one judge between this great view and the little system of degradation prepared for every one of the executive directory of France. I have given an account of it. The first comer may enter an accusation against them by signing it, and the legislature, after having admitted that accusation, after having sent the lord director before a tribunal, is obliged, constitutionally, to re-establish him in his place if he obtains an acquittal. Thus, therefore, the same man, who will have been led to prison between two guards, will preserve the chance of appearing again at his supreme post, of seeing the way cleared before him, and of being again one of the five kings of the republic.

"Supposing, however, that their reign should pass without accident, one of them must, every year, fall precipitately from the height of greatness even to the last rank of society, and become, perhaps, the sport of his enemies.

"Strange combinations undoubtedly! Is it thus that opinion directs itself? Is it thus that moral power is composed?

"It is not only to serve as an aid to the authority, that the English have placed the executive power in the hands of a king; it is likewise to place the supreme rank at such a height, that no person in the state can hope to attain it, that no person can be encouraged to meditate or to assist any project of usurpation. The peers of the realm in England surround the throne, and the citizens most distinguished by their fortune have, in their quality of representatives of the people, an essential part in the legislative authority, yet both the one and the other are separated from the monarch by an immense space, and the bounds of their ambition are immutably fixed. In France, on the contrary, and it is believed right, all powers touch each other, and all men resemble each other; any one, therefore may persuade himself, that he has only to push forward to make room; and the temporary masters, alarmed at the tumult, will hold the axe in their hands to resist and scatter the crowd. The birth of factions and their renewals, the recourse to despotism to combat them, these are the necessary effects of absolute equality in the midst of a vast country, subject to an indivisible government.

"There is a vulgar opinion which has been wrongly applied in a general manner to all governments, and which, being adopted by the last legislators of France, has greatly bewildered them in their political speculations; it believes that, to inspire men in authority with the desire of acting well, and to divert all their attention towards the public affairs, their situation

should

should be rendered unstable and temporary. This calculation might, perhaps, be admitted in little republics, where the first magistrates have functions very circumscribed, and duties distinctly traced; but in a vast country, subject to a government one and indivisible, the depository of the executive power, terrified at his tusk, will be forced to devote a great portion of his faculties to his personal affairs, if he is not placed beyond inquietude and beyond ambition by a settled situation. Reflections peculiar to his own private interest will habitually mingle themselves with the thoughts which the public interest demands from him. He will think of the support of his own credit, of the prolongation of his political existence, and he will employ his art to persuade others, that in struggling for himself he labours for the state. The succession, the renewal of men in a legislative assembly, is useful without any inconvenience, because their federation, their abstract character, renders them independent. There is likewise a kind of identity in the information collected in a mass, which is not altered by the variety of those who partake in it; but the mobility of the executive power, the mobility of a power always acting and always insulated, always in view, makes it disproportionate to the immense and perpetual affairs which compose the administration of a great state. The English, then, did not want prudence when they fixed that power in an immoveable manner; and their perfection is, having inspired the depository of it with full confidence, and prevented him from ever abusing it.

"I admire also this in the English constitution, that, notwithstanding the transmission of the executive power by the right of inheritance, no hazard is run. This is because in a government well-contrived and philosophical, the qualities of the monarch are not imperiously necessary; they must be considered as a kind of perfection at most; but every thing can go on without their assistance, and there is much less need of the person of the prince, than of his royalty and imposing character; there is much less need of the person of the prince than of the perpetuity of an individual interest in the safety of the state; of the perpetuity of an unequivocal and undoubted guarantee; of the perpetuity of a kind of cable amidst the succession of temporary authorities, amidst those ambitious passions of which a representative government is the indestructible germ."

Vol. II. p. 280.

LXXXIII. *The Campaign*, a Poetical Essay; in two Books. Dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. By ROBERT BROWN, Corporal in the Coldstream Guards. 8vo. 2s. 6d. pp. 79. *Stockdale.*

THE ARGUMENT OF BOOK I.

"THE introduction to the subject, which is, an attempt to describe some of the principal occurrences incident to a summer and a winter campaign. The camp being previously formed, the order for battle is given; the formation of the line, and advance to the attack: the various circumstances of action; some assail the enemy in their entrenchments, while others join the combat in regular order on the plain. The field of battle after the victory described, with some consequent reflections. A siege; the city described, with the approach of the army, the attack and defence. The city is delivered up to the conquerors; the sufferings of some of the miserable inhabitants related. The story of Alberto and Eliza, in which are noticed some of the misfortunes which unavoidably fall on the inhabitants of those countries which happen to be the seat of war."

BOOK II.

"Thoughts on the ways of Providence, in permitting the misery and misfortunes of humble innocence, and the peaceful prosperity of the most shameless depravity. The approach of winter, on which the army takes shelter in their cantonments; the consequent distresses of the inhabitants during that period; with which the

" the happy tranquillity of Great
" Britain is contraſted. The ſevere
" effects of the froſt, exemplified in
" the ſtory of William and Maria.
" The approach of ſpring. The
" army ordered home, and the fleet
" drawing near the Britiſh ſhore,
" part of which ſails up the Thames
" to Greenwich. The ſtory of
" Edgar and Arabella."

To the above poem is added another called "The Captive Hare's Lamentation."

EXTRACT.

DESCRIPTION OF A BATTLE.

" THE trumpet ſounds, the hollow drums beat loud
From camp to camp the ſignal of alarm,
Or call to arms; when from his turfy bed
The ſlumb'ring ſoldier ſpringe, as with new life
Invigorated: quick as ſound can fly
The long extended line, o'er hill and dale,
Is form'd complete: the glittering ſquadrons ſtand
Array'd in order, while the neighing ſteeds,
Champing their bridles, paw the trembling ground
With fierceneſs: next, the firm battallions ſtand
In proſpect far, with cloſed files exact,
And ſquared ſections; nicely taught to wheel,
To cloſe, to open, break, or form, as time,
Or place, or circumſtance requires, or move
With ported arms, with firm and awful ſtate,
To charge the wavering foe. With brazen front,
And open mouth, the loud artillery ſtands
Ready for action; every mind ſuſpenſe,
And ſilent all, impatient, on the wing
Of ardent hope, awaiting the command
To move to glorious victory or death,
" The word is given: ſwift as the lightning's glance,
Throughout the armed hoſt the ſignal flies.
Hope brightens every face, and honour's call
Quickens each pulſe, and braces every nerve:
All in a moment, that extended line,
Whoſe burniſh'd arms and thickening ranks appear'd
One long-continued ridge of glittering war,
Aſſumes a thouſand ſhapes; here ſquadrons join,
And, forming cube, in darkning clouds advance,
Scorning reſiſtance; or in looſe array
Traverſe the wide extremes: there columns wheel
To different points deceptive, which full oft
Delude the doubtful foe; while ſome advance
With open front, and brave them to their teeth.
" But now the roaring cannon loud proclaims
The armies met, and here and there are ſeen
One wounded fall, or ſtruck with inſtant death,
While the loud thunder, and the whiſtling ſound
Of miſſive ruin, threatens all around
With inſtant diſſolution. Now a ſhort
And thrilling pang of horror ruſhes through
Each heart, which, ſtartled at the ſudden view
Of death, ſhrinks back, uncertain of its fate:
But ſweet enlivening hope, and the mix'd noiſe
Of buſy action, ſoon diſpel all fear;
And thouſands, dead or dying, under foot
Are trampled o'er, or left without concern.
" The ſcene is various, ſome on even ground,
On foaming ſteeds, with ſword and helmet arm'd,
Squadron with ſquadron in fierce conflict meet,
And ſhake the ſolid ground; each ſingles out
His fierce opponent, and with vigorous arm
Wards off, or deals about him, wounds and death.
Others entrench'd, ſecure in their own ſtrength,
Launch forth terreſtial thunderbolts, and ſhowers
Of iron hail among our fearleſs ranks
With

With wide deſtruction; but Britannia's ſons,
Ill brooking ſuch repulſe, and nothing aw'd
By what appears in the forbidding ſhape
Of difficulty or danger, but the more
The hazard, ſo much more the glory won
By the ſucceſs, with innate courage fir'd
They ſtill preſs forward through the fiery ſtorm
Up to the cannon's mouth; nor trench, nor mound,
Nor barricado ſtrong, lin'd with the points
Of threatening bayonets, can now arreſt
Their fierce career, till driven back, confus'd,
The vanquiſh'd quickly to the victors yield.
" Behold again, on the extended plain,
Army 'gainſt army rang'd in proud array,
And, with a firm majeſtic pace, advance
Indignant front to front! With watchful eye
Each views the other, in each halt, or wheel,
Or doubtful evolution; where with moſt
Advantage to relax, when change the form,
Or where concentrate: now with ſudden ſtroke
The whizzing ball, from brazen cannon flung,
Cuts off a file at once, or lops a limb,
Tearing the ground in dreadful furrows long;
While all impatient, on a near approach
Vollies of thunder burſt from either ſide
With ſudden blaze, ſoon anſwered fire with fire;
Nothing can now be ſeen but rolling ſmoke,
Whoſe towering columns dark blot out the ſun,
Mingled with ſulph'rous flame; nothing is heard
But one continued roar from numerous arms
Of ſmaller calibre, with ſudden burſts
Tremendous from the wide and burning throats
Of huge artillery; at intervals
The piercing ſhrieks and groans of dying men,
And mangled wretches weltering in their gore,
Aſſail the ear, and for a moment fill
The mind with horror; but the tumult ſtrange,
The fierce contention, and the ſtunning din
Of arms, give no admiſſion now to cool
Reflection: he, whoſe merit, birth, or gold,
Have rais'd to high command, had need employ
His keeneſt intellects to watch the eye
Of giddy Fortune, and to make the beſt
Both of her frowns and ſmiles; as for the reſt,
Whoſe duty is obedience, they, employ'd
In the fierce conflict, think of nothing more,
Than how defend themſelves, or how deſtroy
Their adverſaries; and, like ſome complex,
Complete machinery, they work, or ſtop,
Or turn, as the high guiding hand directs.
" But now the raging fury of the war
Increaſes more and more; in doubtful ſcale
The victory hangs ſuſpended; Fate ſupreme
With-holds his laſt deciſive nod, while each
Tries their own ſtrength; and now their horrid fronts
Approach each other with undaunted brow,
Breathing defiance in loud thunder ſtorms,
And belching fire and ſmoke, which as a cloud
Of nitrous fume obſcure them round about,
Infernal ſhade! while clambering o'er the heaps
Of breathleſs trunks, procumbent on the ground,
The flaming edge of battle almoſt joins
In dreadful contact; when, behold, the ſcene
Is quickly chang'd; the bellowing thunder now
Ceaſes to roar, and a ſhort calm ſucceeds
Prophetic of more ſanguinary deeds
To follow ſoon: with ardent vigor fir'd,

And

And fierce impatience now to end the fray,
They quick, with aggravated fury, ruſh
Together point to point; each glittering ſpear
With nervous arm is plunged in the foe,
And, reeking from the wound, repeats again
The fatal ſtroke on all that dare oppoſe,
With ſanguinary rage; 'till overcome,
The vanquiſh'd enemy their arms renounce,
And proſtrate crave for mercy: O ye ſons
Of Britiſh race, or who for Britain's cauſe
Unſheath the ſword, let mercy triumph now
Nor ſtain your dear-bought honour with the blood
Of unarm'd captives. Matchleſs in the field
'Gainſt equal numbers, from whatever part
Around the globe ſelected; fam'd for ſtrength
And courage 'mongſt the gazing nations round;
So alſo let your generous boſoms glow
With pity and benevolence to theſe,
Your humble ſuppliants. Let others, fierce
As hungry tygers, fiends in human ſhape,
With helliſh rancor murder in cold blood
Thoſe whom the fate of war to them ſubjects;
Your's be the godlike glory of forgiving.
" But now behold a ſolemn, awful ſcene
Preſents itſelf to view: the ſtunning noiſe
And clamor of the war is huſh'd, and ſtill
As ſummer evening after ſome loud ſtorm,
When gentle zephyrs, whiſp'ring ſoft and mild
O'er the ſmooth lake, or flowery field, or through
The verdant groves, ſcarce move the trembling leaves.
O'er all the enſanguin'd field thick ſcatter'd lie
The mangled dead, in all the horrid forms [pangs
Contortion and the fierce convulſive
Of death had thrown them in. Some ſtill alive,
But tortur'd with their wounds, and ſuff'ring death
A thouſand times, with faint but earneſt voice
Beſeeching ſome kind hand to end their pain
And wretched life together. Others, borne
With tender care from off the field, in hopes
Of life and health, prolong in lingering pain
Their cheerleſs days; and oft for months, for years,
Beheld with ſcorn, and anſwer'd with diſdain,
Imploring from the proud but ſparing hand
Of affluence, of thoſe in whoſe defence
They ſpilt their blood, and ſacrific'd their health,
A few ſuperfluous crumbs; yet even of that
Are oft deny'd, and preference given to dogs!
Say ye, who beſt can tell, what is the cauſe,
Why that deſpis'd, tho' uſeful race of men,
Whoſe youth, whoſe manhood, even to grey old age,
Is ſpent to ſerve their country and their king,
Should meet with ſuch contempt from every age
And rank of men, that even a beggar's child
Is taught to ſcorn a common ſoldier's name?
That ſuch poſſeſs a ſoul, or that its powers
Extend beyond the groſs and narrow bounds
Of the five ſenſes, is to ſome a doubt,
Whoſe knowledge ſhines throughout the wond'ring world
In golden characters, and, when they die,
If ſuch muſt die, wiſdom with them expires.
" Behold the field—there, oft without the pomp
And pageantry of funeral obſequies,
The rich, the poor, the wiſe, the fool, are laid
Together in one common bed, to mix
Without diſtinction with their mother earth.
Here all ambition, all contention ceaſe;

And they whoſe raging fury nothing leſs
Than each the other's life could once appeaſe,
Now ſilently together reſt in peace."
P. 11.

LXXXIV. *Repentance and Reformation, the Conditions of Mercy.* Two Diſcourſes delivered to a Country Congregation, on the 8th of March, 1797, the Day appointed by Royal Authority for a general Faſt throughout the Nation. To which are added, A Short Diſcourſe to Servants on the Morning of the Faſt; and An Occaſional Prayer for the uſe of Chriſtian Families; ſuited to the Circumſtances of the Times. By the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bt. Rector of Weſt Tilbury, Eſſex. 8vo. ſewed, 1s. pp. 65. *Stockdale.*

THE text of theſe diſcourſes is from Iſaiah i. 19, 20.

"*If ye be willing and obedient, ye ſhall eat the good of the land.*

"*But if ye refuſe and rebel, ye ſhall be devoured with the ſword; for the mouth of the Lord hath ſpoken it.*"

From theſe points of ſcripture the author recommends humility for our offences, amendment in future, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the national inſtitutes of our government and conſtitution. In ſpeaking of the ſin of profaning the Sabbath, he obſerves, in a marginal annotation, "Never "I believe, were more ſcandalous "inſtances of *this* degeneracy exhibited than in the *preſent times*. Too "great ſeverity of reprehenſion cannot *poſſibly* be uſed againſt ſuch "*degrading, daring* practices. When "we read of perſons of the higheſt "rank, and even of the *female ſex*, "being *publicly indicted* for a breach "of the laws, it is ſurely a moſt "alarming ſymptom of our decay "in virtuous manners. The *employment* of many ſtill aggravates "their *crime*, ſince to encourage "aſſemblies for the expreſs purpoſe "of *gaming*, and to exerciſe ſuch "paſtime on the ſabbath day, forms "a climax of hardened wickedneſs "ſcarcely to be credited among a "people baptiſed and educated in "the *chriſtian faith*. But ſo it is, "and lamentable to relate, that, on "the face of things, ſuſpicion ſeems "too ſtrong, that *ſervants* and *ſuperiors* MAY have ſometimes a "common intereſt in the moſt "fraudulent deſigns, and concert "together to *ſhare* the plunder, in "proportion to their *abilities* and "*ſituations*.

"In former days, the power of "female charms was celebrated for "inſtigating our manly youth to "acts of the *moſt heroic virtue*; but "now, alas! we are told that the "loveliеſt of God's workmanſhip, "—they who 'were created to re- "'fine the joys, and ſoften the cares "'of humanity,' are baſely trained "to arts that *mar* all *comfort*, and lead "inevitably to *ruin*; they are tutored "to enſnare the unwary and admiring "heir of fortune into habits of the "moſt deſtructive tendency; to "employ the graces of their perſons, and other captivating attainments, to incite a love of *play*; "and under the corrupting influence "of *parents* and *relations* (dead to "all ſenſe of *ſhame* and *honour*) "become *decoys* to empty the purſes "of their unguarded votaries. Nothing, ſurely, can exceed ſuch "foul abuſe of nature's choiceſt "gifts, but poſitive proſtitution: "and, in truth, when the female "mind is *early* tainted by ſuch a "ſordid vice as coveting the property of others, little hope can be "encouraged that any genuine virtue will take root in *ſuch* a ſoil. "It has been ſaid, that perſons high "in power, and eminent for their "wiſdom and moral example in "their ſtations, have acts in contemplation, effectually to reſtrain "ſuch dangerous provocation of "the Deity. Through whatever "means ſo happy a reform ſhould "be

" be produced, glorious muſt be the " gratifications to the honoured in- " ſtruments of it, ſince they cannot " fail to deſerve well of their coun- " try, to perpetuate their *own* " *names*, and, *above all*, to engage " the favour of the offended Ma- " jeſty of Heaven. It cannot but " be exaſperating to the honeſt " mind of every true Briton, in " reflecting farther on this ſubject, " that moſt of this miſchief has " originated of late in the crafty " machinations of the diſſolute and " inveterate enemies of this country, " who ſwarm in the metropolis, " and are admitted into all thoſe " diſſipated and ruinous aſſociations; " many, no doubt, under the pre- " tended titles of *nobility*; and while " they are picking the pockets, and " corrupting the manners of their " deluded ſupporters, are under- " mining the conſtitution, and be- " traying us to the determined ene- " my of the country. And it is no " leſs certain, that among the *lower* " orders of this ſubtle and aban- " doned people, they ſpread the ſame " deſtructive vice in every quarter " (where they are moſt artfully " poſted for future miſchievous " communication) by inſtituting and " encouraging clubs for gambling " of a *lower*, but no leſs pernicious " deſcription. *Fas eſt ab hoſte do-* " *ceri.* Surely, though Chriſtian " principles would prohibit any " imitation of the indiſcriminate in- " humanity of our enemies, yet " *common policy* ſuggeſts the lawful " regard to *ſelf-preſervation*. There " is every reaſon to believe, there " are more hired *ſpies* than innocent " *prieſts* at preſent in the kingdom; " and it will be but an obvious " mark of ordinary wiſdom to en- " deavour to ſeparate the hoſtile " from the unfortunate, and to ex- " pel the former *entirely* from the " country. Governed by nothing " but ſelfiſh and deſtructive plans, " our enemies diſcover *no merciful* " *diſtinction*. None but an *Engliſh* " *traitor* would be ſecure in *Paris*; " HERE, *good and bad* are *equally* " protected. This is not required " or conſiſtent with *reaſon* or *religion*, " in exigencies to which the nature " of war and ſelf-defence expoſe any " nation, eſpecially when threaten- " ed, like our's, with a total demoli- " tion of her conſtitution."

LXXXV. *A Survey of the Counties of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, Derby-ſhire, Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and Part of Staffordſhire*; deſcribing the Rivers, Lakes, Soil, Manure, Climate, Productions, Minerals, Property, and Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Diviſions; with a general Account of the River and Canal Navigations within thoſe Diſtricts. Illuſtrated with a Whole-ſheet Map of the Counties deſcribed, a ſmall Map of the Environs of Manchester, and a Plan of the Road from London to Manchester. 8vo. 4s. 6d. pp. 216. *Stockdale, London*; *Clarkes, Manchester*; *Gore, Liverpool*; *Reddiſh, Stockport*.

THE WORK,

OF which the title-page is nearly a complete epitome, is profeſſedly extracted from the *Hiſtory of Manchester and its Environs*, and is publiſhed in its preſent abridged ſtate to accommodate thoſe who, from circumſtances or inclination, are unable to purchaſe the original. In addition to the extenſive field of deſcription occupied by the local ſubjects, minerals, canals, &c. &c. &c. of the above-mentioned counties, we have the biography of Mr. Brindley, whoſe wonderful ſelf-taught genius of mechaniſm and invention, has been the *primum mobile* of thoſe ſtupenduous works, which form our inland navigation; and as his hiſtory is cloſely connected with that of the origin of canals, we ſhall give it as an

EXTRACT.

" JAMES BRINDLEY was born at Tunſted in the pariſh of Wormhill, Derbyſhire, in 1716. His father was a ſmall freeholder, who diſſipated his property in company and field-amuſements, and neglected his family. In conſequence, young Brindley was left deſtitute of even the common rudiments of education, and till the age of ſeventeen was caſually employed in ruſtic labours. At that period he bound himſelf apprentice to one Bennet, a mill-wright, at Macclesfield, in Cheſhire, where his mechanical genius preſently developed itſelf. The maſter being frequently abſent, the apprentice was often left for weeks together to finiſh pieces of works concerning which he had received no inſtruction; and Bennet, on his return, was often greatly aſtoniſhed to ſee improvements in various parts of mechaniſm, of which he had no previous conception. It was not long before the millers diſcovered Brindley's merits, and preferred him in the execution of their orders to the maſter or any other workman. At the expiration of his ſervitude, Bennet being grown into years, he took the management of the buſineſs upon himſelf, and by his ſkill and induſtry contributed to ſupport his old maſter and his family in a comfortable manner.

" In proceſs of time Brindley ſet up as a mill-wright on his own account, and by a number of new and ingenious contrivances, greatly improved that branch of mechanics, and acquired a high reputation in the neighbourhood. His fame extending to a wider circle, he was employed in 1752 to erect a water-engine at Clifton, in Lancaſhire, for the purpoſe of draining ſome coal-mines. Here he gave an eſſay of his abilities in a kind of work for which he was afterwards ſo much diſtinguiſhed, driving a tunnel under ground through a rock nearly 600 yards in length, by which water was brought out of the Irwell for the purpoſe of turning a wheel fixed thirty feet below the ſurface of the earth. In 1755 he was employed to execute the larger wheels for a ſilk mill at Congleton; and another perſon, who was engaged to make other parts of the machinery, and to ſuperintend the whole, proving incapable of completing the work, the buſineſs was entirely committed to Brindley; who not only executed the original plan in a maſterly manner, but made the addition of many curious and valuable improvements, as well in the conſtruction of the engine itſelf, as in the method of making the wheels and pinions belonging to it. About this time, too, the mills for grinding flints in the Staffordſhire potteries received various uſeful improvements from his ingenuity.

" In the year 1756 he undertook to erect a ſteam-engine upon a new plan at Newcaſtle-under-Line; and he was for a time very intent upon a variety of contrivances for improving this uſeful piece of mechaniſm. But from theſe deſigns he was, happily for the public, called away to take the lead in what the event has proved to be a national concern of capital importance—the projecting the ſyſtem of canal navigation.—The Duke of Bridgewater, who had formed his deſign of carrying a canal from his coal-works at Worſley to Mancheſter, was induced by the reputation of Mr. Brindley to conſult him on the execution of it; and having the ſagacity to perceive, and ſtrength of mind to confide in, the original and commanding abilities of this ſelf-taught genius, he committed to him the management of the arduous undertaking. The nature and progreſs of this enterpriſe have already been deſcribed; it is enough here to mention, that Mr. Brindley, from the very firſt, adopted thoſe leading principles, in the projecting of theſe works, which he ever after adhered to, and in which he has been imitated by all ſucceeding artiſts. To preſerve as much as poſſible the level of his canals, and to avoid the mixture and interference of all natural ſtreams, were objects at which he conſtantly aimed. To accompliſh theſe, no labour and expenſe was ſpared; and his genius ſeemed to delight in overcoming all obſtacles to them by the diſcovery of new and extraordinary contrivances.

" The moſt experienced engineers upon former ſyſtems were amazed and confounded at his projects of aqueduct bridges over navigable rivers, mounds acroſs deep vallies, and ſubterraneous tunnels; nor could they believe

believe in the practicability of ſome of theſe ſchemes till they ſaw them effected. In the execution, the ideas he followed were all his own; and the minuteſt, as well as the greateſt, of the expedients he employed, bore the ſtamp of originality. Every man of genius is an enthuſiaſt. Mr. Brindley was an enthuſiaſt in favour of the ſuperiority of canal navigations above thoſe of rivers; and this triumph of art over nature led him to view with a ſort of contempt the winding ſtream, in which the lover of rural beauty ſo much delights. This ſentiment he is ſaid to have expreſſed in a ſtriking manner at an examination before a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, when, on being aſked, after having made ſome contemptuous remarks relative to rivers, what he conceived they were created for, he anſwered, 'to feed navigable canals.' A direct rivalry with the navigation of the Irwell and Merſey, was the bold enterprize of his firſt great canal; and ſince the ſucceſs of that deſign, it has become common all over the kingdom to ſee canals accompanying with inſulting parallel the courſe of navigable rivers.

"After the ſucceſsful execution of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal to the Merſey, Mr. Brindley was employed in the revived deſign of carrying a canal from that river to the Trent, through the counties of Cheſter and Stafford. This undertaking commenced in the year 1766; and from the great ideas it opened to the mind of its conductor, of a ſcheme of inland navigation which ſhould connect all the internal parts of England with each other, and with the principal ſea-ports, by means of *branches* from this main ſtem, he gave it the emphatical name of the *Grand Trunk*. In executing this, he was called upon to employ all the reſources of his invention, on account of the inequality and various nature of the ground to be cut through: in particular, the hill of Harecaſtle, which was only to be paſſed by a tunnel of great length, bored through ſtrata of different conſiſtency, and ſome of them mere quick-ſand, proved to be a moſt difficult as well as expenſive obſtacle, which, however, he completely ſurmounted. While this was carrying on, a branch from the Grand Trunk to join the Severn near Bewdley was committed to his management, and was finiſhed in 1772. He alſo executed a canal from Droitwich to the Severn; and he planned the Coventry Canal, and for ſome time ſuperintended its execution, but on account of ſome difference in opinion he reſigned that office. The Chetterfield Canal was the laſt undertaking of the kind which he conducted, but he only lived to finiſh ſome miles of it. There was, however, ſcarcely any deſign of canal-navigation ſet on foot in the kingdom, during the latter years of his life, in which he was not conſulted, and the plan of which he did not either entirely form, or reviſe and improve. All theſe it is needleſs to enumerate; but as an inſtance of the vaſtneſs of his ideas, it may be mentioned, that on planning a canal from Liverpool to join that of the Duke of Bridgewater at Runcorn, it was part of his intention to carry it by an aqueduct bridge acroſs the Merſey, at Runcorn Gap, a place where a tide ſometimes riſing fourteen feet ruſhes with great rapidity through a ſudden contraction of the channel. As a mechanic and engineer, he was likewiſe conſulted on other occaſions; as with reſpect to the draining of the low lands in different parts of Lincolnſhire and the Iſle of Ely, and to the cleanſing of the docks of Liverpool from mud. He pointed out a method, which has been ſucceſsfully practiſed, of building ſea-walls without mortar; and he was the author of a very ingenious improvement of the machine for drawing water out of mines by the contrivance of a loſing and a gaining bucket.

"The intenſity of application which all his various and complicated employments required, probably ſhortened his days; as the number of his undertakings, in ſome degree, impaired his uſefulneſs. He fell into a kind of chronic fever, which, after continuing ſome years, with little intermiſſion, at length wore out his frame, and put a period to his life on September 27th, 1772, in the 56th year of his age. He died at Turnhurſt, in Staffordſhire, and was buried at New Chapel in the ſame county.

"In appearance and manners, as well as in acquirements, Mr. Brindley was a mere peaſant. Unlettered, and rude of ſpeech, it was eaſier for him to deviſe means for executing a deſign, than

than to communicate his ideas concerning it to others. Formed by nature for the profeſſion he aſſumed, it was there alone that he was in his proper element; and ſo occupied was his mind with his buſineſs, that he was incapable of relaxing in any of the common amuſements of life. As he had not the ideas of other men to aſſiſt him, whenever a point of difficulty in contrivance occurred, it was his cuſtom to retire to his bed, where in perfect ſolitude he would lie for one, two, or three days, pondering the matter in his mind, till the requiſite expedient had preſented itſelf. This is that true *inſpiration* which poets have almoſt excluſively arrogated to themſelves, but which men of original genius in every walk are actuated by, when from the operation of the mind acting upon itſelf, without the intruſion of foreign notions, they create and invent. A remarkably retentive memory was one of the eſſential qualities which Mr. Brindley brought to his mental operations. This enabled him to execute all the parts of the moſt complex machine in due order, without any help of models or drawings, provided he had once accurately ſettled the whole plan in his mind. In his calculations of the powers of machines, he followed a plan peculiar to himſelf; but, indeed, the only one he could follow without inſtruction in the rules of art. He would work the queſtion ſome time in his head, and then ſet down the reſult in figures. Then taking it up in this ſtage, he would again proceed by a mental operation to another reſult; and thus he would go on by ſtages till the whole was finiſhed, only making uſe of figures to mark the ſeveral reſults of his operations. But though, by the wonderful powers of native genius, he was thus enabled to get over his want of artificial method to a certain degree, yet there is no doubt that when his concerns became extremely complicated, with accounts of various kinds to keep, and calculations of all ſorts to form, he could not avoid that perplexity and embarraſſment which a readineſs in the proceſſes carried on by pen and paper can alone obviate. His eſtimates of expenſe have generally proved wide of reality; and he ſeems to have been better qualified to be the contriver, than the manager, of a great deſign. His moral qualities were, however, highly reſpectable. He was far above envy and jealouſy, and freely communicated his improvements to perſons capable of receiving and executing them: taking a liberal ſatisfaction in forming a new generation of engineers able to proceed with the great plans in the ſucceſs of which he was ſo deeply intereſted. His integrity and regard to the advantage of his employers were unimpeachable. In fine, the name of *Brindley* will ever keep a place among that ſmall number of mankind who form *eras* in the art or ſcience to which they devote themſelves, by a large and durable extenſion of their limits."

LXXXVI. *Outlines of an Attempt to eſtabliſh a Plan for a juſt and regular Equivalent for the Labour and Support of the Poor*; and to reconcile the Weights of the Kingdom to one Standard, by connecting them with the Copper Coinage. 8vo. ſewed. 2s. pp. 68. *Woodfall, Debrett.*

PART THE FIRST

OF this publication contains curſory remarks and ſuggeſtions reſpecting the amended Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor.

PART THE SECOND.

Outlines of an attempt to effect the following national benefits by reconciling the weights to one ſtandard, and connecting them with a new copper coinage.

"Firſt. Relief of the poor of "Great Britain, by the ſuppreſſion "of falſe weights and baſe coin.

"Secondly. Eſtabliſhment of one "general ſtandard for weights.

"Thirdly. Obtaining a revenue, "or at leaſt a ſaving to government "of the expenſe of a new ſilver "and copper coinage."

THE WORK

Alſo contains three tables comparative

rative of the exiſting and propoſed ſtandard weights and new copper coinage of Great Britain—conſequent regulations, &c. are propoſed for the obſervation of the plans laid down; and the book concludes with "Extracts from the New Britiſh "Encyclopedia, and from Two "Reports to the Houſe of Com-"mons in the Years 1758 and "1759, ſuggeſting further improve-"ments of this plan if its principle "ſhould be approved by the legiſla-"ture, as it would carry ſtill far-"ther the affinity between money "and weights, which has been found "ſo uſeful in moſt parts of Aſia."

LXXXVII. *A Letter to William Wilberforce, Eſq.* on the Subject of his late Publication. By GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A. late Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge. 8vo. 2s. pp. 71. *Kearſley.*

MR. Wakefield oppoſes the tenor of Mr. Wilberforce's book by appealing to his political conduct and opinions. It is aſſerted by the author of this Letter, that a partiſan of Mr. Pitt's miniſtry cannot be a diſciple of Chriſt—and upon this principle the whole argument turns, and what is meant as a *comic* compariſon is drawn between Mr. Wilberforce's attachment to government and his definition of "LOOKING UNTO JESUS."

We ſhall inſtance the above obſervations by the following brief

EXTRACTS.

"IN relation to your private character and ſocial manners, I have had no opportunities of experimental knowledge. I feel myſelf, however, entirely diſpoſed to believe it as irreproachable and praiſe-worthy as the egregious puerility of your religious fancies will allow. Your public character alone, abundantly conſpicuous from the elevation of your poſition to the whole community, will conſtitute the baſis of my inquiries and concluſions; and this is ſo ſtrongly marked by actions of moſt deciſive quality, as to admit, I ſhould ſuppoſe, on a full and fair ſtatement, no poſſible diverſity of ſentence with rational and diſpaſſionate inquirers.

"In one word, Sir! to launch at once into the middle of my ſubject, you ſtand impeached at the bar of Religion, Reaſon, and Humanity, of that high crime and miſdemeanour—a long, and uniform, and ardent ſupport, in your political capacity, of WILLIAM PITT. Here pauſe a moment, I beſeech you! *you*, who love the Goſpel; you, who glory in a crucified Redeemer! Endeavour to frame, before we proceed, ſome conception of the direful pregnancy, the prodigious comprehenſiveneſs, of that ſhort and ſimple propoſition.—You will *obtain mercy*, I truſt; *becauſe* you have acted *ignorantly, in unbelief:* (1 Tim. i. 13.) You are not, you cannot be, perfectly aware, I am perſuaded, of the immeaſurable enormities comprifed in that zealous and powerful co-operation with ſuch a miniſter." *P.* 38.

"For my own part, whether from a ſingular propenſity of penetration into human character with ſome ſucceſs, or from ſuperior opportunities of experimental obſervation, I never found myſelf at any period of my life miſtaken in my judgment of that man. His diſdainful aſpect, and ſupercilious demeanor, when a contemporary youth at Cambridge; the ſelf-opiniated dictatorial complexion of his firſt ſpeeches in public life; the prematurity of his oratorical exhibitions;—all theſe ſtriking peculiarities were ſufficient indications, to my mind at leaſt, that "all was falſe and hol-"low;" a gaudy ſtructure, deſtitute of foundation and ſtability; the bloſſoms of wiſdom and of virtue, without the root: and, *becauſe they had no root, they are withered away.*

Quaſi ſolſtitialis herba, paulliſper fuit: Repente exortus eſt, repentino occidit.

Ye ſons of Cam! in whoſe hearts this golden idol (but a mere wooden log to me) has been long ſet up and worſhipped; your eyes have often ſeen a fit emblem of this object of your pro-

fane adoration on the boſom of that *winding ſtream* which waſhes the hallowed feet of our *Alma Mater!*

(O! name for ever ſad, for ever dear!)

Your eyes have noticed a plant, expanding its broad foliage and ſtately flower on the ſurface of the waters; but have found, on cloſer inſpection, that "the ſtem, by which it receives "nouriſhment and ſupport, was ſlender as a thread."

"This, Sir! is the man, the grand exemplar of ſyſtematical corruption, and the ſworn foe to all reformation whatſoever;——

——quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore!

whoſe meaſures you have promoted with cordial concurrence, with a confidence unlimited, and with all the influence of your reputation, amidſt an inconſiſtency of conduct to which it ſeems impoſſible for any intellect above the mere imbecility of idiotiſm to have been the dupe: you have admired, loved, and revered this miniſter, with *the mark of the beaſt*, with all the unequivocal characters of apoſtaſy and perfidy, deeply engraven *on his forehead*. But this, I ſuppoſe, is one of *your* extraordinary methods of

LOOKING UNTO JESUS!"

P. 43.

LXXXVIII. *Communications to the Board of Agriculture*, on Subjects relative to the Huſbandry and Internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. I. containing Parts I. and II. 4to. boards. pp. 117, and 82 pages of Appendixes. 1l. 1s. *Nicol*, *Robinſon*, *Sewell*, *Cadell and Davies*, London; *Creech*, Edinburgh; and *Archer*, Dublin.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THIS being the firſt Specimen, "printed by the Board of "Agriculture, of the various Communications which it has received, "reſpecting ſome of the many important ſubjects to which its attention has been directed, it may "not be improper briefly to explain "the deſign of the work, and the "circumſtances which have led to "its publication.

"The firſt object of the Board "undoubtedly was to aſcertain the "real ſituation of the country, and "the means of its improvement: "with that view, the County Reports were originally ſet on foot; "and as ſoon as they are completed "in a corrected form, the Board "will be enabled to lay before Parliament a General View of the "Agricultural State of the Kingdom. It is not improbable that a "ſpecial Report of that nature, ſo "far as regards Scotland alone, may "ſoon be ready.

"In addition, however, to thoſe "local or general Reports, it was "extremely deſirable that the vaſt "maſs of information and experimental knowledge which exiſts in "this country, on all agricultural "ſubjects, ſhould be collected, and "brought into ſome regular ſyſtem: "though that ſyſtem could not be "at once complete, yet it would "lead to perfection.* When the "foundation of a digeſted ſyſtem is "once laid, the accumulation of "improvement is rapid. But it is "neceſſary to aſcertain what is already known, before it is poſſible "to judge what it wanting. It is, "therefore, propoſed to print together, in one paper, any communications ſent to the Board, on "each particular ſubject; from the "conſideration of which, a Committee of its Members may be "enabled to form the whole into a "regular ſyſtem.

* Were all the information which now exiſts in Great Britain, on agricultural ſubjects, collected and ſyſtematized, there is every reaſon to believe that it would approach very near to perfection; ſome queſtions regarding manures alone excepted, which the inquiries now going forward, and the experiments recommended by Dr. Fordyce, now about to be tried, will go a great way to determine.

"To

"To exemplify this plan, it may "be obſerved, that ſeveral diſtinct "communications, having been "tranſmitted to the Board, on *Farm* "*Buildings*, and the accommoda- "tions neceſſary for the huſband- "men; they are now collected to- "gether, and printed in Part I. of "this publication. From them,— "from the information on the ſame "ſubject contained in the *County* "*Reports*,—from the experience of "the Members of the Board,—and "the additional communications of "its many zealous and public-ſpi- "rited correſpondents, joined to the "information which might be col- "lected from the numerous volumes "already written on topics of that "nature, there can be no doubt that "a paper may be drawn up on Farm "Buildings, which would probably "render any farther diſcuſſion, or "additional publication on that "branch of huſbandry, unneceſ- "ſary.

"By following the ſame plan, "with regard to other agricultural "ſubjects, the whole will, in pro- "ceſs of time, be ſo thoroughly in- "veſtigated, that agriculture will ne- "ceſſarily become the beſt under- "ſtood, and the moſt acceſſible, of "any art in the whole circle of hu- "man acquirement.

"The reader will have the good- "neſs to remember that the Board "is not reſponſible for any fact or "obſervation contained in the fol- "lowing papers, as they are printed "in the manner in which they were "tranſmitted by their reſpective au- "thors, unleſs where different ſub- "jects happened to be intermixed "in the ſame communication."

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

Occupy 15 pages, containing a minute and circumſtantial Account of the Origin of the Board of Agriculture, and its Progreſs for three Years after its Eſtabliſhment. By the Preſident, Sir John Sinclair.

Fifteen Appendixes precede the regular body of the publication;—the ſubſtance of thoſe Appendixes are pointed out in the following concluſive reflections on them by the Preſident.

"The preceding papers will ſuf- "ficiently explain the various mea- "ſures which have been recom- "mended to the attention of the "Board of Agriculture, for the "purpoſe of promoting the inter- "nal improvement and proſperity "of the country. It may not be "improper, however, here to re- "capitulate them, in order that the "reader may have under his eye at "once a general view of the whole "ſyſtem.

"1. The firſt object is the one "which the Board has already ſanc- "tioned, namely, that of inquiring "into the riches to be obtained "from the ſurface of the national "territory. With that view, it is "propoſed to lay before the public, "as expeditiouſly as poſſible, cor- "rected Reports of the Huſbandry "of each particular county, and the "means of its improvement; and "ſome ſteps alſo are taking towards "preparing an arranged ſyſtem of "information, on agricultural ſub- "jects. The farmer will thus be "furniſhed with all the knowledge "he could poſſibly wiſh for, regard- "ing either his own particular diſ- "trict or the art of huſbandry in ge- "neral, and the landlord will have "eaſy acceſs to any information he "can require, for managing or im- "proving his property, in a man- "ner infinitely more to his own be- "nefit and to the public advantage, "than it is poſſible for him at pre- "ſent to imagine.

"2. The mineral or ſubterrane- "ous treaſures of which a country "is poſſeſſed, is the next great ob- "ject of inquiry, and a moſt im- "portant one it is, for in many "caſes the riches of the ſurface, in "point of real value, is nothing "compared to what may be found "under it. A complete and regu-

" lar ſurvey of our ſubterraneous " wealth would be the means of furniſhing greater ſources of opulence to this country, than the " acquiſition of the mines of Mexico and Peru. In fact, Great " Britain at preſent owes no inconſiderable portion, even of its agricultural and commercial wealth, " to its foſſil and mineral treaſures; " and the great additions which " would neceſſarily ariſe in conſequence of the propoſed ſurvey, " would be felt throughout every " productive artery of our national " proſperity.

" 3. Another ſeparate head of " inquiry, and ſource of incredible " wealth, is the riches to be derived " from the ſtreams, rivers, canals, " and inland navigations, coaſts, and " fiſheries of the kingdom. That " many additional millions per annum might be obtained, by a " proper attention to thoſe unbounded ſources of national riches, can " hardly be queſtioned. By extending inland navigation, by " improving the harbours on our " coaſts, and by carrying our fiſheries to the height of which they " are capable, it is impoſſible to " ſay, what additional treaſures " might not be accumulated. That, " however, muſt entirely depend on " our making the neceſſary inquiries, and following up a regular " ſyſtem of improvement.

" 4. But riches alone are not ſufficient to make either an individual or a nation happy; and for " carrying national felicity to the " extent of which it is capable, it " is neceſſary to inquire into the " circumſtances of the people, and " the means of promoting their improvement, in regard to their " health, their induſtry, and their " morals.

" Hence ariſes the benefit to be " derived from thoſe ſtatiſtical inquiries, now nearly brought to a " concluſion, ſo far as regards Scotland, and which, I truſt, will ſoon " be extended over the ſouthern " part of the kingdom. The advantages reſulting from ſuch inveſtigations need not here be " dwelt upon, having already been " ſufficiently explained.

" Laſtly, though, when theſe inquiries are completed, the government will become poſſeſſed of all " the information this country can " furniſh, for eſtabliſhing the happineſs of its inhabitants, yet, to " perfect the whole, it would be " deſirable to unite all the civilized " nations of Europe, and of America, in rewarding thoſe who " make diſcoveries of real benefit " to ſociety. No ſingle country " can expect to bring all the uſeful " arts to perfection. Some improvements it may always expect " to receive from other ſtates; and " if ingenious men have reaſon to " believe that any important diſcovery they make would be rewarded by other nations as well " as their own, it is difficult to ſay " to what perfection and extent the " uſeful arts might ſpeedily be carried. It was the emulation excited among the various ſtates of " Greece that raiſed the liberal arts " ſo rapidly to a height, in the age " of Pericles, which it can hardly " be contended they have ever ſince " reached in any ſucceeding era.

" I have thus ſketched out a ſyſtem which, were it carried into " effect, would ſurpaſs any thing " hitherto ſuggeſted, not only for " making this country happy and " powerful, but alſo for accumulating that information on the knowledge of which the general happineſs of the ſpecies muſt depend. " It is impoſſible for a private and " unconnected individual to do more " than to point out the plan, and to " declare his readineſs to devote his " time and unceaſing exertions to " aſſiſt in the execution of it. " Should it now be arreſted in its " progreſs, he has the conſolation " of thinking that it will be no fault " of his: at any rate, he has taken " every meaſure in his power to

plain the nature and principles
the ſyſtem, and to make it as
nerally known as poſſible, in
hopes that, either under the
ſpices of the preſent moſt va-
ble inſtitution, or of ſome
ier that may ariſe, in ſome fu-
e era, or perhaps in ſome
ier hemiſphere, the plan he
ſketched out, that extenſive
laborious, but at the ſame
ne moſt important of all ſubli-
y undertakings, may be hap-
y accompliſhed."

MMUNICATIONS IN PART I.

Farm Buildings in general, by
RT BEATSON, Eſq.
Farm Houſes, Barns, Grana-
Stables, Cow Houſes, Feeding
es, Dairies, Sheds, —Straw,
and Poultry Houſes, Hog-
&c.—Situation and arrange-
s neceſſary to Farm Buildings.
Memoir on the Diſtribution of
s, Farm Buildings, &c. by
LAND HUNT, Eſq.
An Eſſay on Farm Houſes, and
various appendant Offices, ac-
anied with Plans and Eleva-
ſubmitted to the conſideration
ie Board of Agriculture, by
CROCKER, Land Surveyor,
e.
imates of the Expenſe of build-
arm Houſes on the above pro-
Plans of Mr. Crocker.
Account of the Corn Stands
oburn Abbey, by Sir JOHN
LAIR.

MMUNICATIONS IN PART II.

Letter from the EARL OF
CHELSEA, on the Advantages
ttagers renting Land.
Queries concerning Cottages,
he Anſwers, by LORD BROWN-

On Labourers in Huſbandry
g Land, by ROBERT BARC-
of *Urie*, Eſq. M. P.

8. Anſwers to the Queries reſpecting Cottagers renting Land, by Mr. CRUTCHLEY, of Burleigh.

9. On Cottages, by HENRY HOLLAND, Eſq. Architect.

10. On Cottages, by ROBERT BEATSON, Eſq.

11. On Cottages, by A. Crocker and Son.

N. B. The above Communications, &c. are enriched and explained by thirty-nine copper-plates.

To Appendix A. there is alſo a copper-plate Map, or Sketch of Sir John Sinclair's Journey through the Northern Parts of Europe, on Agricultural Reſearches, with an engraved Abſtract of the Tour.

EXTRACT.

QUERIES CONCERNING COTTAGES, WITH THEIR ANSWERS.

BY LORD BROWNLOW.

"Sir,

"TO the queries concerning cottages, which I had the honour to receive from you, I would ſooner have returned an anſwer, if I had gone into the country during the receſs at Chriſtmas; but, as I continued in town, I was obliged to correſpond upon this ſubject, together with many other matters, with my ſteward in the country.

"In the pariſh of Belton, there has been, for a great length of time, a cottagers paſture, conſiſting of 159 acres, about half of which is covered with gorſe; and the tenants of almoſt all the ſmall houſes have a right, for each houſe, to turn on this common, for the whole year, except from Lady Day to May Day (during which time the common is to be free from ſtock), two horſes, or four cows, or ſixteen barren ſheep, or twelve ewes and their lambs. No bullock or ſteer to be turned on except between Martinmas and Lady Day. A mare and foal equal to three cows, the foals and alſo the lambs to be taken off the 15th of Auguſt. Thirteen out of the twenty-

five

five cottagers ſtock the common themſelves, but the other twelve let their rights to the farmers, who are very ready to hire them at a price equal at leaſt to what they pay for houſe and commons. The cottagers have a right to cut an equal ſhare of gorſe, as marked out by a perſon agreed upon for that purpoſe by the whole number. For the houſe, which moſtly contains an oven, and to which there is always a piece for a garden, and a pig-ſtie, together with this right of common, the rent paid is thirty-five ſhillings per annum, I doing all repairs but glaſs windows; this is the ſame rent as has been paid for more than a hundred years; except that I have added five ſhillings per annum, for the repairs of thatch, &c. which the cottagers uſed to do; for without ſo doing, I perceived my cottages would come to ruin. But when I ſay the rent is the old one, I muſt alſo ſtate, that I have added ſeveral cottages to the old number, who ſhare equally in the common. The cottagers in the pariſh of Belton have, beſides this paſture, a power of adjiſting their cows in the park there, at eighteen ſhillings per head, from old May Day to new Michaelmas Day: and many of them have a cloſe of three or four acres at the leaſt, for cutting hay; but no cottager has any ploughed land whatever.

" On all my eſtates in Lincolnſhire I have found a number of ſmall tenants and of cottagers; and well knowing and eſteeming the following rule of my father's " *rather build two cottages, than ſuffer one to be annihilated*;" in new incloſures I have provided for all the little tenants, either by two cottagers paſtures, one for hay, the other for paſture alternately (as in the caſe of Welton, about five miles north of Lincoln), or elſe have allotted them a cloſe to the cottage. My preſent ſteward contraſts theſe different methods in the following words: ' In cottage paſtures, as at ' Welton, there is no power for the ' good manager to make the moſt of ' his land, the fences become neg- ' lected, and the land badly drained; ' many of the cottagers muſt lie at a ' diſtance from the paſture, they there- ' by uſe a great deal of time in fod- ' dering and milking, which would be ' valuable both to the farmers and ' themſelves, eſpecially in hay and ' corn harveſt: whereas, if each cot- ' tager has a cloſe contiguouſly allot- ' ted to him, or even ſhares one with ' his neighbour, he contrives to raiſe ' a few lambs, and makes a profit that ' way as well as from his cow.' I am a great advocate for graſs-land, with a comfortable houſe to a cottager, as the labourer then becomes attached to the ſpot, and intereſted in the peace and welfare of the country; but to let plough-land to a cottager, I think wrong; becauſe the land is ill managed, they muſt hire their ploughing, and it takes up ſo much of their time, that they will not go to labourer's work at the times the farmers moſt want them; being, as I have often heard them ſay, better employed about their own buſineſs, which if they neglected, they loſt more than their earnings as labourers.

" To the mode of letting ſmall cloſes with cottages there ſeems, however, two objections, firſt the loſs of land, and the expenſe from ſo many diviſion fences; this may be made amends for to the land owner, if not by rent, at leaſt by the ſatisfaction of giving more happineſs both in degree and number, than he could give any other way; the ſecond objection which occurs is the decay of the paſture for want of tillage in a courſe of years; but that perhaps may be, obviated by having a ſmall cloſe or two more than the number of cottages, ſo that in ſucceſſion each cottager may have his cloſe in tillage, for a meliorating courſe of crops, during which time he would hold the ſpare cloſe alſo for the ſupport of his cow.

" A tenant of mine in Lincolnſhire, who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his induſtry and good management, has another mode of providing for cottagers, upon an eſtate of which he is the ſteward; and that is, by requiring the farmers to keep a cow the year round for each of the cottagers, for three pounds; and in the cottages which he has built on that eſtate, he has contrived to give between every two a power of fixing a copper for brewing, &c.

" The following are the beſt anſwers I am able to give to your ſeveral queries, in their order.

Que-

Queries.

). 1. What is the rent of the cot-merely?
To whom are they let?

What is the quantity of land al-d for a garden?
What is the rent of a cottage with garden?
What the moſt profitable culture ?

What quantity of land is, at an age, allowed for a cow?
At what rent per acre?
Which is found the beſt ſyſtem to ach cottager; a ſeparate field, or a ber of them a large field for ſum-graſs, and another for hay?
What quantity of hay per cow ey require for winter?

. How do the cottagers manure land for hay?

. What other profit, from ſheep, herwiſe, do they derive from the ?

. Do they raiſe any artificial es?
. Will this ſyſtem do for tillage? hat caſes would it do, and how is and to be ploughed?
. Is a large garden as profitable to ttager as a cow paſture?

. When cottagers rent land, and a cow, has it the effect of raiſing owering the rate of wages?

Anſwers.

No. 1. The rent of the cottage merely is from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.*

2. In many pariſhes the cottages are very generally let to under-tenants by the farmers; but this is a practice univerſally rejected on my eſtates.

3. A garden ſhould not be leſs than a rood, excluſive of the pig-yard.

4. Rent of cottage, with ſuch a garden, 2*l.* 10*s.*

5. By manuring for potatoes, after which crop, beans, peas, &c. will follow well.

6. Two acres and a half of land will be ſufficient.

7. Value about 15*s.* per acre.

8. Anſwered by what has been ſaid in the previous ſtatement.

9. Two ton or two ton and a half, is ſufficient for winter keep of one cow.

10. By the manure from the pig-yard, &c. or if the cow be houſed (which is the beſt method), by the manure from thence.

11. They do derive a profit from keeping lambs from the time of their falling to Michaelmas, or later, when they are ſold at the fairs.

12. Cottagers in ſome open fields raiſe clover.

13. The ſyſtem of cottagers does not do well for tillage, for the reaſons in the previous ſtatement.

14. A large garden cannot be as profitable to a cottager as a cow paſture. In the firſt place, he cannot maintain a cow from it; in the next, he cannot cultivate it without giving to it a great deal of his time, and more manure than he can furniſh of his own; for both which he would be ill repaid by the produce, over and above the conſumption of his family. But without ſome garden, it muſt be difficult for a cottager to ſupport himſelf and family; the ſize of it ſhould be proportioned to the aſſiſtance he may get from his family, in addition to his own ſpare time of cultivating it.

15. It is thought not to raiſe the price of wages; by encouraging population, it increaſes the number of hands, and a cottager who has ſuch ties to the ſpot can and will work for leſs wages than a labourer can, who has nothing but his wages for his ſupport.

16. What

16. What are the effects of the ſyſtem to the cottager, the pariſh, and the public?

16. To the cottager it affords the comforts of life; to the pariſh it lowers the poor's rates; a man who keeps a cow has ſeldom been known to be troubleſome to a pariſh; and to the public it gives an increaſe of hands, from infancy taught to work by their parents for their advantage.

17. What is found to be the beſt term—life, lives, years, or at will?

17. The beſt term ſeems to be from year to year at will. If cottagers are upon leaſe for years or lives, they will be induced, by a ſmall advantage, to work for neighbouring pariſhes, conſequently their own landlord will loſe the labour of his cottagers, and others will reap the benefit who have no cottages; which would be the greateſt diſcouragement to erecting them.

18. What is the price of the cow?

18. The preſent price of a cow in my neighbourhood is from eight to ten pounds.

19. What in general is the quantity of milk, butter, or cheeſe, the value by ſuckling, &c.? or the total profit of each cow?

19. The quantity of milk, butter, and cheeſe, muſt depend on the ſort both of cow and paſture: the value by ſuckling muſt alſo depend, I preſume, on the time of year the calf drops; but in common the profits of a cow may be eſtimated at ſeven pounds per ann. In dairy farms, by the Trent ſide, the profits are reckoned from eight to ten pounds. If well managed, and near a market-town, they are even more.

20. What is done if the cow dies?

20. A new cow may be purchaſed partly from paſt profits, and partly from gathering amongſt the neighbours: this pretence to aſk charity has been known to be often abuſed, by begging all over the country, and treble the value of the departed cow obtained.

21. How is the produce ſold? Is it carried weekly to market?

21. The produce is brought weekly to market, ſometimes at more coſt of labour and loſs of time than the commodity is worth; but butter and cheeſe may always be ſold by cottagers to ſhops in their own or neighbouring villages.

22. How long has this practice been eſtabliſhed?

22. In all open field lordſhips there have always been paſtures in which the cottagers have had their ſhare of benefit; but the practice of enabling cottagers to keep cows in incloſed pariſhes is in my neighbourhood rare, and of a recent date.

23. Do they keep pigs? When they do, with what profit?

23. A cottager who keeps a cow always keeps a pig or two; the profit from thence is very conſiderable, as a pig is maintained, except when fatting, by what elſe would be thrown away; and a pig bought for 20*s.* at Mid-

Midſummer, will be worth 3*l.* at Chriſtmas.

24. What is the beſt form of a cottage?

24. The plan (Plate XXXIV. fig. 1, 2.) as moſt approving of it, is what I have laſt built upon. It is taken from Kent's Hints, p. 230, with a little alteration and addition. It is built with ſtone, covered with pantile.

25. What are the conveniencies given for baking or brewing, and how diſpoſed to ſerve ſeveral cottages?

25. An oven is built with almoſt every cottage, and the cottager ſets a copper in the chimney corner, which anſwers for the purpoſe of brewing as well as waſhing.

26. What is the expenſe of building?

26. Expenſe of building ſuch cottages is eſtimated in Kent's Hints; but as the common wood, ſuch as elm, lime, and aſh, which are often ſuffered to ſtand upon eſtates till they decay, anſwer for ſuch buildings, the actual expenſe of building might be leſs than ſtated by that author; the amount of which, for two cottages built together, is 140*l.*; but he does not include pig-ſtye, or hovel for fuel and cow occaſionally.

27. How repaired?

27. By the landlord, or elſe they will ſoon go to decay.

" For whatever may be defective in the above anſwers, or for any freſh queries, if ſuch ariſe, to which I can give or procure anſwers, it will be the higheſt gratification to me to be honoured with your commands; for of all things, the ſyſtem of cottages is that in which I feel the greateſt intereſt, being thoroughly convinced that there ſubſiſts the cloſeſt connection of intereſt between the cottager and the land-owner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
BROWNLOW."

" 22 *February*, 1796.
" *To Sir John Sinclair, Bt.*
" *Preſident of the Board of Agriculture.*

LXXXIX. *The Hiſtory of London and its Environs*, embelliſhed with Maps, Plans, and Views. PART III. royal 4to. printed on a ſuperfine wove paper, and hot-preſſed. Price to Subſcribers 10s. 6d. — to Non-ſubſcribers 13s. 6d. boards — large paper 1*l.* 1s. pp. 152. *Stockdale.*

ANALYTICAL OUTLINE OF PART III.

THE reign of William the Conqueror, at which period this Part commences, made many alterations in the metropolis, where " a government all terror was unrelentingly exerciſed."—In this reign, the city ſuffered greatly by fire—(A. D. 1077). A council was held in London, in which the precedency of the two Archbiſhoprics was decided in favour of Canterbury—part of the Tower was built by William—" London was again ſeverely viſited (A. D. 1086) with a conflagration, which laid a conſiderable part of it in aſhes, in which the cathedral church of St. Paul was involved; but only to riſe in greater ſplendor and magnificence than had hitherto been

" ſeen in England, under the in-
" ſpection, and by the exertions of
" Maurice biſhop of the dioceſe.
" About this time, likewiſe, was
" completed an undertaking which
" reflects no little honour on the
" memory of William. It was a
" ſurvey of the kingdom, made by
" commiſſioners, who took informa-
" tion upon oath, in each county,
" reſpecting the following particu-
" lars: The name of every city,
" town, and village;—by whom held
" in the reign of King Edward;—
" by whom now occupied;—the
" number of freemen, villains, and
" cottagers, which it contained;—
" of how many hides of land each
" manor conſiſted;—how many of
" theſe were in the royal demeſne;
" —what proportion of woodland,
" paſture, and arable;—the amount
" of the taxes it paid in the Con-
" feſſor's days;—the preſent aſſeſſ-
" ment;—the number of mills,
" fiſhponds, &c. and, in many places,
" they were ſtill more minute and
" particular, and took an account
" of the number of horſes, black
" cattle, ſwine, ſheep, and bee-
" hives. The reports of the ſeveral
" commiſſioners were collected and
" carefully depoſited in the exche-
" quer, where they remain to this
" day. They form two volumes,
" known by the name of Doomſday-
" book, and contain a world of
" curious, intereſting, and uſeful
" information. From this ſurvey,
" the king obtained an accurate
" knowledge of what belonged to
" the crown, to the church, to the
" nobility, to communities, and to
" landholders in general; of the
" number, rank, quality, and poſ-
" ſeſſions of all his ſubjects: and
" the preſent age has acquired the
" certain knowledge of many im-
" portant particulars relating to
" their country and anceſtors more
" than ſeven hundred years ago."

William Rufus.

" This reign affords few, if any,
" materials for a Hiſtory of Lon-
" don."—This Prince extended and ſtrengthened the Tower, rebuilt London Bridge, and built Weſtminſter Hall.

Henry I.

Granted the firſt charter " convey-
" ing real privileges" to the City, and by ſo doing " formed the con-
" ſtitution of the corporation—for
" what is called the Charter of
" William the Conqueror is a let-
" ter of protection merely."

Stephen.

London again ſuffered by fire in 1136—the City privileges were partly taken away on the uſurpation of Matilda—a great froſt in London, a total eclipſe of the ſun, a famine and epidemical diſeaſe, were all experienced by the metropolis in this reign.

Henry II.

Renewed the City's charters,—the Police of London was ſo little attended to, that houſe-breaking, robbery, and murder, were frequently committed *on* and *by* the firſt and wealthieſt families—and John Senex, a citizen of great repute, was executed for the above crimes.

Richard I.

A horrid maſſacre of the Jews took place in the metropolis and other places—the title of Bailiff was changed to that of *Mayor*, Henry Fitz Alwine being the firſt who bore it.—Party-walls were firſt built.—The office of chief butler at the coronation was diſputed between the cities of London and Wincheſter, and entailed upon the former.—An inſurrection was raiſed in London by William Fitz-Oſbert.—The charter was granted, conveying the right of conſervancy of the Thames.—A ſtandard

ſtandard of weights and meaſures eſtabliſhed.—In 1198 London was afflicted by famine and peſtilence.—In this reign the price of an ox was 4*s*. a labouring horſe, ditto. a ſow 1*s*. a ſheep from 6*d*. to 10*d*. — the intereſt of money was 10 per cent.

John.

The formation of Magna Charta makes this reign a memorable epoch in the hiſtory of the metropolis, which was now "advancing to-"ward that perfect liberty and "univerſal commerce which exalt "her above all other cities on the "face of the globe." The inhabitants of London, in common with the whole kingdom, were excommunicated—the churches ſhut up, &c. — London Bridge was burnt down.

Henry III.

The year 1235 is "memorable "from a little city incident, which "has contrived to tranſmit its re-"membrance to our times by means "of an annual ceremony, perform-"ed with much ſolemnity by the "Lord Mayor. One Walter le "Bruin, a farrier, obtained a grant "from the crown of a certain ſpot "of ground in the Strand, in the "pariſh of St. Clement's Danes, "whereon to erect a forge for carry-"ing on his buſineſs. For this the "city was to pay annually an ac-"knowledgment or quit-rent of "ſix horſe-ſhoes, with the nails ap-"pertaining, at the king's exche-"quer, Weſtminſter. The grant, "the forge, the manufacture exiſt "no longer, but the acknowledge-"ment continues to be punctually "tendered, after the lapſe of ſo "many ages. In the ſame year, "Simon Fitz-Mary, one of the "Sheriffs of London and Middle-"ſex, was fined twenty pounds for "neglecting to appear at the ex-"chequer to render his official ac-"compts."

London was firſt ſupplied with freſh water, by means of pipes, in this reign, during which the city ſuffered numberleſs inſtances of oppreſſion. The Jews were alſo much perſecuted, and ſeveral maſſacres of them diſgraced this period. The firſt Houſe of Commons aſſembled in 1265.

Edward I.

Gregory de Rokeſlie, Mayor of London, was in the year 1275 ſent by the King on a foreign embaſſy, four citizens governing in his abſence. In 1285 the great conduit in cheapſide, which had been 50 years in building, was completed.—Many exceſſes were committed in London for want of a requiſite police.—Sir William Wallace, the gallant champion of Scotland, was infamouſly executed in Smithfield, in 1305.

Edward II.

Began his reign with ſeveral circumſtances of oppreſſion towards the city.—In 1316 a terrible famine prevailed.—In 1318 the office of Mayor was limited to the duration of one year.—The unſettled times, and the depoſition of the King, were the cauſe of many irregularities committed by the populace of London.

Edward III.

Southwark was, by charter, ſubjected in this reign to the juriſdiction of the city.—Other events belonging to this period, which cloſes Part III. are deſcribed, not merely in a confined ſenſe, to the concerns of the metropolis, but as they branch out into materials of the general hiſtory of the times; a ſimilar latitude is of courſe taken throughout the publication, though

our abſtracts are limited merely to circumſtances directly attached to the hiſtory of London.

EMBELLISHMENTS TO PART III.

1. *View of London from Camberwell.*
2. *The Queen's Walk in the Green Park.*
3. *Weſtminſter Bridge, with the Abbey.*
4. *Somerſet Houſe.*
5. *The Tower.*
6. *Map of the County of Eſſex.*
7. *Ditto of Surry.*

EXTRACT.

MODES OF SUPPLYING LONDON WITH WATER IN 1237.

"AMONG the other advantages of her ſituation, London derives unſpeakable bleſſings from the ample and inexhauſtible ſupplies of freſh water, which diſtil upon her from the clouds of heaven, which flow in her rivers and rivulets, and which iſſue from her innumerable fountains and ſprings. As her magnitnde and population increaſed, it was found expedient, nevertheleſs, to aſſiſt the benevolence of nature, by the ingenuity and exertions of art; and this year of our hiſtory is rendered conſpicuous from the firſt great attempt of this kind. Before we proceed to detail it, the inhabitants of modern London, ſupplied with water forced out of the Thames, and from a copious ſtream, conſtrained, by the hand of man, to meander through a track of thirty beautiful miles, to fill millions of craving, thirſty urns; the inhabitant of modern London will undoubtedly wiſh to know through what channels his anceſtors were provided with this great neceſſary of life.

"Previous to the period which we are now endeavouring to delineate, the weſtern parts of the city, and the villages adjacent, were ſupplied with water from a general reſervoir, called the River of Wells; from its forming a current, maintained by the united flux of various ſprings, conducted thither from the vicinity, and which found a common level toward the bottom of Holborn-hill. One of the ſtreamlets which compoſed the River of Wells, went by the name of Turnmill-brook, from the uſe to which it was applied, in working certain mills belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, which gradually incroached on the ſtream, and obſtructed its courſe. It communicated its name to a ſtreet through which it paſſed, and which is known to this day by the name of Turnmill, or, by vulgar corruption, Tumball-ſtreet, Cowcroſs, Weſt Smithfield. Winding its way down the declivity of Cow-lane and Snow-hill, it diſcharged itſelf at Holborn-bridge, into Fleet-ditch, and thence into the Thames.

"The next contributor to the River of Wells was the Old-bourne, burn, or brook, metamorphoſed, by the lapſe of time and change of circumſtances, from a ſtream, now flowing unſeen, unobſerved, into a noble and ſpacious ſtreet called Holborn. This rivulet has its ſpring a little to the weſt of Middle-row, and formerly rolled a tranſparent fluid to the general receptacle; till it too was ſwallowed up of the Thames, through the channel of Fleet-ditch.

"Wallbrook derives that name from its entering the city through the wall on the north, near what is now called Little Moor-gate, to the eaſt of Bethlehem-hoſpital. Paſſing thro' the very heart of the city, its courſe was neceſſarily ſubjected to various changes and obſtructions, till it found a downward channel in the direction of the ſtreet which now bears its name, and at length payed its humble tribute likewiſe to the mighty Thames, at Dowgate. Having been for ages paſt arched over, and covered, the whole length of its progreſs, with magnificent edifices, the pride and glory of London, its preſent current is no longer perceptible.

"Lang, or Long-bourne (burn) took its riſe at the eaſtern extremity of Fenchurch-ſtreet, moſt probably from the ſource which ſtill ſupplies the noted pump at Aldgate, and ran rapidly in a weſtern direction through Fen-church and part of Lombard-ſtreet, paſſed into Sher-bourne-lane, at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, and, having watered Stock's-market, the ground of which is now occupied by the Manſion-houſe, fell in different rills into Wall-brook, and tumbled, in an united ſtream, down Dowgate-hill, into the Thames. Theſe two laſt-mentioned rivulets, in proceſs of time

time, gave their name to two of the wards of this great city: for nature is the parent of etymology, as well as of more important ſciences.

"Beſides theſe brooks, London, with its ſuburbs, was in ancient times provided with ſweet water from various fountains and wells, many of which to this day furniſh their limpid tribute to a tranſient generation. Holy-well was a clear, cool, and copious ſpring, to which a ſuperſtitious age aſcribed not only a common, or even a medicinal, but, as the name imports, a miraculous virtue. The well is now choked up, and covered with a mountain of rubbiſh, which ſtill, however, retains the ancient appellation. It is ſituated towards the northern extremity of London, in the vicinity of Shore-ditch. But there was another of the ſame name, which ſtill exiſts, under the denomination of St. Clement's, and ſtill is kept in remembrance by the ſtreet called Holywell, which runs behind St. Clement's Church weſtward, in a parallel with the Srand. The Clerk's-well, or Clerken-well, gives name to a conſiderable ſuburb of the metropolis, noted as the ſeat of ſeveral well known edifices, ſacred to religion, mercy, and juſtice. This ſpring iſſued from the declivity of the green, and received its diſtinctive appellation from being the annual reſort of the pariſh clerks of the city, for the purpoſe of exhibiting dramatic repreſentations of the hiſtorical parts of Scripture, which were once in ſuch high repute, that the nobility, the magiſtrates of London, and the moſt reputable citizens, flocked thither as ſpectators. Two adjoining ſprings, Bagnigge and Sadler's-wells, have obtained celebrity from their being, for ages, the ſcene of vulgar diſſipation and amuſement.

"On the outſide of Cripple-gate, there was formerly a large pool, fed from a neighbouring fountain, which gave occaſion to frequent accidents, till it was at length abſorbed of the common ſewer. The well is ſtill preſerved as a public benefit, and is known by the name of Crowder's-well, on the north-weſt ſide of St. Giles's church-yard.

"The celebrated ſprings of St. Agnes-le-Clair, between the ancient manor of Finſbury and the village of Hoxton, are now become private property, and collected into an excellent cold bath, which is conſiderably frequented, from ſuppoſed medicinal qualities: and, not to multiply particulars, a little to the weſtward roſe a copious ſpring, whoſe overflowings formed a capacious baſon, which, from the multiplicity of fatal accidents befalling thoughtleſs youth, in making aukward attempts to ſwim, obtained the name of the Perilous Pond. It is now encloſed within a beautiful ſhrubbery, and formed into a moſt complete cold and pleaſure bath, and, inſtead of a ſource of danger and death, is converted into a fountain of innocent amuſement, of health and ſafety, under the appropriate denomination of Peerleſs Pool. Adjoining is a large piece of water, well ſtocked with fiſh, for the amuſement of the ſubſcribers to the bath." *P.* 147.

XC. *An Occaſional Aſſiſtant to the moſt ſerious of Parochial Duties*; or, A Supplement to the Eſtabliſhed Order for the Viſitation of the Sick. To which is added, A Collection of Prayers on ſeveral Occaſions. By SIR ADAM GORDON, BART. A.M. 12mo. 3s. 6d. pp. 344. bound. *Stockdale.*

THE INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION

EXPATIATES largely upon the clerical duty of viſiting the ſick, "which is at the ſame time the moſt "important and the moſt trying" of all the offices incidental to the ſacred profeſſion of a miniſter.

THE WORK

Contains a paraphraſe and comment on the order for the viſitation of the ſick, a ſupplement to it, with upwards of thirty-nine prayers, accompanying admonitory converſations to ſick perſons, in a variety of ſituations.

THE APPENDIX

Contains a number of prayers and pious meditations for different ſubjects,

jects, times, and exigencies. A ſecond Appendix alſo contains a ſhort collection of prayers upon different ſubjects, and ſome further converſations, or readings, for the benefit of the ſick and afflicted, with a paraphraſe and explanation of the ſeven penitential pſalms.

EXTRACT.

A CONVERSATION WITH A VERY OLD AND HARDENED PROFLIGATE, WHO, AFTER RECOVERY FROM SICKNESS, HAD RETURNED TO ALL HIS FORMER EVIL COURSES, AND THE COMMISSION OF ALL MANNER OF WICKEDNESS WITH GREEDINESS.

"I AM very ſorry to be under the *neceſſity* of reproaching you with the *fouleſt ingratitude* to God (who has permitted you to walk abroad again in health) whoſe mercies you madly abuſe by returning to your old ſins of *drinking*, *ſwearing*, *lying*, and *ſabbath-breaking*.

"You have formerly told me you believe the Holy Scriptures to be the word of God. Tell me now, honeſtly, do you *really* think ſo? or do you ſay it as a thing of *courſe*, and without any conſideration? If you heartily acknowledge this truth, as you ſtill affirm you do, conſequently you muſt believe 'that God is not man, that he 'ſhould lie.' You muſt be equally certain, that both his *promiſes*, and his *threatenings*, are intended for the good of his creatures. The *promiſes* of God are neceſſary to ſupport the wavering and faint-hearted under their reſpective *trials*, and *warfare*, in this life, and their humble and beſt endeavours to pleaſe their Maker. And his *threatenings* are intended to awaken and terrify the *ſinner* from ruining himſelf, and loſing his ſoul for ever. Which ever part we now conſider, we have reaſon to bleſs and praiſe his holy name. You, alas! ſeem ſo hardened by your *wilful* continuance in ſins, ſo highly diſpleaſing to God, that you muſt be conſidered for the the preſent as a juſt object of the *latter*. 'Knowing therefore the terror 'of the Lord we perſuade men.' In other words, it is my *duty*, as your *miniſter*, to exhort you to flee from the wrath to come; and as long as I ſee you continue to offend ſo heavily, I am obliged to warn you of your *danger*, no leſs for my *own* ſake, than a ſincere deſire for your ſalvation, and that you may eſcape *eternal* miſery.

"To this end, I beſeech you attend to the words of God's own mouth againſt the ſins in which you chiefly live; and unleſs you are *quite* abandoned to the power of the devil, and blinded and deceived by his arts, paſt all recovery, you cannot fail to tremble at what muſt be the fate of your ſpirit when it quits the body, unleſs you repent of your wicked courſes, and reform your life.

"You are given to one of the moſt hateful and provoking of all crimes againſt God, the *continually taking his holy name in vain*, and uttering the moſt horrid curſes againſt yourſelf, and others. If you have not wholly loſt your *reaſon*, you *muſt* be ſenſible that a ſpirit, accuſtomed to ſuch practiſes, can never be prepared to enter the preſence of the holy and all-perfect God, in whoſe kingdom is nought but *bleſſing*, *love*, and *peace*. God, you very well know, has poſitively declared that he will ſorely puniſh thoſe 'who take his name in 'vain.' Hear the deſcription of ſuch wicked perſons as given us by the Pſalmiſt, x. 7. 'His mouth is full of 'curſing and bitterneſs.' And in the xxxvith, 1. he gives the *reaſon* of it, 'becauſe there is no fear of God 'before his eyes.' Again (in the cixth Pſalm, ver. 17.) we have the natural *conſequence* or puniſhment of this particular ſin, 'As he dealt not in 'bleſſing, therefore ſhall it be far 'from him.' And mark the ſtrength of God's further terrible threats againſt it, 'It ſhall come into his 'bowels like water, and like oil into 'his bones;' that is, a univerſal *curſe*, *judgment*, or *miſery* ſhall purſue him to the *end of his days*.

"Concerning the ſame vice, we read in God's law (Levit. xxiv. 11.) 'He that blaſphemes the name of 'the Lord, and curſed, was to be put 'to death;' and if the Lord withholds his judgments from ſuch ſinners *now*, depend upon it he will viſit them far more terribly in the life to come. Our Saviour's ſentence not only againſt the profligate, but even the *unprofitable* ſervant, muſt be *familiar* to you (Matt. xxv. 41.), 'Depart from me, 'ye

curſed, into everlaſting fire:' not fire as now giveth bodily pain, is ſoon *over*, however ſevere, be-e it naturally muſt *deſtroy* the body, ſuch a *ſharp* and *endleſs* torment, God has rendered capable of *nding* and torturing the *ſpiritual* of *all* who curſe and blaſpheme, thereby ſhew they neither *love* nor the Lord God Almighty. *Terri-*believe me, *it will be to dwell in laſting burnings.* Attend further hat the Lord delivers by his pro-t (Malachi iii. 5.) againſt the *arer:* 'I will be a ſwift witneſs ainſt all ſwearers, and thoſe who ar not me.' Again, 'It is by earing, and lying, that they break it,' ſaith the prophet, (Hoſea iv. 3.) l the curſe on ſwearers, as thus threatened (in Zech. v. 3.) 'And ery one that ſweareth ſhall be cut f.' And the prophet Jeremiah ares (xxiii. 10.) 'That becauſe this grievous ſin the land mourn-h,' *i. e.* God's judgments are ed upon it. Take the Apoſtle's ice, therefore (James v. 12.) 'And ove all things ſwear not.'

The prophet, we know, makes of a very ſtrong compariſon to the difficulty of a hardened er turning from the error of his s. 'Can the leopard change his ots, or the negro his colour? then all they do good who have been cuſtomed to do evil.' But *you*, employ no *means* to break off r evil habits; on the contrary, perſiſt in another deadly ſin, ch helps you to continue in the *er.* You inflame your mind, and vn your ſenſes by *ſotting.* You you drink but very little at a . In the eye of God the crime is the *ſame*, whether you drink a *n*, or a thimble-full, ſo the effect ourages you in *wickedneſs*, and ws you off the guard of *reforma-* in *this*, therefore, *you add ſin to ſin.* if you kept your temper cool, might be prevailed upon to ken to the voice of *reaſon*, *ſcripture*, the advice of your ſuperiors. reas, by thus perſiſting to offend, provoke the Lord to leave you *urſelf*, and conſequently *increaſe* in ednefs.

Liſten then, *now*, to what God ks himſelf againſt *intemperance in* r: 'Woe to the drunkards,' ſaith by the mouth of the prophet Iſaiah (xxviii. 1.) 'They ſhall be 'trodden under foot. Awake, ye 'drunkards, and weep and howl, ye 'drinkers.' (Joel i. 5.) Again (in Nahum i. and 10.) he pronounceth the following judgment upon this vice: 'And while they are drunken 'as drunkards, they ſhall be devoured 'as ſtubble fully dry;' that is, in other words, this beaſtly habit of drunkenneſs helps more than any other to fill up the meaſure of man's ſins, becauſe it leadeth him directly to the commiſſion of ſo *many groſs tranſgreſſions.* Again, the ſentence againſt the drunkard is fully declared in xxvth Jer. 27. 'Drink ye, and be 'drunken, and be ſick, and fall, and 'riſe up no more.' And this we ſee daily viſited upon many who are ſuffocated in their cups, and come to ſudden and ſhocking ends. And the judgment is moſt dreadfully executed upon all ſuch in theſe words of Ezekiel xxiii. 33. 'They ſhall be filled 'with drunkenneſs and ſorrow, and 'with the cup of aſtoniſhment and 'deſolation;' for ſuch truly muſt be *their* caſe who awake in another life, under the ſentence againſt thoſe who thus *deſtroy themſelves*; for the Lord forſaketh all ſuch; and ſuffers them to periſh through their brutal luſts. Here, ſurely, is evidence enough from God's ancient law, and prophets, againſt this ſin. Let us now ſee what he threatened in the *new covenant* of his Son Jeſus Chriſt to thoſe who follow it. This you know is to be the portion of that wicked ſervant (Matt. xxiv. 49.) 'Who ſhall be found eat-'ing and drinking with the drunken, 'the Lord ſhall come upon him in an 'hour that he is not aware, and ſhall 'cut him aſunder, and appoint him 'his portion with the hypocrites, &c.' 'Beware (ſaith our bleſſed Lord, 'Luke xxi. 24.) leſt at any time your 'hearts be overcharged with ſurfeit-'ing, and drunkenneſs, and that day 'come upon you unawares.' 'Be 'not drunk with wine wherein is 'exceſs (ſaith the Apoſtle, Eph. v. '18.)' Nay, he charges us 'neither 'to eat nor keep company with a bro-'ther who is a drunkard' (1. Cor v. 11.); and for this weighty reaſon given us in the next chapter (vi. 10.) 'Becauſe no drunkard ſhall inherit 'the kingdom of God.' The ſame Apoſtle ſpeaks likewiſe againſt the effects of all *rioting*, and *drunkenneſs*, becauſe

becauſe they are among thoſe works of the fleſh which will ſhut all who do them out of heaven.

" Before I take my leave of you this time, I am obliged to remind you, that to theſe foul blots you add another of a very black, and dangerous nature; for, inſtead of *confeſſing* your ſins, you *deny* them, and thereby add *lying* to the reſt. Againſt this crime the Lord threatens heavily, both in the Old Teſtament, and the Goſpel. ' A ſword (that is, judgment) ' is upon the liars,' (ſaith Jer. l. 36.). ' When ye ſpeak lies, ye are of your ' father the devil (ſaith our bleſſed ' Lord, John viii. 44.) for he is a liar, ' and the father of it.' ' Lie not ' one to another,' (ſays St. Paul.) ' Lie not againſt the truth,' (ſays St. James.) And God has revealed expreſsly to his ſervant St. John, ' That ' into his kingdom can nothing enter ' that maketh a lie.' And for their farther warning he declares, ' That ' all liars ſhall have their part in the ' lake that burneth with fire and ' brimſtone, which is the ſecond death.' And thus alſo the Pſalmiſt deſcribes the wicked, ' They go aſtray, ſpeaking lies. They delight in lying. ' They curſe inwardly.' ' He that ' ſpeaketh lies ſhall periſh,' (ſaith Solomon.) ' They ſhall be taken in ' their pride for their curſing and ' lying.' And further, ' They who ' have made lies their refuge,' are deſcribed as ' Having made an agreement with death and hell,' (Iſaiah xxviii. 15.) Seeing, therefore, ſuch ſevere puniſhment is denounced againſt this ſin, it behoves all men to obſerve the Apoſtle's exhortation: ' And ' to put away all lying, and to ſpeak *every* ' *man* the truth one to another.' Now here I have declared to you the whole counſel of God concerning theſe ſeveral dreadful vices to which you are addicted; and if you *truly believe* the word of God, as you *profeſs*, here is enough to make you *ſhudder* for the certain *conſequences* of theſe crying ſins *which do ſo eaſily beſet you*. Your time of trial cannot but be ſhort in the common courſe of *nature*. Repent, therefore, of this thy wickedneſs, and pray God if perhaps the evil thoughts of thine heart may be forgiven thee.

" As for me, God forbid that I ſhould ſin againſt the Lord in ceaſing to *pray* for you. But that is all I can do, after teaching you the good, and the right way, and reproving you in ſeaſon, and out of ſeaſon, for your frequent and foul backſlidings. To *turn the heart* is the work of *God only*. May he graciouſly, and of his rich mercy, liſten now to our humble and earneſt, though imperfect ſupplication, for this happy effect upon *you!* and I beſeech you to endeavour to keep your mind alive to the ſpirit of the petition.

PRAYER.

" Holy, and long-ſuffering Lord God! being taught by the bleſſed ſpirit in thy word, what a fearful thing it is to fall into the hands of thee, the living God, with all our faults and failings freſh againſt us; and alſo, that the hearts of men are in thy rule and governance. In compliance with the duties of our office, and in obedience to thy commands, we now approach thee in behalf of this thy aged, moſt ungrateful, and truly ſinful creature. Preſerve *him* yet, O Lord, from the utmoſt power of the tempter (who ſeems to lead *him* captive at his will). Hide not thy face entirely from *him*, leſt *his* heart grow harder ſtill through the deceitfulneſs of ſin. Give *him* the grace of *true* repentance while he is yet on this ſide eternity, leſt *he* fall into the pit where there is none to help, and the light be for ever ſhut from *his* eyes. O that *he* may be perſuaded to look up to the healing remedy of Chriſt's moſt precious blood, ſo as (late as it is) to check *his* mad and wicked courſes. May *his* heart be ſoftened by dwelling on the thoughts of what the innocent Jeſus ſuffered to ſave all thoſe who *call upon him in ſincerity*. May *he* tremble at the danger of crucifying afreſh the Lord of life and glory, by continuing in ſins that muſt for ever drive *him* from thy holy preſence, and make *him* only fit to dwell with condemned ſpirits in outer darkneſs. O that thoſe awful truths that have now been delivered to *him*, may make a laſting impreſſion on *his* mind; and through the merits of our bleſſed Redeemer, they may help to reſcue *him* from the power of the enemy, and bring *him* over to the number of *real penitents*.

" Pardon, good Lord, the imperfections of theſe our humble ſupplications, and give thy bleſſing to our charitable endeavours, for the preſervation of an immortal ſpirit, for the ſake of thy dear ſon Jeſus Chriſt

Chriſt, our Lord, who hath taught and commanded us, whenever we approach the throne of grace in prayer, to ſay, "Our Father, &c." *P.* 149.

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LIST OF PLATES.

VIEW of an old Caſtle in the Harbour of Fowey, in Cornwall.
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EXTRACTS.

THE OLD TOWER, AN ELEGY.

"WHO pities not the pile of ancient days,
Its ſhatter'd battlements with ivy ſpread,
The crevic'd wall, which TIME's rude ſtroke diſplays,
To ev'ry ſweet emotion muſt be dead.

Beneath the mould'ring walls of yonder TOW'R,
How oft in penſive muſings have I ſtood!
A *ruin'd* monarch! yet with ſeeming pow'r
In feeble greatneſs frowning on the flood.

How oft at early dawn and evening late,
My ſteps have ſought its ſolitary round;
With many a ſigh ſurvey'd its lonely ſtate,
And left a parting tear upon the ground!

When Melancholy touch'd the MUSE's ſoul,
Oft in my early youth I darkling ſtray'd;
Lorn, like a ſpectre to its ſtillneſs ſtole,
And ponder'd 'mid the horrors of the ſhade.

Oft 'mongſt the war of winds that ſhook the dome,
Pleas'd, to the trembling battlements to creep,
To mark the hurrying clouds, and mounting foam,
And liſten to the thunders of the DEEP.

Yet though deſerted and in ruin gray,
The ſuns of morn upon thy turrets ſtream;
And EVENING yields thy wall her bluſhing ray,
And CYNTHIA viſits with her ſilver beam.

O, if this votive verſe ſurvive thy fall,
Bleſt will it bear thy memory along;
Then future ages will thy form recall,
And mourn thy ſinking grandeur in the ſong."

THE ROCK.

"YET, not alone delight the hill and lawn,
And grottos of ſweet ſilence, and the rill,
Soft trickling down, with chaſte and beamy drops:
Yet not alone delight the groves and ſhade,
And wanton zephyrs, kiſſing the wild flow'rs,
And ſtealing the rich fragrance on their wings:
Yet not alone delights the riv'let's maze,
Now loſt, now breaking 'midſt the vallies forth,
Diffuſing health and plenty as it glides:
For, too, in love with NATURE's rude SUBLIME,
I court the PROMONTORY's dizzy ſteep,
And view, with ſhudd'ring pauſe, the maſſy rock,
Riſing, in dark and ſolemn majeſty,
High, o'er the thunders of the threat'ning DEEP,

Repelling the rude buffets of the WINDS
That howl around him, while with ſavage roar
The tumbling billows brave his ſteady front;
But, impotent in inſolence, repell'd,
And ſcatter'd into foam, ſlow they retreat,
With ſullen and reluctant ſweep—again,
Collecting all their frothy fragments, huge,
They heave, unwieldy, lab'ring, on they roll,
Now climbing, ſwelling, with tumultuous rage,
A ſecond deluge pouring on his head,
Unmov'd, and frowning, firm in conſcious ſtrength,
Yielding a few ſmall pebbles from his ſide,
In ſeeming mockery."

XCII. *Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments*; in which the Origin of Sindbad's Voyages, and other Oriental Fictions, is particularly conſidered. By RICHARD HOLE, LL. B. 8vo. pp. 258. 4s. *Cadell and Davies.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE following treatiſe was firſt read at the meeting of a "Literary Society in Exeter: and "to the bulk of their late publication (he wiſhes he could add, to "its value) the author has pretty "largely contributed. He had no "other view than to amuſe its "members with a plauſible, rather "than a probable, account of the "authorities by which Sindbad's "narrative might be ſupported. "But (as religious impoſtors have "converted themſelves) on farther "inveſtigating his ſtory, he began "gradually to adopt, as ſerious "truths, opinions originally con-"ceived and delivered in jeſt. "Whether, in his concluſion from "different authorities, he has been "guided by judgment and truth, "or led away by fancied coincidences, and inapplicable quotations, "is a point which, being unable to "ſettle himſelf, is ſubmitted to "the deciſion of his candid rea-"ders."

THE REMARKS

Are principally confined, by way of ſample, to the diſcuſſion of the ſeven voyages of Sindbad the ſailor, which Mr. Hole denominates the *Arabian Odyſſey*. The moſt remarkable paſſages are analyzed and compared with other authorities, proving their affinity to the Heathen Mythology in ſome inſtances, and in others to the general obſervations of travellers, and geographical reſearches, ancient and modern;—Eaſtern cuſtoms, doctrines of the Bramins, &c. &c. are, in the courſe of the work, particularly examined and alluded to.—A few pages of additions and corrections finiſh the publication.

EXTRACT

FROM REMARKS ON SINDBAD'S THIRD VOYAGE.

"THOUGH our adventurer, as I obſerved before, neither in this nor in moſt of his other voyages, mentions to what part of the globe he meant to ſhape his courſe, we ſhall generally find, from ſome circumſtances, that it was directed eaſtward, probably to China, much viſited in the 3d century of the Hegira by Arabian merchants. It is obſervable, that he never reaches, but in the laſt voyage, his place of deſtination.

"In Sumatra*, which muſt have lain in Sindbad's way, Marco Paulo ſays,

"* L. iii. c. 15, Novus Orbis. Marco Paulo calls it *Java Minor*; but Mr. Marſden clearly ſhews that Sumatra was intended. In his hiſtory of that iſland he ſays nothing of apes; but mentions, that the natives informed him there were two ſpecies of ſavage people, called *Orang Coobo*, and *Orang Googoo*, who lived diſperſed in the woods, and had no communication with the other inhabitants—that the firſt had a language peculiar to themſelves; but the latter none, and differed but little from the *Orang-Outan* of Borneo, p. 35."

the was a vaſt quantity of apes reſembling men, whoſe bodies, after having been embalmed, and their hair taken off, were frequently carried by merchants to other countries, and ſold to the curious as monuments of a leſſer ſpecies of the human race. As Sindbad, however, was attacked by a tempeſt 'in the main ocean,' and driven out of his courſe, we may ſuppoſe this iſland of pigmies to be at a greater diſtance from the continent than either of the iſles of Sunda. Now, Ptolemy places to the eaſtward of them the Νησοι των Σατυρων*, and obſerves that the greater part of the adjacent iſlands were inhabited by cannibals. The location of Sindbad's former and ſubſequent adventure, appears to be pointed out and ſupported by this paſſage.

"Our unfortunate travellers, afflicted and deſponding, wander over the iſland; and at length perceive an immenſe building, which they approach. They open a gate of ebony, enter into a court, and behold a vaſt apartment; on one ſide of which was piled a large heap of human bones, and on the other a great number of 'roaſting ſpits†.' Their limbs fail them, and they fall to the ground in an agony of terror. Before they have power to recover themſelves, the gate of the apartment opens with a hideous din, and a deformed gigantic negro, 'as high as a tall palm-tree ‡,' advances towards them. A ſingle eye glares in the middle of his forehead, whoſe brightneſs emulated that of a burning coal.

"It is ſufficient, without proceeding any farther in this ſtory, to inform the reader that it is copied from the 9th book of the Odyſſey. Polyphemus was the prototype of the Indian giant, and Ulyſſes of Sindbad. Some additional circumſtances in the Arabian tale, though wild and groteſque, heighten the horror and intereſt of the ſtory. It may be obſerved, that a giant in Arabic or Perſian fables, is as commonly a negro or infidel Indian, as he is in our old romances a Saracen Paynim, a votary 'of Mahound and 'Termagaunt.' Were the negroes authors, they would probably characteriſe their giants by whiſkers and turbans; or by hats, wigs, and a pale complexion.

"Sir John Mandeville ſays, that in one of the Indian iſlands were 'folk 'of gret ſtature §, as geauntes; 'and 'thei ben hidouſe to loke upon; and 'thei han but on eye ¶, and that is 'in the myddylle of the front; and 'thei eten no thing but raw fleſche 'and raw fyſſche.' The knight mentions others who 'han no clothinge, 'but of ſkynnes of beſtes**, that 'thei hangen upon hem; and thei 'eten no breed, but all raw fleſche; 'and they drynken mylk of beſtes; 'for thei han plentee of alle beſtaylle; 'and thei have none houſes, to lyen 'inne. And thei eten more gladly 'mannes fleſche, thanne ony other 'fleſche. In to that yle dar no man 'gladly entren: and zif thei ſeen a 'ſchipp and men there inne, anon thei 'entren in to the ſee for to take hem.' In another iſle, he was told there 'were geauntes of grettere ſtature—

* "Not improperly engliſhed, it may be preſumed, APE-ISLANDS.

† "Theſe inſtruments of cannibalian epicuriſm are not peculiar to Sindbad's giant. The Eaſtern nations ſuppoſed they were uſed for the ſame purpoſe by the firſt Cruſaders. 'The ſpies, who introduced themſelves into the 'kitchen of Bohemond, were ſhewn ſeveral human bodies turning on the ſpit; 'and the artful Norman encouraged a report, which increaſed at the ſame 'time the abhorrence and the terror of the infidels.' [Gibbon's Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 57. Octavo Edition.]

‡ "This is a very common oriental metaphor, and uſed indifferently to expreſs loftineſs of ſtature, or proſperity. It frequently occurs in Scripture; and in Eccleſiaſticus the growth of wiſdom is compared to 'a cypreſs-tree 'upon the mountains of Hermon, and a palm-tree in Engaddi.' C. xxiv. v. 13.) A ſimilar compariſon is applied by Virgil to Polypheme's one-eyed brethren:

——— quales cum vertice celſo
Aëriæ quercus, aut coniferæ cypariſſi
Conſtiterunt. Æn. III.

§ "P. 243.

¶ "Vide Plin. Nat. Hiſt. L. vi. c. xxx. L. vii. c. ii.

** "P. 345.

' —ſumme of 50 cubytes long, but I ' ſaghe none of tho*; for *I had no luſt ' to go* (he prudently adds) *to theo ' parties*, becauſe that no man comethe ' nouther in to that yle, ne in to the ' other, but zif he be devoured anon. ' Men ſayn that many tymes tho ' geaunres taken men in the ſee out of ' hire ſchippes, and brougte hem to ' lond, two in on hond and two in ' another, eynge hem goynge, all raw, ' and alle quick.' Though theſe *geaunres* are not deſcribed as of the monocular race, there can be little doubt but that Polyphemus was their architype. Virgil and Ovid (for Homer was unknown to the literati of Europe in Mandeville's days) ſupplied him probably with the preceding deſcription.

" I know not whether it is worth remarking (for, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, the ſtory in the text may be originally an oriental fable), that the Arabian naturaliſts not only deſcribe a pigmean race, but likewiſe a gigantic one, of 40 cubits in height, and endued with ſome very peculiar powers; an account of which the reader may find in Bochart's Hierozoicon, Vol. II. p. 845. An old voyager of our own country ſays, that the following preſent, among others more conſpicuous for their ſingularity than their intrinſic value, was made by the king of Jacatra to the king of Bantam, ' a giant, thirty feet in height, ' in a cage of wood, drawn by buf- ' faloes.' If any ſcepticiſm ſhould ariſe on this occaſion, it will not be removed by divulging the name of his aſſociate—' alſo a Deuill came in ' like order†.' As the other parts of this traveller's narrative are plain and credible, we ought probably merely to underſtand by this ſome maſquerade figures, intended to ſurpriſe and amuſe the ſpectators. Such repreſentations may either have deceived our early travellers, or inſpired them with the inclination to ſurpriſe and amuſe their readers. What would a voyager of the 14th or 15th century have ſaid, had he ſeen a canoe manned by warriors belonging to ſome of the South Sea iſlands, with their maſks on, and clad in their martial habiliments? There is little doubt but that he would have taken them for evil ſpirits, being in appearance conformable to their portraits in thoſe days; and that he would have obſerved, ' be o of theſe yles ' we ſaghe a huge bote fulle of deuils, ' which was gret mervaylle;' and then have proceeded to give an exaggerated account of their form and demeanour, and poſſibly of ſome extraordinary conflict with them." *P.* 76.

XCIII. *Poems on ſeveral Occaſions*, written chiefly in the remoter Parts of Cumberland and Northumberland. By JOHN JACKSON. 12mo. 2s. 6d. pp. 76. *Bell, Oxford-ſtreet.*

PREFACE.

" WHEN a man finds himſelf placed at a diſtance from the buſy walks of life, and in ſearch of amuſement muſt look for it in the contemplation of thoſe ſtill ſcenes of nature with which he is ſurrounded, his mind, if it has any tincture of ſenſibility, will acquire a ſtrong reliſh for what conſtitutes the ſource of its enjoyment, and he will endeavour to preſerve by ſome means or other the images of thoſe objects on which he has been accuſtomed to dwell with ſo much delight. Such, he believes, rather than any opinion of his talents at deſcription, were the cauſes that led the author to attempt this ſpecies of writing. Living in a country abounding in every variety of ſcenery, as he could not behold with indifference the ſtriking proſpects that every where met his view, ſo he could not forbear attempting to deſcribe what he found in himſelf ſo great a diſpoſition to admire. It may further be obſerved, that in thoſe remote places, the inhabitants even of an extenſive diſtrict, ſecluded as they are from the reſt of the world, appear but as ſo many individuals compoſing one

* " Thoſe. † " Purchas's Pilgrims, Vol. I. p. 183."

" large

"large family, the concerns of "each falling under the obſerva- "tion of all; and the general "ſentiment ſuperſeding in a great "meaſure the uſe of laws.—— "Here, whatever happens, carries "with it a degree of intereſt which "the ſame circumſtance could never "have produced in more crowded "ſocieties. Does a worthy family "ſmart under any of thoſe diſ- "penſations with which Providence "is ſometimes pleaſed to afflict the "moſt virtuous? The whole coun- "try participates in its diſtreſs. "—Is the peace of the community "likely to be diſturbed by any "offence committed againſt public "order and decorum? A copy of "verſes, or a ſong, ſerves as a vehicle "for the general ridicule, to chaſ- "tiſe and ſilence the offender. "Upon incidents ſuch as theſe, "moſt of the following pieces are "built, and they are offered to the "public with all that diffidence "which a man habituated to re- "tirement feels when he firſt makes "his appearance in the world. If "he has ſucceeded in adding his "mite to the ſtock of general en- "tertainment, his end is anſwered: "if he fails, he hopes that the in- "dulgence uſually granted to thoſe "whoſe only aim is to pleaſe, will "be extended to him, and the in- "tention be taken for the deed."

THE POEMS

Are thirteen in number, viz.

Gilſland Wells.

Inſcription on a Rock, from whence a Fountain iſſues.

Song in the Scottiſh Dialect, on a Perſon who appeared for a ſhort Time in a certain Village in Northumberland, in the motley Characters of a Conjurer, School-maſter, and Field-preacher.

To a very young Lady, upon her quitting the Room in ſome Confuſion, after ſtriving in vain to repreſs her Tears, while the Author was reading to a Circle of Friends the Will of the late unfortunate Louis XVI.

Horace, Ode XVI. Book II. imitated. Inſcribed to Thomas R—y, of P—d, Eſq.

Stanzas, on the Death of a young Lady.

Horace, Ode XVII. Book II. imitated, and addreſſed, in the Scottiſh Dialect, to an Hypochondriac Friend.

December, an Ode.

May Morning.

The Bon Vivant's Wiſh.

Song, on the burning of Tom Paine in Effigy, at Wark, in Northumberland.

Stanzas, on parting with a young Lady, after accompanying her Part of her Way.

The Reformiſt, a Tale from Fact.

A Gloſſary of the Scottiſh Terms accompanying the Work.

EXTRACT.

HORACE, *ODE XVII.—BOOK II.*

IMITATED IN THE SCOTTISH DIALECT.

To an Hypochondriac Friend.

Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?

"I WINNA hear't! Sae ha'd yer tongue!
A chiel like ye, baith ſtout and young,
To pine and grieve and be ſae dung,
'Bout nought adow!
Gif I could reach ye wi' a rung,
I'd claw yer pow!

My lad, if aince ye pay yer groat,
And ſet yer fit in Charon's boat,
Let Orpheus ſing and rax his throat
E'en till it crack;
I'ſe wad my better Sunday's coat,
Ye ne'er win back!

But tent me, Jock, and hear my aith—
Gif ye're ſae firm reſolv'd on death,
I ſwear I'ſe e'en be verra laith
To ſtay behin':
Sae an ye die ye kill us baith,
And that's a ſin.

When twinn'd o'thee, this warly ſcene
Wad ſeem a deſert to my een.
Thegither then we'ſe ſleep between
The grave's cauld wa's;
Or ſit aneth the moon's pale ſheen,
Twa boggle bo's.

Whe-

Whether a ſtarn o'blink benign,
Or ſome ill-deedy, ſpitefu' ſign,
Did ſhape this wee-bit life o'mine,
I little care;
I ken my fate is link'd wi' thine,
And ſeek nae mair.

But gif ye win aboon this bout,
(As that ye will I ha' nae doubt)
In droves yer friens will ſpere ye out
At Cairel fair!
Wow man, they'll mak' a dinſome route
About ye there!

Tho' ſweer to do't, yet I maun tell
What lately happen'd to myſel',
I've learn'd at laſt, what 'tis to mell
Wi' fops and fools;
For, ainee they're rais'd, they're unco ſnell
At breakin' ſkulls.

'Twas but laſt owk, nae farther gane,
A creature aim'd, wi' might and main,
A bottle at my peri raun',
To lay me low;
But Pallas gied me rowth o'bane,
To bide the blow.

Syne when our waes are o'er and done,
We'ſe meet ſome canny afternoon,
And toaſt ilk kindly pow'r aboon,
I' blude red wine;
Your ſhot s'al be a white hauf crown,
A ſaxpence mine!"

THE REFORMIST. A TALE FROM FACT.

'TIS ſtrange, how in this land of ours,
That each conceited elf
Aſpires to guide the wheel of ſtate,
Yet cannot guide himſelf.

Ye Patriots then of ev'ry ſize,
That can ſo ſhrewdly rail
At titled rogues, and knaves in pow'r,
Come liſten to my tale:

Not fifty miles from Chollerford,
Three ſpirits choice, and brave,
Had met to ſpend a Chriſtmas groat,
And eke the ſtate to ſave.

To ſave the State! A glorious taſk,
For which their names ſhall live
In deathleſs ſong: 'tis all the meed
The grateful Muſe can give.

The ale was ſtout; mine hoſt from home;
What more could they deſire?
Behold them then in converſe high,
Around the kitchen fire.

But one by far outſtripp'd the reſt
In loudneſs and grimace;
For now he ſcreams in treble pipes,
Now growls in double baſs.

His ſallow frame, by endleſs Lent,
Was to a ſpectre brought;
In him the proverb ſcarce would hold,
Of better fed than taught.

For well he deem'd that carnal meals
Conſume both time and pence;
But faſting ſets the wits afloat,
And ſharpens ev'ry ſenſe.

"Then ponder well, ye parents dear,"
That ſend your babes to learn,
If you a certain pedagogue
Can in this trait diſcern.

But now of dire events to hear,
He bids the world prepare,
And ſtill to give his words more weight,
He mounts upon a chair.

So have I ſeen, beneath that tree,
Which ends all earthly woe,
A wight exalted on a cart
Addreſs the crowd below.

And who can tell, aſpiring youth,
But from that humble chair
Thy fortune yet may raiſe thee up
To ſoar aloft in air?

His brethren twain admiring ſate,
While thus the Patriot ſpoke:
"My friends, the time at laſt arrives
"When we ſhall break our yoke.

"The Conſtitution grows infirm,
"And haſtens to decay;
"But if you'd have its ſtrength re-
"new'd,
"Attend to what I ſay.

"In vain for this you ſearch the
"ſchools;
"In vain are volumes read;
"My univerſal noſtrum is,
"To make the heels the head.

"Or, if you like to deal in blood,
"And boggle not at murder,
"There's nothing like a guillotine
"Our noble cauſe can further.

"Thus,

" Thus, to reſtore old Æſon's youth,
" His ſon's moſt loving wife
" In pieces hew'd the aged chief
" With a large carving-knife.

" Soon ſhall this wither'd fire of mine
" Become a man of mettle——
" She ſays; then takes the quivering
" limbs,
" And throws them in the kettle.

" The maſs now boils, it joins, it
" lives—
" He jumps out of the pot,
" And ſkipp'd and caper'd round the
" room
" A real SANS CULOTTE.

" So, Phœnix-like, when in the flames
" This kingdom ſhall expire;
" A conſtitution ſound and young
" Shall riſe from out the fire.

" Then who like us, my hearts of oak,
" When we to plund'ring fall?
" This houſe and all it holds be yours,
" I aſk but Cheſter's Hall."

So far ſo good—What follow'd next
Indeed I'm loth to name;
But, Robert, I muſt tell the truth,
Tho' it ſhould cauſe thee ſhame.

Nanny, from what ſhe'd ſeen and
heard,
At once grew wondrous ſad;
And breathleſs to her miſtreſs runs,
" Why, Ma'am, yon man is mad!

" He ſwears he'll ſet the houſe on fire,
" And talks of wars and ſlaughters;
" Nay more—he'll cut old wives to
" bits,
" And raviſh all their daughters!

" Now what ſhall we poor ſervants do,
" If ſuch a vile diſaſter?—
" But hark! What means that ſud-
" den noiſe?
" Pray Heav'n it be my maſter!"

And ſo it was—for, unperceiv'd,
He'd heard the whole oration;
Then ruſhing on the man of blood,
He kick'd him from his ſtation.

From ſuch an unpolite ſalute
In haſte our hero flies;
When, ſnug—behind the outward door
Two huge wheat loaves he ſpies.

If ſuch temptations will occur,
What ſhall frail creatures do?
Yet one he only made his prize;
He could not carry two.

Thus, when oppreſs'd by ſtronger foes,
A ſkilful gen'ral flies;
He waſtes the country in his rear,
And cuts off their ſupplies.

Great was his ſpeed, and great his
joy—
(The reck'ning too forgot!)
But yet 'twas pleaſure mix'd with pain,
For why? the loaf was hot;

And, being preſs'd beneath his arm,
His fleſh did ſore aſſail:
Yet ſtill he runs, and ſtill it ſmokes:
Which almoſt ends my tale.

For having got it ſafely home,
And laid his burden down;
" This bread," ſays he, " to-morrow
" morn
" Shall fetch me half-a-crown."

And ſo it did—For now at laſt
The time was brought about,
When ſchool-boys break thro' all re-
ſtraint,
And bar the maſters out.

Ill-fated loaf! thy ample form
Muſt many a mouth regale!
To hungry imps thou fall'ſt a prey,
Intomb'd in fruit and ale!

XCIV. *Poetry.* By T. MORGAN. 8vo. 2s. 6d. pp. 58. *Meggit and Hurſt*, Wakefield; *Lee and Hurſt*, London.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

" IN this volume I muſt ſay I
" have not received the be-
" nefit of correction nor advice. I
" have truſted ſolely to the inno-
" cence and ſimplicity of the in-
" tention, and one fortnight only
" was employed in ſelecting, ar-
" ranging, and compoſing ſome of
" the pieces.

" Little more remains to be ſaid—
" They are the amuſements of va-
" cant time, when, retired from the
" world, I forgot its cares, and

' —under the beechen ſhade
' I ſung of Amarillis kind or coy.'

" They poſſeſs no perſonalities, and
" may cheat the weary mind of a
" mo-

" moment's anguiſh, and ſooth the
" pains of deſponding youth.
" The compoſing of them af-
" forded me the chaſteſt delight—
" It is a mode of reflection a delu-
" ſive fortune has given, as my only
" portion; and I cheriſh it with
" more ſolicitude and tenderneſs
" than the greateſt miſer does his
" hoards of wealth.

' Song was his favourite and his firſt
' delight.'

" For though reduced to the laſt ebb
" of fortune, with this celeſtial
" maid (ſweet Poetry!) as my
" companion, I could wander the
" dreary waſte, unconcerned at
" what the world calls miſery.
" They provoke no virgin's bluſh,
" nor corrupt the heart by the ſal-
" lies of intemperance. They may
" raiſe, perhaps, in ſome breaſt or
" other, the genuine ſigh of com-
" paſſion, and meliorate humanity
" under the bondage of Tyranny
" or Avarice——The Virgin de-
" nied, for mercenary views, the
" union of her heart, will find her
" own ſtory related, and the object
" of her affection his tale told in
" appropriate language. It has
" often been told better, but never
" more innocently. Should I ob-
" tain theſe ends, I ſhall be com-
" penſated for my labours. To
" every one the power of inſtruc-
" tion is not given, and I muſt reſt
" content with *the wiſh*, if not the
" ability, to pleaſe."

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Anſwer to the above.
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Upon the ſudden Death of a Linnet.
On Wit.
To Cupid.
To Laura, on returning her miniature.
Deſpair, Abſence, Solicitude, Diſappointment.
To Laura, who lamented none of her Friends had ever dreſſed her in Rhyme.
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EXTRACT.

LINES TRANSCRIBED FROM AN INN AT ABERFORD—WITH AN ANSWER TO THE WRITER OF THEM.

To Britannia.

" ' CEASE, Britannia! ceaſe the
' wave
' Banners o'er thy Children's Grave
' Ceaſe the *War* ſo long deplor'd!
' Sheathe the long-deteſted ſword!
' Mark the Widow's doleful cry!
' Hear the Mother's piercing ſigh!
' View the Maiden's tender tear!
' Weeping o'er her Lover's bier.
' See thy blooming heroes die!
' Wide o'er Gallia's coaſt they lie.
' *Democrat.*

To the Democrat.

" FIRST declare, miſtaken Youth,
Should I quit the cauſe of truth?
Should I let a murd'rous band
Ravage all this peaceful Land?
Then indeed would Maidens weep,
If their Lovers ſooth'd in ſleep,
Met their fate without alarm,
Unnerv'd and weak the vengeful
arm.
Then indeed each Mother's cry,
With Tears ſhould fill Britannia's Eye
If her Sons, with Coward fear,
Ignobly preſs'd th' untimely bier.
They who bleed in Britain's Cauſe
Who protect the hallow'd Laws,
Each ſucceeding Age has giv'n,
Meet with *Honour*, *Fame*, and *Heav*

Vain is then each fruitleſs ſigh,
They but ſleep who thus can die.
Let us drive from Albion's Coaſt
All the murd'rous cruel Hoſt,
Who dethron'd a virtuous King;
And their horrid Crimes would bring
To this peaceful ſhelter'd Iſle,
Where the meek-ey'd Virtues ſmile.
Let *them* quit each *direful deed*,
Forbid the *brave* and *good* to bleed:
Then my Sons ſhall ceaſe to wave
Bannens o'er a *French-man's* grave."

UPON A LINNET, BELONGING TO A YOUNG LADY, WHICH DIED WITHOUT ANY APPARENT CAUSE.

"HOW few the years ſince firſt I drew
My vital breath, and gaily flew
O'er mead and flow'ry dale.
From morn to eve my varied note
Still warbled in my tuneful throat,
To woo the dying gale.

I freely rov'd 'mid rip'ning corn,
The dew-drop hanging on the thorn,
I peckt and ſipt my fill:
My youthful breaſt untouch'd by care,
As wanton as the vagrant air;
As uncontroll'd my will!

But ere returning ſpring, to bleſs
The feather'd choir, in varied dreſs
Had painted verdant plains,
I felt the ſoft approach of love,
And mournful ſought the lonely grove,
To nurſe the growing pain.

No more the dying breeze I court,
No more I join in wanton ſport,
Or quit the leafy ſpray:
But wrapt in pining, drooping thought,
I ſhun the joys which late I ſought,
And ſigh the live-long day.

Not many times the moon had paid
Her ſilent viſit to the ſhade,
Or I had pin'd in grief;
Than ſweet compaſſion mov'd the breaſt
Where dwelt my ate departed reſt,
To give my woes relief.

Yet, ere I neſted by her ſide,
A wanton ſtole me from my bride,
I prov'd a captive's fate!
In vain I ſtrove to burſt the wires,
With all the rage that love inſpires,
Or twiſt the gilded grate!—

My ſullen breaſt diſdain'd my food,
I pin'd, I languiſh'd for the wood,
Where I had left my love;
When ſoon a form benign appear'd,
Whoſe ſoothing voice my boſom cheer'd,
And I forgot the grove.

Beneath her ſoft indulgent eye,
Three years roll'd on, and not one ſigh
Eſcap'd my happy breaſt.
No fear of *cat* my ſlumbers broke,
Her care ſecur'd me 'till I 'woke,
And watch'd me to my reſt.

But, ah! theſe joys were ſoon to end,
For pleaſure call'd my lovely friend,
My miſtreſs, far away.—
'Twas now I felt my heart wou'd break,
Since Anna could her bird forſake,
And go from love aſtray.

All other pains, all other cares,
All other woes, all other fears,
My little boſom bore;
But when my Anna took her leave,
I found it was in vain to grieve,
The conflict now was o'er.

And thro' the week's diſtreſſing hours,
I ling'ring fear'd not all my powers
Could ebbing life ſuſtain,
That ere my Anna's bleſt return,
My boſom wou'd forget to burn,
Or be alive to pain.

She came——but juſt before my breath,
That felt the icy hand of death,
Had gently breath'd its laſt.
I ſtrove to tell her in my ſtrains,
All I had felt——but that my pains,
My ſorrows now were paſt.

To ſee her thus before I died,
Was all I wiſh'd—I faintly ſigh'd,
And thank'd her for her care.
Upon her fragrant boſom laid,
Awhile my fleeting life was ſtaid,
Then vaniſh'd—into air."

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THE

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For JUNE 1797.

XCV. *A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools.* By ERASMUS DARWIN, M. D. F. R. S. Author of Zoonomia, and of the Botanic Garden. 4to. pp. 127. 5s. *Drewry, Derby; Johnson, London.*

THE WORK

WAS originally written for the uſe of the Miſs Parkers' Boarding School, at Aſhborne, and having been found to ſucceed in the objects of its ſeveral recommendations, has been in conſequence publiſhed, ſtamped with the approbation, and improved by the ſuggeſtions of "many of the ingenious of both ſexes." It is divided into forty ſections, the general heads of which compriſe obſervations, &c. on the Female Character—Of Muſic and Dancing—Reading—Writing—Grammar—Languages—Phyſiognomy—Arithmetic—Card-playing—Geography—Hiſtory—Natural Hiſtory—Rudiments of Taſte—Beauty—Grace—Drawing and Embroidery—Perſpective—Heathen Mythology—Polite Literature—Novels—Arts and Sciences—Morals—Compaſſion—Veracity—Prudence—Juſtice—Chaſtity—Fortitude—Baſhfulneſs—Temperance—Religion—Addreſs—Converſation—Exerciſe—Dumb Bells—Air—Bed-rooms—Fire Grates—Care of the Shape—Cold Bath—Dreſs—Ear-rings—Powder—Amuſements—Cheſs—Puniſhments—Rewards—Motives—Liſping—Stammering—Squinting—Involuntary Motions—Swelled Fingers, and Kibed Heels—Beds—Rheumatiſm—Diet—New Milk—Economy—School Education, Uſes of—Catalogue of Books—Apology for the Work.

EXTRACTS.

ON CONVERSATION.

"NEXT to the winning manners above deſcribed, the art of pleaſing in converſation ſeems to conſiſt in two things; one of them to hear well; and the other to ſpeak well. The perpetual appearance of attention, and the varying expreſſion of the countenance of the hearer to the ſentiments or paſſions of the ſpeaker, is a principal charm in converſation; to be well heard and accurately underſtood, encourages our companions to proceed with pleaſure, whatever may be the topics of their diſcourſe.

"Thoſe, who have been educated at ſchools, and have learnt the knowledge of phyſiognomy from their playfellows in their early years, underſtand the pleaſurable or painful feelings of all with whom they converſe, often even before their words are finiſhed; and, by thus immediately conforming the expreſſion of their own features to the ſenſations of the ſpeaker, become the intereſting and

animated companions above deſcribed, which is ſeldom ſeen in thoſe educated in private families; and which, as before obſerved, gives a preference to ſchool education.

"To ſpeak agreeably in reſpect to manner, conſiſts in a voice clear, yet not loud; ſoft, yet not plaintive; with diſtinct articulation, and with graceful attitudes rather than with graceful actions; as almoſt every kind of geſticulation is diſagreeable. In reſpect to the matter it ſhould be ſuch, as coincides with the taſtes or purſuits of thoſe, to whom the converſation is addreſſed. From hence it will appear, that both to hear well, and to ſpeak well, requires an extenſive knowledge of things, as well as of the taſtes and purſuits of mankind; and muſt therefore ultimately be the effect of a good education in general, rather than a particular article of it.

"There are, however, faults to be avoided, and cautions to be obſerved, in the converſation of young ladies; which ſhould be pointed out to them by the governeſs of a boarding-ſchool. Of theſe I ſhall mention firſt, that whenever the thirſt of ſhining in converſation ſeizes on the heart, the vanity of the ſpeaker becomes apparent; and we are diſguſted with the manner, whatever may be the matter of the diſcourſe.

"Secondly, that it is always childiſh, and generally ridiculous, when young people boaſt of their follies, or when they accuſe themſelves of virtues; neither of which they probably poſſeſs in the degree, which they deſcribe. A young lady was heard to ſay, "I am frightened to death at the ſight of a bird." And another, that ſhe was ſo inconſiderate, as to give her money to the poor naked children, whom ſhe ſaw in the ſtreets in winter.

"Thirdly, they ſhould be appriſed, that there is danger in ſpeaking ill even of a bad perſon; both becauſe they may have been miſinformed, and becauſe they ſhould judge their neighbours with charity. A friend of mine was once aſked by a young man how he could diſtinguiſh, whether the lady, whom he meant to addreſs, was good tempered; and gave this anſwer: "When any dubious accuſation is brought in converſation againſt an abſent perſon; if ſhe always inclines to believe the worſt ſide of the queſtion, ſhe is ill-tempered." There are ſome nice diſtinctions on this ſubject of good-nature, delivered in Lady Pennington's Advice to her Daughters, p. 89, which are worth a young lady's attention.

"Fourthly, that it is dangerous for a young lady to ſpeak very highly in praiſe even of a deſerving man; for if ſhe extols his actions, ſhe will ſeem to give herſelf the importance of a judge, and her determinations will ſometimes be called in queſtion, and to commend highly the perſon of a man, is in general eſtimation inconſiſtent with the delicacy of the ſex at any age.

"Fifthly, young ladies ſhould be adviſed not to accuſtom themſelves to the uſe of ſtrong aſſeverations, or of a kind of petty oaths, ſuch as "upon my honour," in their converſation; nor often to appeal to others for the truth of what they affirm; ſince all ſuch ſtrong expreſſions and appeals derogate ſomewhat from the character of the ſpeaker; as they give an intimation, that ſhe has not been uſually believed on her ſimple aſſertion.

"Sixthly, laughing vehemently aloud, or tittering with ſhort ſhrieks, in which ſome young ladies, who have left ſchool, indulge themſelves at cards or other amuſements, are reprehenſible; as their dignity of character muſt ſuffer by appearing too violently agitated at trivial circumſtances.

"Seventhly, an uniform adherence to ſincerity in converſation is of the firſt importance; as without it our words are but empty ſounds, and can no more intereſt our companions than the tinkling of a bell. No artificial poliſh of manners can compenſate for the apparent want of this virtue, nor any acquirements of knowledge for the reality of the want of it. Hence though the exceſs of blame or praiſe of the actions of others may be imprudent or improper in the converſation of young ladies; as mentioned in the third and fourth articles of this ſection; yet in theſe, as in all other kinds of converſation, their opinions ſhould be given with truth, if given at all; but when the characters of others are concerned, they ſhould be delivered with diffidence and modeſty.

"Laſtly, if at any time any improper diſcourſe ſhould be addreſſed

to

g ladies, which has a tendency
ncy, immorality, or irreligion,
ould be taught to expreſs
ed diſapprobation both in
nd countenance. So great is
er of the ſofter ſex in melio-
he characters of men, that, if
is their uniform behaviour, I
ot, but that it would much
ite to reform the morals of
; an event devoutly to be
and which would contribute
their own happineſs.

theſe might be added many
bſervations from the writers
ale education, concerning a
pect in converſation to ſu-
good temper to equals, and
enſion to inferiors. But as
ladies are not expected to
ith the wiſdom or preciſion
ſophers; and as the careleſs
lneſs of their converſation,
nplicity of manner, and with
ce, eaſe, and vivacity natural
, ſupplies it with its princi-
ms; theſe ſhould be particu-
icouraged, as there are few
l accompliſhments, which could
ſate for the loſs of them."

P. 63.

NISHMENTS, REWARDS, AND MOTIVES.

' is the cuſtom of many ſchools
ſome kinds of puniſhments,
either give pain or diſgrace to
inquent, as a fool's cap, or a
f water gruel. The uſe of
e ſeldom if ever neceſſary in
for young ladies, and are
ttended with diſagreeable con-
es, as they either diminiſh the
r of honour in the puniſhed
, ſink their ſpirits, or render
nſenſible to the opinions of
or injure their health: info-
that at ſome ſchools all that
acquired can ſcarcely compen-
loſs of cheerfulneſs, and de-
on of mind, or bad health,
heir puniſhments produce.
ius the ſitting in the public
for an hour, in a cap with bells,
hes the ſenſibility of a child to
inions of her companions. and
radually deſtroys one of the
motives to good actions, and
greateſt reſtraints from bad
For the ſame reaſon, repri-
and even admonitions, ſhould
be always applied in private, but ap-
plauſe or reward in public.

" A meal of water gruel, given as a puniſhment inſtead of a meal of animal food, ſo frequently had recourſe to in ſome boarding ſchools, I believe to have laid the foundation of incurable debility. The diſeaſes of debility, as ſcrophula, bronchocele, ſoftneſs of bones, and the conſequent diſtortion of them, are very common among the children of the poor in Derby, which on examination, I believe to be owing to their food conſiſting chiefly of gruel; or ſometimes with milk, which has been twice ſkimmed, ſo that it is totally deprived of its moſt nouriſhing part; at other times with weak ſalt broth, but ſeldom with ſolid animal food. When broth is weak in reſpect to the quantity of fleſh meat boiled in it, it is the cuſtom of cooks to add much ſalt to it, to increaſe the reliſh, which renders it ſtill more injurious to weak children; as ſalt contains no nouriſhment, and by its ſtimulus increaſes the action of the ſyſtem; and by promoting great inſenſible or ſenſible perſpiration, diminiſhes the ſtrength of the child more, than the ſmall quantity of meat diſſolved in the broth can counterbalance.

" 2. How then are refractory children to be governed? certainly by the ſuperiority of the mind of the teacher over that of the pupil. When a famous lady in Italy was put to the torture, and queſtioned by what ſorcery ſhe had governed a princeſs of the family of Medici, ſhe anſwered, 'by no ſorcery, but by that power 'which ſuperior minds poſſeſs over 'inferior ones.'

" 3. Beſides the two circumſtances, which ſo much govern the great world, I mean hope of reward and fear of puniſhment; in the microcoſm of a boarding ſchool blame and praiſe, if given very ſparingly, will be found ſtrong motives to the little pupils to perform their taſks well, and of more efficacy, ten times, than the meal of water gruel, or the diſgrace of a cap and bells. Eſteem and diſgrace are obſerved by Mr. Locke to be of all others the moſt powerful incentives to the mind, when once it is brought to regard them: and if once you can communicate to children a love of credit, and an apprehenſion of ſhame, you have inſtilled into them a prin-

ciple, which will conſtantly act, and incline them to do right, though it is not the true ſource from whence our actions ought to ſpring; which ſhould be from our duty to others and to ourſelves.—See Eſſay on Education, ſec. 56, &c. where are many other valuable obſervations on this ſubject.

"4. Emulation at ſeeing others excel, if properly managed, is another incitement to induſtry. But as this is liable to degenerate into envy, it ſhould rather be left to its own operation, than be promoted by pointing out the examples, which ſhould be copied. It is better to ſay, 'your 'taſk is not done to-day ſo well as 'you ſometimes do it,' than to ſay, 'your taſk is not done ſo well as your 'ſiſter's.' Since in the latter caſe envy, and its conſequence hatred, may ſucceed; a thing of tenfold worſe conſequence than the neglect of a thouſand taſks.

"5. Though ſome degree of flattery may be uſed with ſucceſs in teaching veracity to very young children, as mentioned in ſect. 18. of this work, yet I think it ſhould be uſed very rarely indeed, and only on very important occaſions, leſt it ſhould become a neceſſary motive of action, inſtead of moral duty; as obſerved in Zoonomia, vol. II. claſs iii. 2. 1 8. 'The debility of the exertion of 'voluntary efforts prevents the accompliſhment of all the great purpoſes 'of life. This often originates from 'a miſtaken education; in which 'pleaſure or vanity is made the immediate motive of action, and not 'future advantage, or what is termed 'duty. This obſervation is of great 'value to thoſe, who attend to the 'early education of their own children.'

'I have ſeen one or two young 'married ladies of fortune, who perpetually became uneaſy, and believed 'themſelves ill, a week after their 'arrival in the country, and continued 'ſo uniformly during their ſtay; yet 'on their return to London or to Bath 'immediately loſt all their complaints; 'and this I obſerved to happen to them 'repeatedly. All which I was led to 'aſcribe to their being in their infancy 'ſurrounded with menial attendants, 'who had flattered them into the exertions which they then uſed. And 'that in their mature years they became torpid for the want of 'ſtimulus, and could not amuſe 'ſelves by any voluntary employ 'but required ever after to be ſti 'into activity, or to be amuſ 'others.'

"6. Rewards have been gi children to excite their indu the performance of particular theſe are certainly leſs eligible m to action than the fear of diſgra love of reputation, and above obligations of duty. Where theleſs, theſe are thought prop kind of rewards requires ſome tion; which ſhould conſiſt of or maps, or boxes of colo needle-caſes; but not of mone trinkets for ornamental dreſs, glaſs of wine. Where money i as a reward for induſtry in ch it may ſeem to them to be the motive of their actions inſtead putation or of duty; and ma induce the vice of avarice or travagance. Where a fine gown is given as a reward of dil the pride of dreſs may be pr and become their great mot action, inſtead of the love of tion, or of duty. And laſtly, a glaſs of wine is given as a for induſtry, a child is taught lieve wine to be a moſt valua quiſition, and a perpetual deſir even to intoxication, may be t ſequence. I remember a farmer, who had two drunke though he was a ſober man who told me, that he aſcrib great misfortune to his having ſionally given them in their life a cup of ale as a reward f exertions. See Locke on Edu ſect. 52, &c.

"7. A very accurate obſerv has long had the conduct of of various kinds for the inſtru the youth of both ſexes, ac me, 'That he has often with e 'ſurpriſe obſerved a child 'greater progreſs in ſome one 'of education in three month 'another of ſimilar age, oppor 'capacity, and even appare 'equal application, has been a 'effect in three years.' The obſervation has been made by but he adds, 'That this migh 'bably ariſe from ſome trivi 'cumſtance, which determined 'clination of the fortunate ſt

'and that it is poſſible that the means 'may ſometime be diſcovered of go-'verning theſe incidents, and thus 'producing a new era in the art of 'education!'

"Similar to this, it has often been obſerved, that the firſt impreſſions made on our infant minds by accidental diſguſt, admiration, or flattery, are the frequent cauſes of our antipathies or averſions, and continue through life to bias our affections or miſlead our judgments. One of my acquaintance can trace the origin of many of his own energies of action from ſome ſuch remote ſources; which juſtifies the obſervation of M. Rouſſeau, that the ſeeds of future virtues or vices are oftener ſown by the mother than by the tutor."

XCVI. *Obſervations on the Structure and Economy of Plants:* to which is added, the Analogy between the Animal and the Vegetable Kingdom. By ROBERT HOOPER, of Pembroke College, Oxford, M. D. F. L. M. S. and Fellow of the Linnean Society. 8vo. pp. 129. 3s. *Fletcher*, Oxford; *Rivingtons, Murray and Highley*, London.

INTRODUCTION.

"THE following Obſervations "are of an elementary nature, "and principally intended for thoſe "who have not made the ſubject "their particular ſtudy. I have "therefore ſelected ſuch uſeful in-"formation, and elementary intel-"ligence, as may enable the read-"er to view this department of ani-"mated nature with pleaſure and "advantage; and rather than ſa-"tisfactorily gratify curioſity, have "endeavoured to excite it.

"The writers who have deſcribed "with the greateſt accuracy the "anatomy and phyſiology of plants, "are GREW, MALPIGHI, LIN-"NÆUS, PLENCK, DU HAMEL, "HALES, JACQUIN, HEDWIG, "INGENHOUZE, WINDENOW, US-"LER, and others. To the labours "of theſe writers I am greatly in-"debted, and ingenuouſly declare, "that from them I have extracted "many intereſting paſſages.

"At the end is ſubjoined a gene-"ral Analogy between the Animal "and Vegetable kingdoms. In do-"ing this, I have conſulted and "benefited by the remarks of the "moſt celebrated writers on the "ſubject; particularly BUFFON and "BONNET, to whoſe extenſive and "learned obſervations the reader is "recommended for further inform-"ation."

OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

Of the ſtructure of plants in general—Of the trunk—root—leaves—flower—Of the veſſels and their fluids—elements, principles, external qualities, native place, and uſe of plants—their natural functions—viz. abſorption of nutriment—nutrition—growth or increaſe—ſecretion of the humours and tranſpiration—Of the vital functions, as vitality, reſpiration, motion of the humours and generation of heat—Of the animal actions in general of the automatic motion, ſleep and watching of plants—Of the ſexual functions—Mellification of the piſtil—Marriage of plants—Fecundation of the ſeed—Generation of an hybride, and parturition of plants—Age, natural death, and putrefaction of vegetables—Analogy between animals and vegetables, upon principles deduced from parallels between the ſeed and the egg—the bud and the fœtus—and their reſpective nutrition, growth, fecundation, death, &c. &c.

EXTRACT.

EXTRACT.

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE PRODUCTION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

CHAP. II.

Of the Seed.

"THE ſeed, when vivified by the pollen of the male, is capable of producing a plant.

"The ſeed, thus impregnated, is an organized body, incloſing under various coverings more or leſs thick, the plant in miniature.

"A glutinous, ſpongy ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and more or leſs fluid in conſiſtence, forms the internal ſtructure of the ſeed. In this ſubſtance are found very ſmall veſſels, ariſing from every part, and running in every direction.

"The ſeed, when put into the earth, by means of its vital principle, ſwells; the action of the veſſels is induced; heat is generated, and it becomes a living plant. The delicate, ſpongy ſubſtance ſupplies the veſſels with a fluid, which is conveyed to the embryo, for its nouriſhment.

"The plant in this manner begins to be developed, and gradually and inſenſibly increaſes in ſize. The coverings, unable to reſiſt the preſſure, give way, and the radicle having penetrated the ſmall orifice or hylum, the ſhell at length ſplits in two. The root then pierces into the earth, and abſorbs from thence a more copious nouriſhment. The young plant now begins to riſe to the ſurface of the earth; the leaves unfold themſelves, and, ſtrengthened by the nouriſhment the radicles ſupply, it pierces through the earth, and advances into the air, ſupplied with every part in miniature.

Of the Egg.

"The egg, when vivified by the ſpermatic aura of the male, is capable of producing an animal.

"The egg, thus impregnated, is an organized body, containing under various tunics, thicker or thinner, the animal in miniature.

"A ropy, gelatinous liquid, more or leſs fluid in conſiſtence, occupies its inſide, and ſmall veſſels are ſeen ſpreading around it in every direction.

"The egg, when warmed by nature or by art, by means of its vital principle, is ſtimulated to action; the veſſels begin to contract and dilate, the animal becomes a living creature, and is ſupplied with a nutritious fluid from the gelatinous ſubſtance it contains.

"The animal thus becomes inſenſibly and gradually increaſed in ſize, the different parts are unfolded, and at length it occupies the whole of the egg, having exhauſted its nutritious ſubſtance. Nature has by this time furniſhed it with inſtruments, by which it breaks the ſurrounding ſhell, and in a little time ſets itſelf at liberty. The animal is now produced, enjoys a new life, and has, concealed in miniature, every part it at any future period may expoſe.

CHAP. III.

Of the Bud.

"The bud lies concealed in the body of the tree, between the barks.

"In the beginning it is extremely ſmall, and covered (in a ſimilar manner to the ſeed) with the bark of the tree.

"It then ſends forth very delicate and ſmall veſſels, which inoſculate with thoſe of the trunk, and abſorb from them the ſap, which it conveys to every part for its nouriſhment.

Of the Fœtus.

"The fœtus lies hid in the body of the animal, within the uterus.

"At firſt it is extremely minute, and is incloſed in membranes in a ſimilar manner to an egg.

"In a ſhort time it attaches itſelf to the mother by means of the ſmall veſſels of the placenta, which abſorb the blood, and convey it to the child for its nouriſhment.

"When

"When arrived at a certain ſize within the trunk, it penetrates and protrudes through the bark into the air.

"At its firſt appearance it puſhes the coverings before it, but ſoon ruptures them.

"The bud then unfolds itſelf, and in a little time exhibits the perfect plant in miniature; and derives its nouriſhment from the tree until it be torn or cut off, and placed in the ground.

"When all the neceſſary parts are developed, and the fœtus has acquired a certain bulk, it brings on labour, and an animal is born.

"At the beginning of labour the membranes protrude, but are ſoon broken.

"The young animal is, at this time, unable to ſeek for food itſelf; the mother, therefore, either gives it herſelf, or procures ſome for it.

"From what has been ſaid in the two preceding chapters, the PRINCIPLES which follow are deduced.

"I. That the mucilaginous gluten in the cotyledon of the ſeed, is to the *vegetable* the ſame as the gelatinous fluid in the egg is to the *animal*.

"II. That the veſſels of the cotyledon of the ſeed are for the ſame purpoſe as thoſe of the cotyledons and placentæ of animals.

"III. That both the ſeed and egg produce the plant and animal by a developement of pre-exiſting parts.

"IV. That the root is to the plant what the inteſtines are to the animal.

"V. That the ſeed is to the vegetable that which the egg is to the animal.

"VI. That the bud of the vegetable is to it what the fœtus is to the animal.

"VII. That the bark of a tree is to the bud what the uterus of the animal is to the fœtus.

"VIII. That the veſſels of the bud which inoſculate with the trunk of the tree are to the bud what thoſe of the placenta and cotyledons are to animals.

"IX. That the protruſion of the bud through the barks of the tree is the birth of a plant, and is to the vegetable what labour is to animals."

XCVII. *Botanical Dialogues* between Hortenſia and her four Children, Charles, Harriet, Juliette, and Henry; deſigned for the Uſe of Schools. By a LADY. 8vo. pp. 335. boards. 7s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

THE ADVERTISEMENT

ANNOUNCES a recommendatory letter, jointly written in favour of the work by Sir Brook Boothby, Bart. and Dr. Eraſmus Darwin, of Derby; which letter the authoreſs hopes "will ſecure "her from the charge of temerity "in preſenting her work to the pub-"lic, which ſhe does with unfeign-"ed diffidence."

THE BOTANICAL DIALOGUES

Are divided in two parts—the firſt contains five dialogues, the ſecond ſix—a very extenſive analyſis of the whole is given at the commencement of the work, on ſo large a ſcale indeed that we lament our inability to give more, conſiſtently with our limits, than an epitome of that again—the very diffuſe branches of the ſubjects treated on in Part the firſt are grafted on the following fundamental principles of botany—viz.—Explanation of the ſeven parts of fructification—Diſſection of flowers; elucidation of the different kinds of foliage and inflorescence—Syſtem of Linneus explained—The different claſſes of flowers, and their orders examined.

Part II. treats of the genera of plants—nectaries of ditto—inveſtigation of different genera of one houſe and two houſes, of ferns—Of moſſes, flags, and funguſes—Of the graſſes, their ſpecific diſtinctions, &c. &c.

THE WORK

Is embelliſhed and explained by eleven copper-plates, the different bota-

botanical ſubjects in each of which are made clear to the conception by a page of particular references. A part of the firſt or introductory dialogue will give a better idea of the value and utility of the work than any farther analytical comments on our part.

EXTRACT.

OF FRUCTIFICATION.

"*Charles.* Pray, ma'am, explain to us the term *fructification.*

"*Horten.* Linneus defines it to be a temporary part of vegetables dedicated to germination; that is, all the parts of the bloſſom, which are intended for the production and preſervation of the ſeed, and which, having brought that to perfection, wither and fall off. All theſe parts, however, are not eſſential to the production of perfect ſeed, as we ſhall ſee hereafter, or are all theſe parts preſent in every flower. There are *ſeven parts* of *fructification.* 1ſt, the *calyx*; 2d, the *corol*; 3d, the *ſtamen*; 4th, the *piſtil*; 5th, the *pericarp*; 6th, the *ſeed*; 7th, the *receptacle.* The *calyx* is the termination of the outward bark of a plant; of it there are ſeven kinds: it generally appears in the form of a green cup; its chief uſe is to encloſe, ſupport, and protect the other parts of the fructification. The firſt and moſt common kind of calyx is the Perianth; it is placed immediately under the flower, which is encloſed in it, as in a cup; primroſes (primula) and roſes (roſa) have their calyxes of the Perianth kind. 2d, Involucre, which is a calyx, growing at a diſtance from the flower. Moſt flowers which have Involucres have alſo Perianths, as the primula genus. Theſe ſlender leaves, which grow at the baſe of the numerous flower-ſtems of this polyanthos, (which is a primula) are termed Involucres; the ſame in meadia dodecatheon, in parſley, apium, and all that tribe of plants which is termed umbelled. The plant called fool's parſley, æthuſa, by eating of which, miſtaking it for garden parſley, ſome perſons have been ſaid to be poiſoned, may be diſtinguiſhed from all other umbelled plants by the Involucres, which belong to the ſmall umbels, and which conſiſt of three long, narrow, pendulous leaves, placed at the bottom of each of them: theſe are called partial Involucres; that which grows at the baſe of the whole collection of umbels is termed the general Involucre. 3d, Glume chiefly belongs to graſſes, and conſiſts of one, two, three, or more valves, folding over each other like ſcales, and frequently terminated by a long ſtiff-pointed prickle, called the Awn, or beard. 4th, Ament is, what is commonly called a catkin; it conſiſts of a great number of chaffy ſcales, diſperſed along a ſlender thread, or receptacle, and has obtained the name of catkin from its reſemblance to a cat's tail. Theſe Aments (we muſt no longer call them catkins) are compoſed both of male and female flowers; what Henry calls goſlings in ſpring are the Aments of the willow tree; his green goſlings are female Aments, and, when mature, have the appearance of little tufts of wool, which appearance is cauſed by the downy material that crowns their ſeeds; his yellow ones are the males, and derive their beautiful yellow colour from the tips of the ſtamens, which contain a duſt ready to fly and to fertilize the ſeeds of the piſtils. This you will better underſtand preſently. The female Aments of the birch (Bétula) are beautiful; the tips, we have not yet learnt their ſcientific name, being of a bright crimſon, and the other part of a light green. The female bloom of nut trees is alſo very pretty, but ſo minute as generally to eſcape common obſervation.

"*Jul.* O mamma, is it that pretty red taſſel that looks like ravellings of crimſon ſilk? Henry and I admired it yeſterday, but did not gather it; for he ſaid, perhaps it might be the nut, for that you had told him, that the catkins only made the nuts perfect, and did not themſelves *produce* nuts.

"*Horten.* He was right; but remember in future to uſe the terms of the ſcience that you are learning. The 5th ſpecies of calyx, called a Spathe, wraps round the flower or flowers contained in it, till they are ſtrong enough no longer to require its protection, and then they burſt forth. Sometimes the Spathe conſiſts of one piece, as you may ſee in the ſnow-drop, galanthus nivalis, and daffodil, narciſſus pſeudo-narciſſus, and in moſt plants which have this kind

kind of calyx; ſometimes of two, as in the Japan lily, amaryllis formoſiſſima; and ſometimes of many. I have frequently ſeen you pull off the Spathes of ſnow-drops and daffodils, and have heard you call them Indian paper, which they much reſemble in their texture. 6th, Calyptre is the term for the calyx of moſſes. Calyptre is defined by Linneus to be the cowled calyx of moſs, covering the anther; which definition ſtrongly expreſſes this ſpecies of calyx; it may, however, be neceſſary to give you ſome more familiar idea: the calyptre reſembles a very ſmall extinguiſher of a candle, which covers the flower of moſs, and protects its duſt, or ſeed, from injury: in Mr. Curtis's London Flora I can ſhow you ſome beautiful ſpecimens of this kind of calyx; in November and December I can ſhow you the calyx itſelf.

" *Charles.* This, Harriet, will make our walks in winter entertaining. How careleſsly we have often paſſed by the moſs bank in the wood, and complained that there were no flowers!

" *Horten.* In the ſtudy of nature you may at all times find both amuſement and inſtruction; the nice economy of all her works muſt lead the mind with praiſe and gratitude to God, who is the firſt great cauſe of all: that perſon muſt have a *dull, ſluggiſh* mind, who, ſeeing the care that is taken throughout the creation, for the good of the whole, is not ſtimulated to an endeavour to perform his part as an individual; and it is much that an individual may perform, be he ever ſo inſignificant, if he do all the good, that the ſituation in which he is placed brings within his power.—But to return to our 7th and laſt ſpecies of calyx: Volve is the term uſed by Linneus for the calyx of funguſes, which, when we come to that tribe of plants, may be more fully explained. We will examine the different kinds of calyxes given in this plate, and the calyxes of ſuch flowers as are now in bloom, and then proceed to the other parts of fructification. The Corol is that part of a flower which moſt attracts our notice, conſiſting generally of beautifully coloured leaves. Linneus ſays, that it is formed from the inner rind of the plant, as the calyx is from the outer; its leaves are called Petals, which term pray remember, as it is neceſſary to prevent confuſion betwixt the green leaves of a plant and the coloured ones of the flower. By the number, diviſion, and ſhape of the Petals, the different kinds of Corols are diſtinguiſhed; a Corol is called one-petalled, when it conſiſts only of one piece; two, three, or more petalled, according to the number of pieces of which it is compoſed. What would you call this Polyanthos flower?

" *Har.* I ſhould call it five-petalled.

" *Charles.* So ſhould I, if I only looked at the top; but I do not know what to call the part which the five round leaves grow from.

" *Horten.* The polyanthos is a one-petalled flower, though, on the firſt view, from its diviſions round the margin, it appears to conſiſt of five petals. The beſt way of knowing whether a flower conſiſt of one or more petals is, to try to take them off all together; the one-petalled flowers, be their diviſions ever ſo deep, have their petals united together at the baſe, forming a tube, ſometimes very ſhort, but long in polyanthos, as you may ſee by taking off the petal. In flowers of many petals they are fixed by the claw to different parts of the fructification, which circumſtance is frequently of uſe in diſtinguiſhing one flower from another. Linneus has availed himſelf of it in his formation of the genera, or families of plants. The various ſhapes of the corol are alſo of great uſe in this particular, and therefore ſhould be accurately underſtood; a more clear idea may be given by plates than by deſcription. I will enumerate the various kinds, and then we will look them over in our plates, and compare them with flowers. There are ſeven different forms of the corol: bell-form, of which there are great varieties; funnel-form; ſalver-form; wheel-form; croſs-form; gaping and grinning corols, which may be conſidered as different kinds of the ſame form; and papilionaceous, or butterfly-form, which belongs to the pea-bloom, or lupine tribe of flowers. There is an eighth form, which does not belong to any of theſe that I have mentioned, and is properly called an irregular flower; of this kind are the monkſhood (aconitum napellus), violet (viola), larkſpur (delphinium), orchis, and fraxinella (dictamnus).

Campánula is an inſtance of the bell-form; of the funnel-form, henbane (hyoſcy'amus) and oleander (nérium); of the ſalver-form, periwinkle (vínca); of the wheel-form, mullein (verbáſcum), and pimpernel (anagállis); the croſs-form may be ſeen in wall-flower (cheiránthus), and in candy-tuft (ibéris), and conſiſts of four petals nearly equal, and ſpread at the top upon claws, the length of the calyx, in form of a croſs. The butterfly-form is ſeen in peas; the gaping and grinning in white archangel (lámium), and ſnap-dragon (antirrhínum).

"*Henry.* I often make ſnap-dragons grin at Juliette; they look very like a mouth, when I ſqueeze them; I never thought peas like butterflies.

"*Horten.* The reſemblance is not very exact, though more ſo on examination than at the firſt view. There is another part of the fructification, which Linneus conſiders as belonging to the corol, and to which he firſt gave a name; this is the Nectary, ſo he has called that part wherein the honey is found, from the fancied reſemblance to the fabled liquor of the gods, concerning which you remember that we were reading yeſterday. The Nectary frequently makes a part of the corol, but as frequently is diſtinct from it: in honeyſuckle (lonicéra) you have often taſted the ſweet drops at the bottom of its tube, and alſo in cowſlips (prímula). I could amuſe you on this ſubject, but at preſent it is ſufficient to inform you, that there is ſuch a part belonging to moſt if not to all flowers.

"*Harriet.* We will be very diligent in learning the rudiments of the ſcience, that we may ſooner come to the amuſement of it. I long to diſſect a flower.

"*Horten.* That you may ſoon do, if you are attentive. A moſt eſſential part of fructification is the *ſtamen*; as by it the fine duſt, or powder, is prepared, which makes the ſeeds capable of producing young plants. The Stamen conſiſts of three parts, the Filament, the Anther, and the Duſt. The Filament is the thread on which the Anther grows; the Anther is that part, which you have hitherto often wrongly called the ſeed; it contains the Duſt, and, when ripe, burſts and ſcatters it abroad for the uſe to which nature has deſti it. You have often ſeen it fly ab nettles (urtíca), and the ſweet (myríca). Nature has guarded nice care this precious duſt, as on preſervation depends the continua of the ſpecies. The apparatus, which in many flowers it is defen from injury, is very curious, often gives a ſingular appearance the corol. In wet years, it ſometi happens, that the exceſs of moiſ cauſes the anthers to burſt, bef their contents are ripe, and thus loſe our cherries and apples. It been ſuppoſed, that the anthers preſerved from harm, in rainy ſeaſ by a fine waxy ſubſtance enclo their contents. This idea was lieved by Reaumur to be errone ſome years ago, and the experim of the late Mr. John Hunter c firm his opinion. Mr. Hunter firms, that the ſubſtance gathered bees from the anthers of flower not wax, as is generally ſuppo but that it is collected by them food for the bee-maggots, and is you call the bee-bread. A part leſs important is the Piſtil, as it tains the ſeed which is to be fertili by this Duſt. The Piſtil alſo con of three parts, the Germ, the St and the Stigma. Germ is the for that part which contains the ſ before they are mature; when ma the ſame part takes the name of P carp. The Style is that ſmall p which grows from the Germ, the of which is called the Stigma. part is of great importance, as it ceives the Duſt of the Anthers, conveys it through the fine veſſel the Style to the ſeed contained in Germ. Indeed the Anther and S ma are by Linneus conſidered as eſſential parts of a flower, and in language of botany they conſti one; theſe parts being preſent are ficient to the production of f without them there can be no the preſence of the Stigma imp that of the Germ, as the An does of the Duſt: there is how another part, which the late inv gations of a celebrated philoſo ſeem to make an eſſential one; is the Nectary; from his reaſonin appears, that the honey containe it is intended for the nouriſhmen the Anthers and Stigmas; co quently whenever theſe are foun

be found alſo, as I believe it monly is, though ſome flowers ſaid to be without it; this, how-, may not be the caſe, as the in queſtion had not even a name re the time of Linneus, and the ld is yet only conjecturing about ſe.

Jul. I thought the honey had for the bees, mamma? Can ers eat?

Horten. That enquiry does not ng to the preſent part of our y; but I will ſo far tell you, that an to make my favourite flowers only beautiful objects of ſight, but eable companions: before I have with them they ſhall eat, drink, , and have a will of their own.

Henry. O, dear mamma, then muſt have a fairy wand?

Horten. I ſhall uſe no magic art; , I aſſure you, I am not in jeſt. not tell you that I ſhall make n of the firſt order of animals, but, nk, I can convince you that they rve a place among the animated tion." *P.* 5.

VIII. *The Life, Opinions, Character, and tragic Death of Count R******au, commonly called* J. G. MEYER. Condemned to he Gallows May 26, 1796, at otterdam, for five unparalleled urglaries. By J. SHARP, Minier of the Goſpel, at Rotterdam. Tranſlated from the French and Dutch. 8vo. 2s. 6d. pp. 140. *Crewman.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

THE hero of theſe memoirs was as well-known in the ſhionable circles of the Britiſh metropolis as in thoſe of Denmark: our deſign, therefore, to record the views of the worthy author, will probably be attended with a certain degree of ſucceſs. Many an extravagant, thoughtleſs youth of diſtinction, will diſcover their old, but unfortunate companion, Frederick Meyer, notwithſtanding the precautions which he adopted to conceal his genuine name and his family: "We do not, however, by any "means wiſh to wound the feelings "of the latter: but, though dignified, they muſt tacitly acknowledge, that a private pang is beneath conſideration, when contraſted with the welfare of that giddy part of mankind, who ſtand moſt in need of precept and example."

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EXTRACTS.

ACCOUNT OF THE BURGLARI COMMITTED BY THE COUNT

"FROM the ſentence, publi by authority of the Court, it app that the culprit, on his arriva Rotterdam, December 1, 1795, up his firſt lodgings at a tavern c the Doele; and, January 2, 1796 off for the Hague, with a deſig rob an inn which he had forn uſed there, known by the nam the Stads Herberg. He was ind to this journey, it ſeems, by recol ing the ſituation of a certain bu in which gold and ſilver were uſ kept; and, notwithſtanding the

which had ſince elapſed, he contrived to pay it a private viſit in the night between twelve and four o'clock, having entered at a chamber-window, after miraculouſly climbing over ſeveral out-houſes, &c. in the dark. Being thus within the houſe, he broke open the ſaid bureau by means of a mallet which he had provided for the purpoſe, and from thence ſtole ſixty ſilver-handled knives and forks, ſix tea-ſpoons, a ſilver ſnuff-box, a bag containing ſix hundred guldens, one of five hundred and eight guldens, one of three hundred and ſeventy-ſix guldens, one with ſome few half and whole guldens, and ſeveral plate-handled knives and forks, which he took for ſilver; but theſe he left in a ſtable, as he returned, having diſcovered his miſtake by their weight. Thus ſucceſsful, he ſet off for Rotterdam at ſix in the morning, went home to the Doele on the ſame day, concealed theſe valuable articles in his trunk, and changed the guldens, with a Jew, for gold.

"Next day, paſſing along the High-ſtreet, the culprit's attention was arreſted at the chinking of money, oppoſite the counting-houſe of a large ſoap-manufactory, called the Elephant. In conſequence of this, he marked the ſaid houſe for his ſecond eſſay. Having digeſted the plan, and provided himſelf with every neceſſary implement to accompliſh his deſign, he took lodgings, on the 4th of January, at an inn called the St. Lucas, ſituate within five or ſix doors of the manufactory. At one o'clock in the morning he left his bed-chamber, ſoftly proceeded to the garret, and without poſſeſſing any knowledge of the obſtacles which lay in his way, or the local ſituation of the premiſes, climbed over the gutter and the intervening roofs, by means of a rope. Arriving at the garret window of the manufactory with no little danger, he forcibly broke it open, and thus got within-ſide. The firſt object which met his view (for he had this time provided himſelf with a candle), was ſeveral cheſts and coffers, in the upper part of the houſe; five or ſix of theſe he broke open; but ſeeing they contained nothing but cloaths and piece-goods, he directed his courſe towards the counting-houſe on the ground floor, violently forcing open ſeveral doors and boxes as he paſſed. Having reached the deſired ſpot with great difficulty, he there alſo ſurmounted every impediment which bolts and locks preſented, and finally collected the ſum of one thouſand and eighty guldens, in various coins: he likewiſe took out the ſilver buckles of a pair of ſhoes which lay in his way, and theſe, with the before-mentioned caſh, he tied up in his pocket handkerchief, retreating, by means of his rope or ropes, with the celerity of an accompliſhed mariner. Thus, at ſix in the morning, he ſecurely entered his chamber, with his apparatus and his plunder, no perſon entertaining the ſmalleſt idea that he had been abſent. In an hour or two afterwards he quitted this lodging, diſcharged his bill, and repaired immediately to the Doele, where he hid the ſtolen property, as before. To account for his abſence the preceding night, he ſaid it was his cuſtom to ſup out late, and that therefore the family muſt never ſit up purpoſely for him. He again ſold the guldens to a Jew for Louis d'or, and entered the tranſaction, as to amount, in his pocket-book.

"The culprit undertook his third enterprize in the night of January 12 and 13, which proved equally ſucceſsful. In this inſtance he fixed on a warehouſe, ſituated in a ſtreet called the Ryſtuin, where he had obſerved an office that was uſed for money tranſactions. To facilitate his plan, he engaged a lodging adjacent to that warehouſe, aroſe in the night, as before, braved the ſame dangers of egreſs and ingreſs, triumphed over every obſtacle within-ſide in the moſt outrageous manner, and finally arrived again in his apartment at five o'clock, with different coin to the amount of three hundred and forty guldens. He then went to bed, and lay till half paſt ſix, when, paying his bill, he ſet off for the Doele, placed the new accumulation of ſpoil in ſecurity, and afterwards, according to invariable cuſtom, exchanged it with an Iſraelite.

"Fluſhed with ſucceſs, the culprit immediately projected a fourth undertaking; and, on the 14th of January, took a paſſage for Amſterdam, with intent to rob the houſe of Anthony Kaa, maſter of a tavern called the Liſveltſche Bybel, ſituated in Walmoe-ſtreet. In the courſe of his travels, ſome few years ſince, he had

had lodged at that houſe, and then obſerved the place in which Mr. Kaa uſually depoſited his money. On the 15th of January he reached Amſterdam; and, early in the evening, ſkulked into the tavern, gained the garret unperceived, and there lay perdue till one in the morning, when all aſſumed the ſtillneſs of that ſolitary hour. He then found his way to the landlord's bureau, broke it open with a mallet which he had contrived to purchaſe the day preceding, and took from thence ſix bags of Dutch ſixpences, each the value of two hundred and ſeventy-five guldens; a bag containing ryks-dollars, to the amount of two hundred guldens; another, with mixed coin, amounting to three hundred guldens; a box of pocket pieces, and a gold and a ſilver watch. With all this property, which was of no inconſiderable weight, he got into the ſtreet at ſix o'clock, having gently opened the front-door. In an adjoining ſtreet, however, he was taken into cuſtody by ſome patroles, and conducted to the guard-houſe, it being there unlawful to carry money ſo early in the morning. Notwithſtanding the imminent danger which attended this unforeſeen occurrence, the culprit aſſumed an air of perfect tranquillity, and requeſted his diſmiſſion as a favour, ſaying that he had preſſing occaſion to be with his property in the Hague at twelve o'clock the ſame day. Unuſual as this requeſt was, he nevertheleſs ſucceeded in its object; and ſometimes travelling in the water-conveyances peculiar to Holland, at others in a poſt-chaiſe, through Harlem and Leyden, he reached Rotterdam in ſeven or eight hours, and then for the firſt time took up his quarters at a well-known tavern, called the Marſhal Turenne.

"The fifth, and laſt, burglary was committed on the 22d of January, attended by circumſtances as extraordinary as any of thoſe already detailed. Previous to this, however, the culprit moved from the Marſhal Turenne to another tavern, or inn, named the Groot Schipperſhuis.—Walking one night before the door of his former lodging, the Doele, where a concert was at that time performing, he then firſt thought of robbing the tavern. The key of an adjoining alley was then in his poſſeſſion, and which he had purloined ſome ti before, on a ſuppoſition that the bo in Ryſtuin-ſtreet, would be too co ſiderable to carry into the inn at on he had therefore deſigned to hide major part in this bye-alley, for convenience of removal. Indep dent of this, he poſſeſſed a perf knowledge of the Doele's local ſi ation. Accordingly, at one o'clock the morning, he left his bed at the Groot Schipperſhuis, the family be then aſleep, ſtole gently down ſtairs, turned into a ſide parlour, window of which he dexterouſly op ed, and thus gained the ſtreet with being heard, although he drew do the ſaſh when on the outſide. Mo light afterwards greatly favoured undertaking. By means of the before-mentioned he obtained ta entry into the avenues of the Do and opportunely finding a ladder, placed it oppoſite a window of houſe, aſcended to the top, brok pane of glaſs, through which in ducing his hand, he opened the w dow, and crept into an apartment he knew was moſt likely to anſwer purpoſe. There, with the aſſiſta of inſtruments which he had previo ly bought for the purpoſe, he violen broke open two cheſts of draw and ſtole from thence caſh and arti as follow:—Sixty ſilver ſpoons, ſixty ditto forks; four large ſil table-ſpoons; four ditto ſauce-ſpoo and caſh of different ſorts to amount of one thouſand ſeven hu dred guldens. Theſe were the c tents of one cheſt. In the other found forty-nine Louis d'ors, fifty-n gold ducats, nine gold riders, and Caroline pieces, all tied up in differ bags. From a drawer in the cheſt, or bureau, he alſo took a of ear-jewels, five ditto rings, a ver ſnuff-box, a gold watch w ſteel chain, and a pinchbeck di He then divided the whole into lots, and carried it, at twice, to alley before-mentioned. Next, lo ing himſelf with one parcel, he p ceeded along a conſiderable part the city, till arriving at the Gr Schipperſhuis, he again ſhoved o the ſaſh, went through, and depoſi his booty in the aforeſaid parlo Having thus far ſucceeded with obſtruction, although great numb of armed burghers and watchm parade the ſtreets every night,

retur

ned for the ſecond and laſt parcel, brought that alſo ſafely into the apartment; when, ſhutting the ow, and adjuſting the curtains, moved the booty to his chamber, ard and unſuſpected. Next day hrew away two or three of the , broke and diſfigured others, and as uſual, converted his ſilver gold. The following Sunday, g at the ordinary in the ſaid ot Schipperſhuis, the converſation ole turned on this burglary, and in h he very tranquilly bore a part; particularly when a gentleman rved, that the landlord's loſs nted to eight thouſand guldens, ulprit, with no little effrontery, ed, that he did not believe it was uch." *P.* 61.

DEATH OF THE COUNT.

NEVER ſhall I forget the 26th day; the moſt horrid, the moſt my, and the moſt ſolemn of all that I had hitherto ſeen. With art ſupplicating for aſſiſtance, and anquil confidence in God, who r yet expoſed me to a bluſh, n I placed my reliance there, I oached the Town-houſe. The ſtruck ten as I effected my en- ce, through a numerous multi- , and the civil and military guards. with what alarm did I behold, in, a buſtling throng, full of per- ation and diſturbance, the true n of which I could by no means ſe, but that nevertheleſs, I ſhortly it, with terror incapable of aug- tation, and concern that nothing d ſurpaſs.

Scarcely five minutes before the od of which I have juſt ſpoken, priſoner had been called; the er, who wanted to ſpeak with being then on his way to the n. The two keepers left their , in order to unbolt the iron-door is cell; and the priſoner, taking ntage of that inſtant, gave him- a furious thruſt with a lancet on right ſide of his neck, in the n of a creſcent, which greatly ed, if it did not entirely cut off, *arteria carotis* and *vena jugularis*. wind-pipe was entirely divided; ſtreams of blood iſſued from the nd. The unhappy youth in- aneouſly fainted; and, without conſciouſneſs of exiſtence, lay ering in gore.

" The whole bench of juſtices now entered the apartment; and the letters were found which this unhappy youth had written but a few hours before, and left, in order that they might be delivered as directed after his deceaſe. I received the three addreſſed to myſelf, as ſoon as they had been opened and read, at my own requeſt. In one written to the principal officer, he gave him to underſtand, 'that the inſtrument with which he 'deſtroyed himſelf (and which they 'found lying at his ſide), had been 'given him by Alexander Medy; 'and that therefore he requeſted his 'keepers might neither meet with 'blame nor puniſhment, they being 'perfectly guiltleſs.' This Alexander Medy, who had been delivered up to the French garriſon, and ſhot for murder, a few weeks before, was at firſt confined in the ſame apartment with Meyer, and even took leave of him before he went out to execution; ſo that there was no want of opportunity for transferring the fatal lancet. The following is a copy of the letter addreſſed to Dr. Van Noorden, and which was written in Engliſh:

'My dear friend Van Noorden,

'If you get my body, remember 'what I told you—to keep my heart for 'a keepſake, and put it into ſtrong 'liquor. Do not forget, it was full 'of tender friendſhip! — The time 'approaches, when you may be in 'poſſeſſion of it; and perhaps, at the 'very time when you receive this, you 'will be informed of more.

'Your friend,

'F. MEYER.'

'*Half paſt five,*

'*On the morning of my execution.*'

" The juſtices now retired, and ſpeedily came to a reſolve of haſtening the execution, whatever might be the priſoner's ſtate, as to life or death; the ſurgeons having pronounced his wound incurable, and intimated that diſſolution was near at hand.

" Public tranſactions are always liable to be canvaſſed by the multitude. In this inſtance, ſome commended as juſt, and others cenſured as inhuman, the conduct of the ſheriffs. I am not called upon to vindicate the meaſures which they purſued; nor have I judicial knowledge, competent to ſuch an inveſtigation. But this I can aſſert,

aſſert, that *ferment* and *baſte* at *that* moment, prevailed. The ſcaffold was erected; the time appointed for the execution was not far off; the populace thronged from every quarter. For ſome weeks paſt it had been known that the priſoner was of noble extraction, and buſy report had contrived to embelliſh the circumſtance. It is, however, infinitely eaſier to determine on what is beſt, in a tranquil hour, than in a moment when conſternation and trouble prevail.

" According to a cuſtom obſerved in Rotterdam, it is the miniſter's duty to conduct the condemned perſon up to the theatre of puniſhment; and the ceremony of prayer uſually occurs within the ſheriff's apartment, before the malefactor is led out. But, in this caſe the incident was ſo uncommon, and at the ſame time ſo horrible, that ſome alteration in the uſual mode ſeemed apparently requiſite. The circumſtance was pregnant with utile inſtruction; and therefore we judged that a public diſcourſe on the ſcaffold would render much more ſolemn the execution of a criminal, half or nearly dead, and, moreover, make ſuch a ſenſible impreſſion on the multitude, as might conduce to general benefit; eſpecially, too, as an admonitory oration had never, hitherto, been heard from a place ſo well calculated to excite attention.

" And now the frightful ceremony commenced! the unfortunate malefactor, whoſe wound had been dreſſed as well as time and circumſtances would permit, was rolled up in the bed-cloaths, having nothing on except his ſhirt and breeches, and thus carried into the public court, where the body was placed in a chair, and, as nearly as poſſible, kept in an upright poſition by two turnkeys. This was a piercing ſpectacle! Blood yet flowed from the wound, and it had dropped, from the remoteſt corner of the cell, along the ſtairs, and to the ſpot where the body was then depoſited. His viſage was deformed and pale: convulſive twitches, and a beating heart, occaſioned by the partial ſtoppage of circulation, ſhewed the exiſtence of animal life; and a rattling in his throat, which was cauſed by the upright poſture of the body, and that reſembled a dog's howl, greatly augmented the horrors of this ſcene.

" The ſentence, which compr
recapitulation of the five bur
committed by the culprit, was
read. By the time, however,
this ceremony was concluded,
ſymptom of animality had near
appeared. After this, the bod
ſtill remained in the ſame chai
carried into the ſheriff's apart
that it might be bound for exh
on the ſcaffold.

" In that chamber ſaw I th
the laſt time, this miſerable y
miſerable both with relation to
and to ſoul; the victim of de
religion, which generated u
and looſe voluptuouſneſs; gave
to crimes, and ended in puniſ
diſgrace, and death. Taking
view of his pallid viſage, all
came freſh to my thoughts; v
ideas kept imagination aflo
ſingle languid twitch indicate
liſe was not then abſolutely e
although feeling and conſcio
was gone; blood ſtill ran
from the wound: I could no
witneſs the ſolemn preparations

" Preciſely at twelve o'cl
ſtepped on the ſcaffold, full of
tion. This ſingularity of ci
ſtance, the terrors of the plac
the preparation, diſconcerted n
a moment; but recovering in
time, I beckoned for ſilence
multitude. The principal offi
Judge), the ſheriffs (who on
preſide alſo as judges), and the
tary, followed. Having placed
ſelves by me, cloſe to the fron
ing, I delivered, under every a
ant diſadvantage, a diſcourſe
people: the circumſtances, the ſi
of my heart, the importance
object gave me ſufficient energy

" I did not witneſs the rem
part of the ceremony; and muſt
fore detail it from the report of

" After my departure, the
bench of juſtices, agreeably to c
placed themſelves at the win
which commanded a perfect view
ſcaffold. The ſhivering and con
body was brought forth, wrapped
a blanket, which being opened
bloody ſpectacle was firſt ſeen
multitude. It was then drawn
the top of the gallows with a
and there ſuſpended by the neck
conſequence of this the fri
wound again opened, and the
iſſued afreſh, ſo that his ſhirt o

ſide, was ſtained all over of a crimſon hue. He had ſtill no other covering than that in which the fatal deed was committed; his ſhirt entirely open at the boſom; his hair in wild diſorder; and his legs naked. After having hung ſome few ſeconds, the left leg was evidently moved by a convulſive twitch; and numbers cried out, 'He 'yet lives!' This, however, was the laſt and the only ſtruggle which occurred in that ſituation. The body hung till the afternoon, when it was taken down, laid in a coffin, and, in purſuance of a law lately made with relation to the bodies of malefactors, privately interred the ſame evening."

P. 37.

XCIX. The Three concluding Volumes of *The Adventures of Hugh Trevor.* By THOMAS HOLCROFT. 12mo. pp. 634. 10s. 6d. *Robinſons.*

NARRATIVE EPITOME.

THE fourth volume commences with the return of Hugh Trevor from the gaming-table at Bath, where he had been fleeced of his money. After a variety of adventures, and recovering from a fever, into which adverſe circumſtances had thrown him, he ſets off for London, accompanied by a poor but faithful attendant, whoſe attachment ariſes from his having fought with and being well beaten by Mr. Trevor.—They travel on foot—loſe their way—become acquainted, by an extraordinary accident, with Mr. Evelyn, a benevolent character, who very largely aſſiſts Trevor as to his views in life—recommends him to ſtudy the law, with which he is ſoon diſguſted—and, through the beneficence of his patron, obtains the qualifications for and a ſeat in parliament—becomes a zealous partiſan at an election—is ill-treated by the friend he wiſhed to ſerve, and on the ſudden death of Mr. Evelyn, finding he cannot preſerve his independence of opinion, without being under obligations to people of no principle, he vacates his ſeat, gives back his qualification to the heir of Mr. Evelyn, by whom, notwithſtanding the ſacrifices he had made were voluntary, he is arreſted—and as unexpectedly extricated by the aſſiſtance of a gameſter, whoſe principles it appears Mr. Trevor had by example ſucceeded in attempting to reform.—Prior to his confinement, he had rendered a moſt eſſential ſervice to a gentleman who at length proves to be his uncle, and by whoſe means he is bleſſed with affluence.—His miſtreſs, Olivia, is, in many inſtances, groſsly impoſed upon, relative to his conduct and actions, the proprieties of which, however, clear up themſelves, and at the time of his confinement, ſhe is ſo highly convinced of his honour and rectitude of character, that, ignorant of his releaſe having already been procured, ſhe ſends the means of liberation to him—his pecuniary acquiſitions remove the objections of her friends to their union, which finally takes place.—We might injure the effect of the book itſelf, were we to give a more particular epitome than the above. The new characters in this half of the novel are Clarke, the carpenter, who, as obſerved, becomes the companion of Hugh Trevor—Mr. Evelyn, a ſurgeon of moſt exemplary and diſintereſted benevolence—Mr. Hilary, an honeſt attorney—Counſellor Ventilate and his pupils—Sir Barnard Bray, a parliamentary patron and patriot, who grumbles till he gets a peerage—a modern bookſeller, a bailiff, and ſome others of leſs import.

EXTRACT.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF TREVOR AND CLARKE, ON THEIR JOURNEY FROM BATH.

"WHILE we had been diſcuſſing the above points, we had ſet down; and roſe to purſue our journey, as ſoon as we had brought them to a concluſion. We were on the borders of a

foreſt. As we proceeded, we came up with a countryman; who, inquiring where we were going, told us that, by ſtriking a little out of the road, we might ſave half a mile. We had nine miles to travel, to the inn at which the ſtage-coaches ſtopped; and were very willing, Clarke eſpecially, to ſhorten the way. The countryman ſaid he was going part of the road; and that the remainder was ſo plain it could not be miſtaken. Accordingly, we put ourſelves under his guidance.

"The ſun had been down, by this time, nearly an hour and a half. The moon gave ſome light, but the wind was riſing, ſhe was continually obſcured by thick ſwift-flying clouds, and our conductor adviſed us to puſh on, for it was likely to be a very bad night.

"In leſs than a quarter of an hour his prophecy began to be fulfilled: the rain fell, and at intervals the oppoſing clouds and currents of air aided by the impediments of hills and trees, gave us a full variety of that whiſtling, roaring, and howling, which is heard in high winds.

"The darkneſs thickened upon us, and I was about to requeſt the countryman to lead us to ſome village, or even barn, for ſhelter, when he ſuddenly ſtruck into another path; and, bidding us good night, again told us we could not miſs our road. We could not ſee where he was gone to; and though we repeatedly called, we called in vain; he was too anxious to get ſhelter himſelf to heed our anxiety, and was ſoon out of hearing.

"So long as we could diſcern, the path we were in appeared to be tolerably beaten; but we now could no longer trace any path, for it was too dark for the ground to have any diſtinct colour. We had ſkirted the foreſt; and our only remaining guide was a hedge on our left.

"In this hedge we placed our hopes. We followed its direction, I know not how long, till it ſuddenly turned off, at an angle; and we found ourſelves, as far as we could conjecture, from the intervening lights and the ſtrenuous efforts we made to diſcover the objects around us, on the edge of ſome wild place, probably a heath, with hills, and conſequently deep vallies, perhaps ſtreams of water and precipices.

"We pauſed; we knelt down, examined with our eyes, and felt about with our hands, to diſcover whether we yet were in a path, but could find none.

"We continued our conſultation, till we had begun to think it adviſeable to return, once more guided by the hedge. Yet this was not only very uncertain, but the idea of a retrograde motion was by no means pleaſant.

"While we were in this irreſolute dilemma, we thought we ſaw a light; that glimmered for a moment, and as ſuddenly diſappeared. We watched, I know not how long, and again ſaw it twinkle, though, as we thought, in ſomething of a different direction. Clarke ſaid it was a Will-o'the-whiſp. I replied, it might be one, but, as it ſeemed the only chance we had, my advice was to continue our walk in that direction; in hopes that, if it were a light proceeding from any houſe or village, it would become more viſible as we approached.

"We walked on, I know not how far, and then pauſed; but diſcovered no more of the light. We walked again; again ſtood ſtill, and looked on every ſide of us, either for the light, or any other object; but we could ſee nothing diſtinctly. The obſcure forms around us had varied their appearance; and whether they were hills, or clouds, or what they were, we could not poſſibly diſcover; tho' the firſt we ſtill thought was the moſt probable.

"By this time, we had no certain recollection of which way we had come, or to what point we were directing our courſe. We were continually in doubt: now pauſing, now conjecturing, now proceeding.

"We continued to wander, we knew not whither. Sometimes it appeared we went up hill, and ſometimes down. We had ſtepped very cautiouſly, and therefore very ſlowly; had warned each other continually to be careful, and had not dared to take twenty ſteps at a time, without mutually inquiring to know if all were ſafe.

"We continued, environed as it were by the objects that moſt powerfully inſpire fear; by the darkneſs of night, the tumult of the elements, the utter ignorance of where we were or by what objects ſurrounded, and the de-

dejectedneſs which our ſituation inſpired. Thieves and aſſaſſins might be at our back, and we could not hear them: gulphs, rocks, or rivers, in our front, or on either ſide, and we could not ſee them. The next ſtep might plunge us headlong, we knew not whither.

"Theſe fears were not all imaginary. Finding the ground very uneven, on a ſudden, and ſtumbling dangerouſly myſelf, I ſtood ſtill—I did not hear my companion!—I called—I received no anſwer! I repeated, in a louder tone, 'Clarke! Where 'are you?'—Still no anſwer!

"I then ſhouted, with all the fear that I felt, and heard a faint reſponſe, that ſeemed to be beneath me, and at a prodigious diſtance. It terrified; yet it relieved. We had ſpoken not three minutes before. I ſtood ſilent, in hopes he would ſpeak again; but my fears were too violent to remain ſo long. I once more called, and he replied, with rather a louder voice which leſſened the apparent diſtance, 'Take care! You'll daſh your-'ſelf to pieces!'

"'Are you hurt?' ſaid I.

"'I hope not much,' returned he. 'For God's ſake, take care of your-'ſelf!'

"'Can you walk?'

"'I ſhall be able preſently, I be-'lieve.'

"'How can I get to you?'

"'I don't know'

"'Stay where you are, and I will 'try.'

"'For God in heaven's ſake, 'don't! You'll certainly break your 'neck! I ſuppoſe I am in a chalk-'pit, or at the bottom of a ſteep 'crag.'

"'I will crawl to you on my hands 'and knees.'

"'Good God! You will ſurely 'kill yourſelf!'

"'Nothing can be more dangerous 'than to lie here on the wet ground. 'We muſt only take care to keep 'within hearing of each other.'

"While I ſpoke, I began to put my crawling expedient in practice; ſtill calling to Clarke every half minute, and endeavouring to proceed in the direction of his voice.

"I found the rough impediments around me increaſe; till preſently I came to one that was ruder than the reſt. I crawled upon it, ſuſtained by my knees and right hand, and ſtretching forward with my left. I groped, but felt nothing. I cautiouſly laid my belly to the ground and ſtretched out my other arm. Still it was vacancy. I ſtretched a little more violently; feeling forward, and on each ſide; and I ſeemed to be projected upon a point, my head and ſhoulders inclining over a dark abyſs, which the imagination left unfathomable.

"I own I felt terror, and the ſenſation certainly was not leſſened, when, making an attempt to recover my poſition, and go back, my ſupport began to give way. My effort to retreat was as violent as my terror; but it was too late. The ground ſhook, looſened, and, with the ſtruggle I made carrying me with it, toppled headlong down.

"What the height that I fell was I have no means of aſcertaining; for the heath on which we were wandering abounds with quarries and precipices; but either it was, in fact, or my fears made it, prodigious.

"Had this expedient been propoſed under ſuch circumſtances as the only probable one of bringing me and Clarke together again, who would not have ſhuddered at it? Yet, tho' it is true I received a violent ſhock, I know of no injury that it did me.

"As ſoon as I recovered my preſence of mind, I replied to Clarke, whoſe queſtions were vehement; he having heard me fall. After mutual inquiry, we found we were both once more upon our legs, and had eſcaped broken bones; though they had been ſeverely ſhaken; Clarke's much the moſt violently.

"But where were we now? How ſhould we diſcover? Perhaps in a ſtone quarry, or lime pit; perhaps at the edge of waters. It might be we had fallen down only on the firſt bank or ridge of a quarry, and had a precipice ten-fold more dreadful before us.

"While we were conjecturing, the ſtroke of a large clock, brought whizzing in the wind, ſtruck full upon our ear. We liſtened, with the moſt anxious ardour. The next ſtroke was very, very faint: a different current had carried it a different way; and, with all our eager attention, we could not be certain that we heard any more: yet, though we had loſt much time and our progreſs had been

exceſſively tedious, it could not be two o'clock in the morning. It might indeed very probably be twelve.

"The firſt ſtroke of the clock made us conjecture it came from ſome ſteeple, or hall tower, at no very great diſtance. The ſecond carried our imaginations we knew not whither. We had not yet recovered courage enough to take more ſteps than were neceſſary to come to each other; and, while we were conſidering, during an intermitting pauſe of the roaring of the wind, we diſtinctly heard a cur yelp.

"Encouraged by this, we immediately hallooed with all our might. The wind again began to chafe, and ſwell, and ſeemed to mock at our diſtreſs. Still we repeated our efforts, whenever the wind pauſed: but, inſtead of voices intending to anſwer our calls, we heard ſhrill whiſtlings, which certainly were produced by men.

"Could it be by good men? By any but night marauders, intent on miſchief, but diſturbed and alarmed? They were ſignals indubitably, for we ſhouted again, they were again given, and were then repeated from another quarter; at leaſt, if they were not, they were miraculouſly imitated by the dying away of the wind.

"In a little while we again heard the cur yelp; and immediately afterward a howling, which was ſo mingled with the blaſt that we could not tell whether it were the wind itſelf, the yelling of a dog, or the agonizing cries of a human voice: but it was a dreadfully diſmal ſound. We liſtened with perturbed and deep attention; and it was ſeveral times repeated, with increaſing uncertainty, confuſion, and terror.

"What was to be done? My patience was exhauſted. Danger itſelf could no longer detain me; and I told Clarke I was determined to make toward the village, or whatever the place was, from whence, dangerous and doubtful as they were, theſe various ſounds proceeded.

"Finding me reſolute, he was very earneſt to have led the way; and when I would not permit him, he graſped me by the hand, and told me that, if there were pitfalls and gulphs, and if I did go down, unleſs he ſhould have ſtrength enough to ſave me, we would go down together.

"As we were cautiouſly and ſlowly taking ſtep by ſtep, and as new conjectures croſſed us, ſtopping to conſider, we again ſaw a dancing light; but more diſtinctly, though, as we imagined, not very near. We repeated our calls; but, whether they were or were not heard, they were not anſwered. We ventured, however, to quicken our pace, for we continued, at intervals, to catch the light.

"Preſently, we ſaw the light no more; and a conſiderable time again elapſed, which was ſpent in wandering as this or that ſuppoſition directed us; till at laſt, ſuddenly and very unexpectedly, we perceived lines and forms, that convinced us they appertained to ſome houſe or manſion; and, as it appeared to us, a large one. We approached it, examined, ſhouted, and endeavoured to diſcover which was the entrance: but all was ſtill, all dark, all cloſed.

"We continued our ſearch on the outſide; till, at length, we came to a large gate that was open; which we entered, and proceeded to ſome diſtance till we arrived at a door that evidently belonged to an outhouſe or detached building. It was ſhut; and, feeling about, we found that the key was in the lock. We had little heſitation in profiting by the accident. We had been ſhelterleſs too long, and the circumſtances pleaded too powerfully for us to indulge any ſcruples, and accordingly we entered.

"We had no ſooner put our heads within the door but we found ourſelves aſſaulted with a ſmell, or rather ſtench, ſo intolerable as almoſt to drive us back; but the fury of the elements, and perhaps the leſs delicate organs of Clarke, who ſeemed determined to profit by the ſhelter we had obtained, induced us to brave an inconvenience which, though exceſſively offenſive at firſt, became leſs, the longer we continued.

"Groping about, we diſcovered ſome barrels and lumber; behind which there was ſtraw. Here we determined to lie down, and reſt our bruiſed and aching bones. Our cloaths had been drenched and dried more than once, in the courſe of the night;

night; and they were at preſent neither wet nor dry.

"We had ſcarcely neſtled together in our ſtraw, before we again heard the yelping of the cur, and preſently afterward the ſame diſmal howls repeated. To theſe, at no great diſtance, ſucceeded the ſhrill whiſtling ſignals. Our imaginations had been ſo highly wrought up that they were apt at horrible conjectures, and, for my part, my own was at that moment very buſily employed in conjuring them up.

"In the very midſt of this activity, we heard the voices of men, walking round the building. They again whiſtled, with a piercing ſhrillneſs; and though we heard nothing diſtinctly, yet we caught tones that were coarſe, rude, and ſavage; and words that denoted anger and anxiety, for the perpetration of ſome dark purpoſe no doubt correſponding to the fierce and threatening ſounds we heard.

"They approached. One of them had a lanthorn: he came up to the door, and, finding it open, boiſterouſly ſhut it; with a broad and bitter curſe againſt the careleſſneſs of ſome man, whoſe name he pronounced, for leaving it open; and eternally damning others, for being ſo long in doing their buſineſs.

"We were now locked in; and we ſoon heard no more of the voices.

"In ſpite of all theſe alarms, the moment they ceaſed our condition, comparing it with the tempeſt and difficulties without, ſeemed to be much bettered; and we once more prepared ourſelves for ſleep, while fear gave place to fatigue.

"Our reſt was of ſhort duration. We began indeed to ſlumber; but I was preſently diſturbed by Clarke, whom I found ſhaking in the moſt violent agitation and horror that I ever witneſſed in any human being.

"I aſked 'What is the matter?'

"He replied with a groan!

"I was awakened from wild ſlumbers of my own, and ſtrongly partook of his ſenſations; but endeavoured, however, to rouſe him to ſpeech and recollection. Again and again I aſked, 'What have you heard? What 'ails you?'

"It was long before he could utter an articulate ſound: at laſt, ſhaking more violently as he ſpoke, and with inexpreſſible horror in his voice, he, gaſping, ſaid—'A dead hand!—'

"'Where?'—

"I felt it!—I had hold of it!—'It is now at my neck.'

"For a moment I pauſed; not daring to ſtretch out my arm, and examine. I trembled in ſympathy with him. At length I ventured.

"Never ſhall I forget the ſenſation I experienced, when, to my full conviction, I actually felt a cold, dead hand, between my fingers!

"I was ſuffocated with horror! I ſtruggled to overcome it; again it ſeized me, and I ſunk half entranced!

"At this very inſtant, the ſhrill ſound of the whiſtle rung, piercing through the diſmal place in which we were impriſoned. It was anſwered. The ſame hoarſe voices once more were heard; but in tones fifty fold more dire.

"One terror combated the other, and we were recalled to ſome ſenſe of diſtinguiſhing and underſtanding. We lay ſilent, not daring to breathe, when we heard the door unlock. Our feelings will not readily be conceived, while the following dialogue paſſed.

"'What a damned while you have 'kept us waiting, ſuch a night as 'this!'

"'What ails the night? It is a 'ſpecial good night, for our trade.'

"'What the devil have you been 'about?'

"'About? Doing our buſineſs, 'to be ſure; and doing it to ſome 'purpoſe, I tell you. Is not the 'night as bad for us as for you? 'Who had the beſt of it, do you 'think? What had you to do, but 'to keep on the ſcout?'

"'How came you to leave the 'door open, and be d—mn'd to 'you?'

"'Who left the door open, Jack 'Dingyface? We left the key in it, 'indeed, for ſuch lubbers as you to 'paſs in and out; while we had all 'the work to do, and all the danger 'to boot.'

"'Who do you call lubber, Bull-'calf? We have had as much to do 'as yourſelves. There has been an 'alarm given; for we have heard 'noiſes and hallooing all night. For 'my part, I don't much like it. We 'ſhall be ſmoked; nay, it is my be-

'lief

'lief we are already; and I have a 'great mind to decamp and leave the 'country.'

" 'You are always in a panic. Who 'is to ſmoke us?'

" 'Well, mark my words, it will 'come upon us when we leaſt think of 'it.'

" 'Think of——! Hold up the 'lanthorn. Come, heave in the 'ſack——We were d—n'd fools, 'for taking ſuch a hen-hearted fel-'low among us. Lift the ſack an 'end. Why don't you lend a hand, 'and keep it ſteady, while I untie 'it? Do you think a dead man can 'ſtand on his legs? D—mn my bo-'dy, the fool is afraid he ſhould 'bite.'

" 'You are a hardened dog, Ran-'dal, bl—ſt me!'

" 'Come, tumble the body out. 'Lay hold! Here! Heave this way. 'So; that will do. We may leave 'him. He will not run away. His 'journey is over. He will travel no 'farther to-night, He can't ſay, 'however, but we have provided 'him with a lodging.'

" 'D—mn me, where do you ex-'pect to go to?'

" 'To-bed. It's high time.'

" 'I never heard ſuch a dare devil 'dog in all my life!'

" 'Don't let that trouble you; for 'you will never be like me.'

" 'What is that?'

" 'What is what?'

" 'I ſaw a head.'

" 'Where?'

" 'Behind the tub.'

" 'What then? Is there any won-'der in ſeeing a head, or a body ei-'ther, in this place?'

" 'Nay, but a living head!'

" 'A living aſs!'

" 'I am ſure I ſaw the eyes move.'

" 'Ah! white-liver'd lout! I 'wonder what the devil made ſuch a 'quaking pudding poltroon think of 'taking to our trade! Come? I am 'hungry; let us go into the kitchen, 'and get ſome grub, and then to 'bed. Pimping Simon, here, will ſee 'his grandmother's ghoſt, if we ſtay 'five minutes longer.'

"Here, to our infinite eaſe, they quitted us, went through an inner door that led to the houſe, locked it after them, and left us, not only with the dead hand, not only with the dead body, but in the moſt dirnal human ſlaughter-houſe that murder and horror ever conſtructed or ever conceived. Such were our impreſſions; and ſuch, under the ſame circumſtances, they would have been, perhaps, of the braveſt man or man-killer, that ever exiſted. Alexander and Cæſar themſelves would have ſhook, lying as we lay, hearing what we heard, and ſeeing what we ſaw; for, by the light of the lanthorn, we beheld limbs, and bones, and human ſkeletons, on every ſide of us. I repeat; horror had nothing to add.

"The dancing lights we had ſeen, the ſhrill ſignals and the dreadful howls that we had heard, were now no longer thought myſterious. It was no *ignis fatuus*, but the lanthorn of theſe aſſaſſins; no dog or wolf baying the moon, but the agonizing yells of murder!

"The men were four in number. The idea of attacking them ſeveral times ſuggeſted itſelf; nor was it ſo much overpowered by the apprehenſion of the arms with which I concluded ſuch men muſt be provided, as that my mind was rendered irreſolute by the dreadful pictures, real and imaginary, which had paſſed thro' my mind.

"Clarke, brave as he was, had loſt all his intrepidity in this Golgotha, this place of ſkulls; the very ſcent of which, knowing whence it proceeded, was abhorrent.

"No; it was not their arms, nor their numbers, but theſe fears that induced me, when he that ſaw my eyes move was in danger of giving the alarm, to cloſe them; and, profiting by the fellow's ſympathetic terror, counterfeit the death by which I was environed.

"Here then we were. And muſt we here remain? To ſleep was impoſſible. Muſt we riſe and grapple with the dead; trample on their limbs, and ſtumble over their unearthed bones, in endeavouring to get out?

"Neither could we tell what new horrors were in ſtore for us. Who had not heard of trap doors, ſliding wainſcots, and other murderous contrivances? And could they be now forgotten? Impoſſible! All the phantoms memory could revive, or

fancy

:ould create, were realized and led.

f the two, I certainly had more e of my underſtanding than ; but I was ſo abſorbed in the which aſſailed me on every iat I was intent on them only, rgot, while the lanthorn glim- its partial and dull rays, to r the geography of the place, plan the means of eſcape, till ment the men were departing; I caught a glimpſe of what I ed to be a window facing me.

s ſoon as our fears would per- we began, in low and cautious rs, to communicate our thoughts.

was pertinaciouſly averſe to id hurtle in the dark with the of the dead. By the interven- edium of the ſtraw, he had away the terrific hand, and termined, he ſaid, to lie ſtill, -light ſhould return, and pre- im from treading, at random, horrible objects around him, or ing over and being ſtretched up- orpſe.

had as little inclination to come act with dead hands, cadaver- odies, and diſſevered joints, as ld have; yet was too violently ited to remain quiet, and ſuffer to be preyed on by my imagina- Had I reſigned myſelf to it, t endeavouring to relieve it by it would have driven me fran- half roſe, ſat conſidering, ven- o feel round me, and ſhrunk vith inexpreſſible terror, from t object that I touched. Again nated, again ventured to feel, ain and again ſhivered with hor- prehenſions.

ſe will reconcile us to all ſitua- Experience corrects fear, em- s ignorance, and renders deſire urous. The builder will walk t dread on the ridge of a while the timid ſpectator ſtand- ow is obliged to turn his eyes or tumble headlong down and hed to pieces in imagination. ed trials had a ſimilar effect on ney rendered me more hardy, proceeded, as nearly as I gueſs, toward the window; ig, treading on, and encoun- I knew not what; ſubject, moment, to new ſtarts of ter- ad my heart now ſinking, now leaping, as the ſudden freaks and frights of fancy ſeized upon me.

" After the departure of the deſ- peradoes, we had heard various noiſes, in the adjoining houſe; among others, the occaſional ringing of a chamber bell. While I was thus en- deavouring to explore my way, ar- reſted by terror at every ſtep, as I have been deſcribing, we again heard ſounds that approached more nearly; and preſently the inner door once more opened, and a livery ſervant, bearing two lighted candles, came in; followed by a man with an apron tied round him, having a kind of bib up to his chin, and linen ſleeves drawn over his coat.

" The maſter, for ſo he evidently was, had a meagre, wan, counte- nance, and a diminutive form. The ſervant had evidently ſome trepida- tion.

" ' Do not be afraid, Matthew,' ſaid the maſter; ' you will ſoon be ' accuſtomed to it; and you will then ' laugh at your preſent timidity. ' Unleſs you conquer your fears, ' you will not be able to obey my ' directions in aſſiſting me; and con- ' ſequently will not be fit for your ' place; and you know you cannot ' get ſuch good wages in any other.'

" ' I will do my beſt, Sir,' ſaid the ſervant; ' but I can't ſay but, for ' the firſt time, it is a little fright- ' ful.'

" ' Mere prejudice, Matthew. I ' am ſtudying to gain knowledge, ' which will be ſerviceable to man- ' kind; and that you muſt perceive ' will be doing good.'

" ' Yes, Sir.'

" ' Reach me thoſe inſtruments— ' Now lift up the body, and turn the ' head a little this way—Why do you ' tremble? Are you afraid of the ' dead?'

" ' Not much, Sir.'

" ' Lift boldly, then.'

" ' Yes, Sir.'

" As the ſervant turned round, half ſtupefied with his fears, he beheld me ſtanding with my eyes fixed, watch- ful and liſtening with my whole ſoul, for the interpretation of theſe enig- mas. The man ſtared, gaped, turned pale, and at laſt dropped down, over- come with his terrors.

" The maſter was amazed, and, perceiving which way the ſervant's atten-

attention had been directed, looked round. His eye caught mine. He ſtood motionleſs. His pale face aſſumed a death-like hue; and, for a few moments, he ſeemed to want the power of utterance.

" Clarke had remained, aſtoniſhed and confounded, a ſilent ſpectator of the ſcene. But there was now light, and though the objects of horror were multiplied in reality, they were leſs numerous to the imagination. Seeing the fear of the ſervant, obſerving his fall, and remarking the gentle and feeble appearance of the maſter, armed though he was with murderous inſtruments, Clarke was now riſing, determined to come to action: his proceeding diſturbed our mutual amazement. He was on his legs, and, as I perceived, advancing with hoſtile intentions.

" The dialogue I had heard, and the objects which I had diſtinctly ſeen and examined, had, by this time, unravelled the whole myſtery. I diſcovered that we were in the diſſecting room of an anatomiſt.—Clarke was clenching his fiſt, and preparing to direct a blow at the operator; and I had but juſt time to ſtep forward, arreſt his arm, and impede its progreſs. 'Be quiet,' ſaid I, 'Clarke; we have been miſ-'taken.'

" 'For God's ſake, who are you, 'gentlemen?' ſaid the owner of the manſion, recovered in part from his apprehenſions, by my pacific interference.

" 'We are benighted travellers, 'Sir,' anſwered I; 'who got en-'trance into this place by accident, 'and have ourſelves been ſuffering 'under falſe, but exceſſive fear.—'Nay, Sir, be under no alarm, for 'we are far from intending you in-'jury.'

" He made no immediate reply, and I continued.

" 'Fear, I find, though ſhe has, indeed, a moſt active fancy, has no underſtanding; otherwiſe, among the innumerable conjectures with which my brain has been buſied within this hour, the truth would certainly have ſuggeſted itſelf: but, inſtead of ſuppoſing I was tranſported to the benignant regions of ſcience, I thought myſelf certain of being in the purlieus of the damned; in the very den of murder.'

" My language, manner, and tone of voice relieved him from all alarm; and he ſaid, with a ſmile, 'This is a 'very whimſical accident.'

" 'You would think ſo, indeed, 'Sir,' replied I, 'if you knew but 'half of the horrible images on which 'we have been dreaming. But it 'was diſtreſs that drove us to take 'ſhelter here; and if there be any 'village, or if not, even any barn, in 'which we could take a little reſt till 'day-light, we ſhould be exceedingly 'obliged to you for that kind aſſiſt-'ance which, from your love of 'ſcience, and from the remarks I 'have heard you make to your ſer-'vant, I am perſuaded, you will be 'very willing to afford.'

" By this time the ſervant was recovered from his fright; and on his legs. 'Go, Matthew,' ſaid the maſter, 'and call up one of the maids.' And turning to me, he added, 'Be 'kind enough to follow me, Sir, with 'your companion. I doubt if you 'could procure either lodging or re-'freſhment within three miles of the 'place, and I ſhall therefore be very 'happy in ſupplying you with both.'

" We obeyed; I highly delighted with the benevolent and hoſpitable manner of our hoſt; and Clarke moſt glad to eſcape, from a ſcene which no explanation had yet reconciled to his feelings, or notions of good and evil.'

Vol. IV. p. 49.

C. *Conſtantinople, Ancient and Modern*, with Excurſions to the Shores and Iſlands of the Archipelago and to the Troad. By JAMES DALLAWAY, M.B. F.S.A. late Chaplain and Phyſician of the Britiſh Embaſſy to the Porte. 4to. Boards. 1l. 11s. 6d. pp. 415. *Cadell and Davies.*

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EMBELLISHMENTS.

The aquatinta engravings in the following liſt are "taken from drawings on the ſpot, by Mr. GAETANO MERCATI, a young artiſt now reſident in London, who accompanied his Excellency Mr. Liſton on his Embaſſy to the Porte."

View of the Seven Towers.
Seraglio Point.
A Turkiſh Lady.
Temple of Apollo Dydimæus.
Column of Juno at Samos.
Temple of Apollo Thymbræus.
Map of the Troad.
Tomb of Ajax.
Plain of Troy.
Tomb of Hector.

EXTRACT.

SKETCHES OF TURKISH JURISPRUDENCE, MANNERS, &c.

"THE adminiſtration of juſtice in Conſtantinople is notoriouſly corrupt. It is placed ſolely in the hands of the oulemah, or eccleſiaſtical body, who are confirmed in their rapacity by being ſecured from the interpoſition of the body politic, as they receive no ſalary from the ſtate. In theſe two cauſes originates a ſyſtem of enormous peculation and bribery, ſo that for the poor there is no redreſs. Turkiſh juriſprudence profeſſes the implicit direction of the koràn, but more attention is paid to the multèkah, or ſonhèt, containing the traditional injunctions; after all, the intereſt or caprice of the judge biaſſes the deciſion.

"The rank of Turkiſh lawyers is the mufti, or deputy to the ſultan; as kalife or oracle of the law, the kadileſcars of Roumily and Anadoly; ſupreme in their diſtinct diſtricts, mollahs, muſelims, and kadies. Theſe hold their mekemehs, or halls of juſtice, where they try criminals and hear cauſes, in which oral teſtimony always prevails againſt written evidence.—Three MSS. of the Koran, the Evangeliſts, and the Pentateuch, are kept by the kadies, who adminiſter oaths upon them, according to the religion of the perſon to be ſworn. Falſe witneſſes are eaſily procured; they frequent certain coffee-houſes, where theſe infamous tranſactions are arranged. If one of theſe wretches be too often detected, or has forfeited the intereſted connivance of the judge, he is given over to the puniſhment of the law. Mounted on an aſs, with his arms and legs tied, and his face towards the tail, he is led through the ſtreets and bazàrs, where he is inſulted with every groſſneſs, and if a Turk fares very ill.

"It is truly remarkable, in ſo great a population, that criminal cauſes do not occur more frequently. Murders are ſeldom heard of, and happen amongſt the ſoldiers oftener than other deſcriptions of people: they are certainly prevented by the prohibition of wearing arms in the capital. If the murderer eſcape juſtice for twenty-four hours, he is not amenable to the law: at leaſt, has a good chance of evading its vengeance.—Robberies are not frequent, excepting in the great roads through diſtant provinces, where they are always puniſhed with impalement. There is no place of public execution; and when a criminal is condemned, he is led down the neareſt ſtreet by the executioner, who is provided with a large nail and cord, which he places over the door of any ſhop where he is not paid for forbearance. The body is raiſed a few inches only above the ground, and muſt be left untouched for three days. In inſtances of decapitation, the more honourable puniſhment, it is expoſed as long in the ſtreet, with the head under the arm, if a muſulman, but if a rayah *, between the legs. So horrid a ſpectacle excites no emotion in the mind of a Turk, for it is certain that by no nation, be it as ſavage as it may, is the life of a man ſo lightly regarded as by them. This is a diſguſting but

* "A rayah is an Ottoman ſubject of any nation, liable to the haràdj, or capitation tax."

true

true ſketch of their laws and executive juſtice.

"Perſonal combat, unknown to the ancients, but ſo univerſal in modern Europe ſince the days of Chibaley, is not practiſed amongſt the Turks, nor is aſſaſſination, the diſgrace of many nations, in any degree frequent. Connections with women, the great cauſe of inveterate quarrels, are ſo arranged as to render interference with each other almoſt impoſſible. Before marriage they are not ſeen by their lovers, and after only by their huſbands and near relatives. There is likewiſe an inviolable point of honour between men reſpecting their harèms, and an avowed libertine would be baniſhed from ſociety. Poiſon, ſecretly given, is the puniſhment he would probably incur.

"To another occaſion of perſonal provocation they are equally ſtrangers. Gaming is prohibited by the Mohammedan law, and as cheſs is their favourite amuſement, their ſingular proficiency is a proof that the love of gain may not be the only inducement to excel. Wagers, or anticipating the chances of any trial of ſkill or common event, they can conſider as unlawful.

"To the abſence of theſe powerful incitements to anger, and to their national ſuavity of manners as confined to themſelves, may be attributed much ſocial harmony, though with fewer examples of diſintereſted friendſhip than amongſt us. The Turk ſhews inſolence or moroſeneſs to thoſe only whom his prejudices exclude from intercourſe.

"The Rammezan, or Turkiſh Lent, laſts for one complete moon, and takes every month in the year in rotation. No inſtitution can be more ſtrictly or more generally obſerved; it enjoins perfect abſtinence from ſunriſe to ſun-ſet, from every kind of aliment, even from water. Mohammed did not foreſee that coffee and tobacco would become the chief luxury of his followers, and various were the opinions reſpecting the legality of taking them in Rammezan; which were finally determined in the negative. Theſe are indeed days of penance to the labourer and mechanic, but to the opulent only a pleaſing variety, for they ſleep all day, and in the evening feaſt and make merry, as if they exulted in cheating the prophet. The only ſhow of mortification is a prohibition from entering the harem during the twelve hours of faſting. Every night of this ſeaſon is ſome appointed feaſt amongſt the officers of the court.

"Nor are the inferior orders deprived of their ſhare of relaxation; for the ſhops of cooks and confectioners, and the coffee-houſes, are unuſually decorated and frequented. There are exhibitions of low humour, and the kara-guze, or puppet-ſhow, repreſented by Chineſe ſhades.

"For the graver ſort, moſt coffee-houſes retain a raccontatorè, or profeſſed ſtory-teller, who entertains a very attentive audience for many hours. They relate eaſtern tales, or ſarcaſtic anecdotes of the times, and are ſometimes engaged by government to treat on politics, and to reconcile the people to any recent meaſure of the ſultan or viſier. Their manner is very animated, and their recitation accompanied by much geſticulation. They have the fineſſe, when they perceive the audience numerous, and deeply engaged, to defer the ſequel of their ſtory. The nightly illuminations of every minareh in the city, eſpecially thoſe of the imperial moſques, produce a very ſingular and ſplendid effect. Within each of theſe, the vaſt concaves of the domes are lighted up by ſome hundred lamps of coloured glaſs; and external cords are thrown acroſs from one minareh to another, and the lamps fantaſtically diſpoſed in letters and figures. I was not more agreeably ſurpriſed by any thing I ſaw in Conſtantinople, than the whole appearance of the firſt night in Rammezan.

"As an indulgence from the ſeverities of Lent, the Turks have their Beyràm, and the Chriſtians their Eaſter. At this ſeaſon, thoſe of every nation appear in new clothes, and exhibit all poſſible gaiety. Places of public reſort are then particularly frequented, and the paſtimes and groupes, excepting in their dreſs, exactly reſemble an Engliſh wake. The Turks are much delighted by a circular ſwing, made by fixing a wheel on a high poſt, from which hang many poles, with ſeats attached to them. I have ſeen ſeveral of theſe bearded children taking this amuſement with great glee, and contraſted with the gravity of their habits, nothing could be more ridiculous.

ridiculous. The Greeks have an univerſal licence, dance through the ſtreets to very rude muſic, and are in the zenith of their vivacity; but the feſtivity of the Armenians, a ſaturnine race, ſeems to conſiſt chiefly in being intoxicated, and jumping with the prepoſterous activity of an elephant. In the Campo de' Morti, near Pera, ſo called from being the cemetery of the Franks and Armenians, many of theſe droll ſcenes may be then contemplated by an inveſtigator of the preciſe traits of character which diſcriminate the maſs of all nations.

"The Turks have ſumptuary laws, and habits peculiar to profeſſions. By the turban differing in ſize and ſhape every man is known; and ſo numerous are theſe diſtinctions, that a dragoman, long converſant with Conſtantinople, told me he knew not half of them. The Emirs, real or pretended deſcendants from the prophet, are diſtinguiſhed by the green muſlin, the others wear white round a cap of cloth, and the head is univerſally very cloſely ſhaven. In the turbans of the oulemah there is a greater profuſion of muſlin, from ten to twenty yards, which are proportionally larger, as the wigs of profeſſional men were formerly. The military, as the janiſſaries, boſtandjis, and topdjis, wear caps of the moſt uncouth ſhape and faſhion, ſuch as defy deſcription. The rayahs are known by a head-dreſs called a kalpac, made of lamb-ſkin, and inimitably ugly, differing entirely from a turban; and ſometimes a ſamour, or black fur cap, which is principally worn by dragomen and phyſicians. In other reſpects they are dreſſed as the Turks. Yellow ſlippers, or boots, are indulged only to thoſe under ambaſſadorial protection, and are an envied diſtinction. When the preſent ſultan came to the throne, he iſſued an edict that no unlicenſed rayah ſhould appear publicly in yellow ſlippers. At that time he took great pleaſure in walking the ſtreets in diſguiſe; when meeting an ill-ſtarred Jew dreſſed contrary to law, he ordered his head to be inſtantly ſtruck off. This was his firſt act of ſeverity, which created moſt unfavourable conjectures, not altogether confirmed by his ſubſequent reign.

"The Turks of better rank, and the regular citizens, wear what is called the long dreſs, with outer robes of fine cloth, ſhalloon, or pellices, which are in general uſe for the greater part of the year, and commonly of the moſt coſtly furs. They are ſeldom ſeen without a teſpi in their hands; it is a ſtring of ninety-nine beads, correſponding with the names of the Deity, which they carry as much for amuſement as devotion. Hamid Ali, a late viſier, wore one of pearl, ſo perfect as to be valued at 3000*l.* ſterling.

"The common people, eſpecially thoſe belonging to any military corps, have a jacket richly ornamented with gold or ſilver twiſt, trowſers of cloth, which cloſe to the middle of the leg, the other part of which is bare, and red ſlippers. Their great pride is to ſtick into their girdle a pair of large horſe piſtols, a yataghàn or long knife, a hanjiar or dagger, all profuſely inlaid with ſilver in a groteſque taſte, which, with pouches for ammunition and tobacco, are extremely incommodious, and ſeveral pounds weight. With theſe weapons they frequently do miſchief, often from childiſhneſs, ſometimes from intention. Such are ſeen in every town in the empire, excepting the capital, who glory in their privilege, as no rayah is permitted to carry arms.

"By the laws of Iſlamiſm the Turks are forbidden veſſels and utenſils of gold or ſilver, and are directed to great ſimplicity in every habit of life. This injunction does not extend to women, whoſe pride conſiſts in the number and coſtlineſs of their trinkets. The chief luxury of the men is diſplayed in the number of their attendants, and their horſes with ſuperb capariſons, often of embroidered velvet, and plates of ſilver embоſſed and gilt. No rich man appears in public, but on horſeback, with a train of footmen, in any part of Conſtantinople, the number of whom is unneceſſarily great, and much of his income is expended in their daily maintenance, and new clothes at the feaſt of Bayràm. Their wages are inconſiderable. No domeſtic performs more than one office; this ſerves the coffee, and that hands the napkin, but no emergency can command any other ſervice.

"The

The horſes of the Arab, or
oman breed, are eminently beau-
and are taught to prance under
rfect manège of the rider, how-
nfirm. Great expence likewiſe
iſhed on the boats, which are
it in a high degree, carved,
, and lined with rich cuſhions.
coſt from a hundred to a
ind piaſtres each. The rank of
vner is aſcertained by the num-
oars, and in dexterity or civility
termen exceed the Turks.
Coaches are not in uſe, excepting
he clumſy, nondeſcript vehicles,
convey the ladies of great
is, can be ſo called. In his pipe
ulent man is extremely ſump-
; the head muſt be of pale
, the ſtick of jaſmine wood,
the bark preſerved, and the
of a delicate red clay, manufac-
at Burgàs, in Romelia, and
ornamented. According to the
y of the ſmoker is the length of
e, often ſix or ſeven feet, when
carried by two of his ſervants
place to place with much cere-
; and the bowl is ſupported by
s, as an aid to ſupreme indolence.
ſummer, for greater coolneſs,
em of the pipe is covered with
a or muſlin, and moiſtened with
. This ſovereign recreation is
onfined to the men; the ladies,
ally thoſe advanced in life, par-
of it largely, and, as a delicacy,
ix the tobacco with frankincenſe,
, or aloes wood. The ſultan
abſtains from etiquette; as
, or repreſentative of the pro-
he declines deciding, by his own
ce, upon the propriety of any
n, about which the law is not
ic and declaratory.
Notwithſtanding their grave ex-
, which might prepoſſeſs foreign-
ith an idea of concealing as much
ity as ſenſe, and apparently ſo
rial with mirth or vivacity, the
s, in ſuperior life, of both ſexes,
ge a vein of ſarcaſtic humour,
are not behind more poliſhed
ns in the delicacy or ſeverity of
repartees. Moſt gentlemen of
raglio, or capital, have been edu-
in their ſeminaries of learning,
re converſant with oriental lite-
e. Many of them quote the Per-
oets as happily, and refer to the
ic philoſophers with as complete
ſion, as we can do to the Greek
or Roman. The 'Leilat u alf leilah,' or Arabian Nights, firſt introduced into Europe by Monſieur Petit de la Croix, are familiarly known by them, as well as the fables and allegories of Pilpay and Lokman, from which ſources they ſtore their minds as well with ſentiments as expreſſion. To excel in colloquial facility and elegance, is the firſt ambition of every cheliby, or man of breeding.

"I repeat a ſpecimen of Turkiſh wit, related to me as having been occaſioned by a recent circumſtance.

"A man of rank, remarkably unpleaſing in his countenance and figure, was married, according to cuſtom, without having firſt ſeen her unveiled, to a lady, whoſe pretenſions to perſonal attractions did not exceed his own. On the morning after their marriage ſhe demanded of him to whom of his friends ſhe might ſhew her face with freedom. 'Shew it,' ſaid he, 'to all the world, but hide it 'from me.' 'Patience,' rejoined the lady. 'I have none,' returned the bridegroom. 'Ah!' ſaid ſhe, 'I 'think you muſt have had a good 'ſhare, for you have carried that 'abominable great noſe about with 'you all your life-time.' *P.* 79.

CI. *The War of the Giants.* By an Admirer of Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins. To which is added, A Dialogue between John Bull and one of his Friends. With Notes. 4to. ſewed, 2s. pp. 25. *Johnſon.*

THIS publication is a poetical epitome of the Revolution in France. The Dialogue, which follows, is on the ſubject of the preſent war. As a ſpecimen of the Author's verſification, we give the following

EXTRACT.

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION TO THE DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE.

I.

"THERE liv'd a giant in the ſouth,
And lawleſs power had he,
As good a man, to ſay the truth,
As giant well could be.

And

2.
And all who liv'd within his land,
Obſequious to his will,
Were, right or wrong, his high command
Attentive to fulfil.

3.
'But tho' this giant he is good,'
Some folks were heard to ſay,
'And never yet has ſuck'd our blood,
'Perhaps his children may.

4.
'His anceſtors, who ſuck'd their fill,
'Did ſometimes ours devour:
'Leſt he ſhould one day have the will,
'Let's keep him from the power.'

5.
Theſe words delight the pooreſt mob,
And many of the rich,
And ſo they ſeize the giant's club,
And give to him a ſwitch.

6.
The giants all around do grieve,
For their poor brother's pains,
When ſtript of the prerogative,
Of daſhing out of brains.

7.
And they combine without delay,
To cruſh this wicked mob,
Reſtore their brother's ancient ſway,
And give him back his club.

8.
While they march on moſt gallantly,
In ſhining armour girt,
A *ſwiniſh* drove, freſh from the ſty,
O'erthrows them in the dirt.

9.
But now the people puff'd with pride,
For this great victory,
All prudent counſellors deride,
And heav'n and earth defy.

10.
And now a monſter fill'd with gall,
The multitude deceives,
He ſwore to make them ſovereigns all
When once they were his ſlaves.

11.
He having got ſupreme command
Did the good giant ſlay;
Pale murder ſtalk'd throughout the land,
With famine and diſmay.

12.
Equality, whom he diſdains,
In rags attends his car;
With Liberty, both dragg'd in chains,
Like priſoners of war.

13.
His cruelty ſo great became,
That his companions dear
Began to dread that even them
He would in pieces tear.

14.
'The cup of his iniquity,'
Said they, 'is at the brim;
'He meditates to make us die;
'Come, let us butcher him.'

15.
Thus being caught in his own ſnare,
It ſuddenly befell,
That he was driven to deſpair,
Was ſlain, and went to hell."

P. 3.

CII. *The Hiſtory of the Campaign of* 1796, in Germany and Italy. 8vo. Boards. 6s. pp. 388. *Cadell and Davies, Robinſons, T. Gardiner, H. Gardner, De Boffe, Dulau.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE materials from which I "have compoſed this work, "have been partly collected from "the accounts officially publiſhed at "London, Vienna, and Paris; and "partly procured through means of "a correſpondence which I have "conſtantly kept up with ſome "diſtinguiſhed military characters "on the continent. Some of theſe "have been and ſtill are, actually "engaged in this war: and the "others have watched its progreſs "with the moſt attentive and in-"telligent obſervation. I have "ſpared no pains to put together "and to compare theſe various "materials. This work is, in fact, "an abſtract and a combination of "all theſe accounts. I have en-"deavoured to draw from the whole "a reſult, if not abſolutely correct, "at leaſt, as nearly ſo, as it was in "my power to make it.

"The knowledge which I myſelf "have perſonally had of the greater "part of the theatre of the war, of "ſome of the armies which are en-"gaged in it, and of ſeveral of the "generals

" generals who commanded them, " joined to ſome degree of experi- " ence in the ſubject which I treat " of, cannot have failed to be of con- " ſiderable uſe to me."

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN OF GERMANY.

Chap. I. Relative Situation of the Imperial and Republican Armies before the Opening of the Campaign—Eſtimate of their reſpective Force---Intereſt of the French to carry on an offenſive War--Intereſt of the Imperialiſts to adopt a defenſive one—Rupture of the Armiſtice--Movements of the French on both Banks of the Lower Rhine--Battles of Uckerath and of Altenkirchen—Evacuation of the Hundſruck by the Archduke Charles —March of that Prince to the Lahn —Battles of Weſtlaer—Second Battle of Uckerath—Retreat of the French beyond the Rhine and the Sieg.

Chap. II. Opening of the Campaign on the Upper Rhine—Evacuation of the Palatinate by Marſhal Wurmſer—Departure of that General with 30,000 Men to Italy—Paſſage of the Rhine and Capture of Fort Kehl by the French—Their Progreſs in the Country of Baden—Battle of Renchen—Battle of Raſtadt —Paſſage of the Sieg and the Rhine by Generals Kleber and Jourdan—Battle of Montabauer—Battle of Friedberg —Capture of the Fort of Kœnigſtein by the French—Their Entrance into Frankfort—Battle of Etlingem, and Retreat of the Imperialiſts.

Chap. III. Battles of Canſtadt and Eſſlingen—Contributions impoſed by the French—Armiſtice concluded by them with the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Margrave of Baden, and the Circle of Suabia—Second Battle of Eſſlingen—Continuation of the Retreat of the Imperial Army—Battle of Mettingen — Retreat of General Wartenſleben to Amberg, and of the Archduke to Donauwert—Projects of that Prince.

Chap. IV. March of the Archduke—Retreat of General Wartenſleben behind the Naab—Battles of Teining and Neumarkt—Retreat of General Jourdan—Battle of Amberg —Defeat of General Jourdan at Wurtſbourg—Surrender of the Citadel—Jourdan's Retreat to the Lahn —Battle of Aſhaffembourg—Kœnigſtein retaken by the Imperialiſts—Bad Condition and Loſſes of the Army of Jourdan—That General repaſſes the Lahn—Death of the Republican General Marceau — The French retire beyond the Rhine and the Sieg—Prince Charles marches towards the Upper Rhine.

Chap. V. Poſition of the Armies of Generals Latour and Moreau, on the 15th of Auguſt—Battle of Ober Kamlach—Paſſage of the Danube and Lech, by the French—Defeat of Mr. de Latour at Friedberg—Battles of St. Gaſt, Ingoldſtadt, and Munich —Armiſtice concluded between the French Republic and the Elector Palatine—Moreau quits his Poſition on the Iſer—His Rear-guard and that of General Deſaix are routed—Moreau determines to retreat.

Chap. VI. Moreau repaſſes the Lech—Battle of Iſny—The Fort of Kehl is taken by the Auſtrians, and retaken by the French—Moreau continues to retreat—Mr. de Nauendorf prevents his Entrance into the Dutchy of Wurtemberg—The Peaſants of Suabia arm againſt the French---Affair of advanced Guards at Schuſſenreid---Moreau ſends a Part of his Baggage and Troops through Switzerland---Defeat of the Auſtrians at Biberach---The French force the Paſs of the Valley of Hell, and arrive at Freybourg.

Chap. VII. Moreau endeavours to maintain himſelf in Briſgaw—March of the Archduke againſt Freibourg—Poſition of the oppoſed Armies—Battles of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of October—Moreau retreats, and takes the formidable Poſition of Schuingen —He is forced to abandon it, and to repaſs the Rhine at Huningen.

Chap. VIII. Diſpoſition of the Armies of the Archduke and Moreau, after the latter had re-entered France---Operations of General Werneck on the Lower Rhine—Bournonville ſucceeds Jourdan in the Com-

mand of the Army of Sambre and Meuſe---Condition of that Army---Operations of Generals Hotze and Neu, on the left Bank of the Rhine ---Paſſage of that River by the Auſtrians on the 21ſt---Affair on the Sieg the ſame Day---Battle of Kreutznach---General Hotze retires into the entrenched Camp before Manheim---He is attacked in it without Succeſs --- Neutrality of Neuwied agreed upon --- Armiſtice concluded on the Lower Rhine.

Chap. IX. Deſcription of the Fort and entrenched Camp of Kehl ---Siege of that Place---Its Surrender by Capitulation---Siege of the Head of the Bridge at Huningen—Reduction of that Place, and End of the Campaign.

CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

Chap. I. Force and Poſition of the Allies, and of the French in Italy---Opening of the Campaign---Battles of Montenotte, Montelezino, Dego, and Vico---Retreat of the Allies ---- Armiſtice concluded between the King of Sardinia and the French Republic — Obſervations on theſe Events.

Chap. II. Retreat of the Auſtrians behind the Po---Paſſage of that River by the French---Armiſtice concluded between them and the Duke of Parma---Battle at Lodi---The French enter Milan---Inſurrection of the Inhabitants of Lombardy---Paſſage of the French over the Mincio---Retreat of General Beaulieu into the Tyrol----Armiſtice concluded between the French, the King of Naples, and the Pope—The French enter Leghorn---Inſurrection of the Inhabitants of Romagna—Siege and Deſcription of Mantua.

Chap. III. A new Army aſſembled by the Auſtrians in Italy under the Command of Field Marſhal Wurmſer ---Operations and firſt Succeſſes of that General—The Siege of Mantua raiſed by Buonaparte—Complete Defeat of the Corps of General Quoſdanovich—Defeat of Mr. de Wurmſer at Caſtiglione----Second Defeat—Repaſſing of the Mincio and the Adige, and Re-entrance of the Defiles of Tyrol — New Inſurrection againſt the French—Plan formed by the French to unite all their Armies in Germany—Battle of Roveredo—Action at Baſſano—Arrival of Marſhal Wurmſer at Mantua—Peace made by the King of Naples with the French Republic—Refuſal by the Pope of the Conditions of Peace preſcribed by them—Revolt of the Inhabitants of the Dutchies of Modena, Bologna, and Ferrara—Origin of the Ciſpadan Republic.

Chap. IV. The Auſtrians aſſemble a fourth Army in the Frioul and Tyrol, under the Orders of Lieutenant-general Alvinzy and Davidovich—Poſition and Strength of the French Army—March of Mr. d'Alvinzy—Battle of Fonteniva—Succeſs of Mr. Davidovich on the Upper Adige—Battle of Arcole, and Retreat of Mr. d'Alvinzy—New Succeſſes of Mr. Davidovich—He is compelled to retire to Alla—Cauſes of the Misfortunes of the Auſtrians —Faults committed by Generals Davidovich and Alvinzy — Able Conduct of Buonaparte.

Chap. V. Poſition of Peri retaken and again loſt by Mr. Davidovich — Sorties of the Garriſon of Mantua—Inaction and Poſition of the reſpective Armies — Miſſion of General Clarke—Exhauſted State of Lombardy—New Burdens impoſed by the French—Diſcontent excited in conſequence—Ciſpadan Convention—Preparations for War made by the Pope—New Sorties of Marſhal Wurmſer —The French take Poſſeſſion of the Venetian Citadel of Bergamo.

Chap. VI. The Auſtrians form a fifth Army—Diſtreſs of Mantua—Sortie of Marſhal Wurmſer, and Eſcape of the Engliſh Colonel Graham—March and Succeſs of General Provera—Battle of St. Michael before Verona—March and Succeſs of Mr. d'Alvinzy — Complete Defeat of the Auſtrians at Rivoli and Corona--Buonaparte returns with Reinforcements to the Blockade of Mantua—

tua—Mr. de Provera arrives before that Place—His Rear-guard is taken priſoner — His Failure before the Suburb of St. George—He is taken with his whole Corps—Obſervations on the Cauſes of theſe Events—Loſs of the Auſtrians and the French.

Chap. VII. Retreat of the Auſtrians in the Tyrol and Friuli—Battles of Carpedenolo and Avio—Defenſive Poſition taken by the Auſtrians—Surrender of Mantua—March of the French to the Papal Territories—Proclamation of Buonaparte — Battle of Senio—Conqueſt of Romagna, of the Dutchy of Urbino, and of the March of Ancona—Taking of Loretto—Letters between the Pope and Buonaparte — Treaty of Peace between his Holineſs and the French.

Each of the above campaigns concludes with a retroſpective chapter, and is accompanied with copious explanatory notes. As any particular narrative detached from the regular hiſtory, would contain little more information than our readers may have heretofore met with in the public papers, we ſhall ſelect our extracts from thoſe chapters, and give a brief ſample of the author's annotations.

EXTRACTS.

TRAITS OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

" THIS Prince found himſelf, at the opening of the campaign, at the head of a formidable army, though one leſs numerous than that of his enemies. He might then flatter himſelf that he ſhould make amends for this inequality of means by a ſuperiority of talents and activity. He had then, no doubt, formed ſome project for the advancement of his brother's intereſt, and the promotion of his own glory. At the moment when he was on the point of putting them into execution, 30,000 of his beſt troops were taken from him and ſent into Italy. The Archduke made no complaint of the great reduction which his army by this means experienced, and ſtill leſs did he think of endeavouring to prevent the meaſure by his credit and his natural influence with the Emperor. Finding himſelf incapable of undertaking any offenſive enterprize, and reduced to the neceſſity even of a defenſive ſyſtem, extremely difficult to maintain, this young Prince ſhewed neither diſguſt nor deſpondency. He exerted himſelf to compenſate the loſs of thoſe troops which had been taken from him, by making the beſt uſe of thoſe which remained with him. He went to ſeek for victory on the banks of the Lahn and the Sieg; and when an invaſion, the ſucceſs of which the French had hoped for, only by effecting it at a diſtance from that Prince, opened to them Germany, and allowed them to diſplay in that country their numerous battalions, the Archduke ceaſed not for an inſtant to oppoſe to them a firm and methodical reſiſtance. He always could diſcern when it was proper to engage or avoid an action, and diſtinguiſh thoſe poſts of which it was expedient to diſpute every inch with obſtinacy, from thoſe whoſe importance would not have repaid the value of his ſoldiers' blood. He effected his retreat, loſing as little ground, and gaining as much time as poſſible.

" As ſoon as his approach to the hereditary dominions had ſufficiently increaſed his force, and in the ſame proportion diminiſhed that of the French, he then began to entertain the confident hope of delivering Germany, he then executed with reſolution plans formed with wiſdom. He diſplayed againſt Jourdan the courage and enterprizing ſpirit of his character, which had been long fettered by a defenſive ſyſtem. He defeated that General, purſued him without reſpite, outſtripped him by his celerity, circumvented him by his manœuvres, and compelled him to fly beyond the Rhine.

" Having accompliſhed the defeat of one of the Republican armies, he haſtened to direct againſt the other his fortune and his talents. He fixed the former, and gave new ſplendour to the latter. He baffled by ſuperior ability the general oppoſed to him, rendered uſeleſs the courage of his ſoldiers, and relieved Germany from their preſence. In two months the Archduke paſſed from the frontiers of Bohemia to the walls of Duſſeldorf; from that town to Baſle, and

from Baſle to Offembourg, always fighting, and always victorious. Not ſatisfied with being ſo by halves, he reſolved that the end of the campaign ſhould afford a complete reparation for the diſaſters of its commencement, and allowed no reſpite to his enemies, till he had wreſted from them the only remains of their firſt triumphs. Scarce had he accompliſhed this, when inſtead of indulging a well-merited repoſe, he liſtened only to the intereſts of his country; and not heſitating to change the command of a victorious army for that of another which knew nothing of war but defeats, he flew to meet new dangers in Italy.

"The Archduke, no doubt, as well as every other Prince, who at his time of life has had the command of large armies, has of courſe liſtened to the counſels of experience. It is well known that he has profited by thoſe of Lieut. General Bellegarde *, and of the Colonel of the Staff Schmidt. To the talents of theſe two officers, and more particularly of the former, we moſt readily pay due homage. They are no doubt worthy of that confidence, which the Emperor and the Archduke have repoſed in them. They deſerve praiſe for having made ſo good an uſe of that confidence, and are entitled to the grateful acknowledgements of Germany. They have probably contributed much to the Archduke's ſucceſs, and by their experience have ſupplied his deficiency in that reſpect. But the qualities which that Prince may moſt juſtly claim as perſonally his own, are his great courage equalled only by his modeſty; his coolneſs, and quickneſs of perception in the heat of battle; that energy which makes him forget the weakneſs of his conſtitution, and to ſupport the greateſt fatigues; and finally, that impartial juſtice with which he rewards with one hand, and puniſhes with the other. He has found the means to give to his Generals, and to the officers of his army, an activity before unknown to them, and to which may be attributed the latter ſucceſſes of the Auſtrian army. He has reanimated diſcipline, not by increaſing its ſeverity, but by inſpiring every one with the love of their duty, the deſire of praiſe, and the fear of reprehenſion †. He has found the means of compelling the Generals of his army to ſhew more zeal and more obedience in executing Mr. de Bellegarde's plans, than the Emperor was able to obtain from them in 1794 in favour of the celebrated General Mack. He knew how to raiſe his authority above the abuſes, the pretentions, and the intrigues, which beſiege the head-quarters of an army no leſs than a court, and to force every particular intereſt to act in uniſon with the intereſt of the whole. Theſe are the qualities and the facts which characteriſe the Archduke Charles, and of which hiſtory will not be unmindful. The conduct of this Prince, at once prudent and ſplendid, has, beyond contradiction, had a greater influence than any other circumſtance on the iſſue of this campaign." *P.* 178.

BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL BUONAPARTE.

"Paſcal Buonaparte, a godſon of General Paoli, was born at Ajaccio in Corſica in the ſame year (1769) that that iſland became ſubject to France. His father, who died young, had the rank of major in the ſervice of that power. At the age of ten years Buonaparte was placed at the royal

* "This general, a Savoyard by birth, and I believe the youngeſt lieutenant-general in the Auſtrian army, has never ceaſed to diſtinguiſh himſelf during the whole courſe of this war. He has conſtantly enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor, and will one day, probably, be at the head of his army.

† "A ſingle trait will enable the reader to form a judgment of the manner in which the Archduke commands and is obeyed. At the affair of the 24th of October, that Prince gave orders to the Major of the light horſe of Modena to attack a redoubt, ſituated among ſome vines. That officer charged the French who defended it, but the ground being extremely diſadvantageous for cavalry, he was repulſed, and obliged to fall back. The Archduke came up in the interim, and ſeeing what paſſed, ſaid to the Major, 'Sir, you have 'miſunderſtood me; I gave you orders to *take* the redoubt.' The officer felt the full weight of theſe words, and returned to the charge with all the force given by deſpair. He was killed, but the redoubt was taken."

ſchool

l at Brienne, from whence he was ved to the military ſchool at Paris. e there, he diſcovered applica- nd an inclination for the ſciences. 85, being then no more than fif- he was appointed lieutenant en d of the regiment de la Fere of ery, which he joined at Valence. erſon is middle ſized, and his lexion is dark and ſwarthy; his enance beſpeaks nothing remark- except his black eyes, which are , and habitually fixed on the id. He brought with him from ca, and preſerved both in the houſes where he was brought nd the regiment into which he ed, republican and elevated ideas, it of independence, a great deal de, an extravagant opinion of his nation, and a great contempt for reſt of the world. This charac- is little adapted to military diſ- e as to ſociety, pleaſed neither ommanders nor his companions: atter did not fail to beſtow on hoſe little corrections which, when by equals, generally prove uſe- eſſons; they had, however, no effect on the haughty and ſavage ſition of this young man. Diſ- ling, ſilent, vain, and miſanthro- e read much, ſeldom went abroad, lmoſt always alone; he ſtudied y and politics, diſdaining the s of his profeſſion, which he y attended to. Though natu- ſilent, when the ſubject under ſion was to his taſte, whenever eemed the auditory worthy of and more eſpecially when Cor- vas the topic of diſcourſe, then came animated, and ſpoke with energy and warmth, though not elegance. On theſe occaſions he vered a good memory, a great e of penetration and wit, a know- very uncommon for his age, above all, an extreme tenacity inion. Such was Buonaparte be- he revolution: till that period he hewn neither the inclinations, the es, the vices, or the manners of ge. His opinions, the violence s character, and his ambition, l naturally induce him to take in this revolution; he was ſup- to have had a conſiderable ſhare ne diſturbances which agitated ca in 1789. The year following joined his regiment, which was uxonne, taking with him a bro- ther of the age of twelve. One of his companions inquiring why he took ſo young a man as his brother with him, he replied, *I wiſh him to enjoy a great ſpectacle, that of a nation which will ſpeedily be either regenerated or deſtroyed.*

"Buonaparte attached himſelf more and more to the republican party, and obtained a rapid advancement. He was for a ſhort time employed in the war of La Vendée, and alſo at the ſiege of Toulon. Being at Paris on the 13th of Vendemiaire, he ſhewed himſelf on that occaſion one of the warmeſt partiſans of the Convention, and very actively ſeconded Barras. This laſt, being made director, offered Buonaparte the command of the army in Italy, on condition that he ſhould marry the widow of the Vicomte de Beauharnois, who had been guillotined. The young Italian accepted the terms, and departed for the Italian army, which he found in the greateſt want of arms, clothes, and ammunition. He found the means to procure at Genoa a part of what was wanting; and the victories which he obtained from the beginning of the campaign, very ſoon placed his army above all want.

"This biographical note was given me by an officer who ſerved ſeveral years in the ſame regiment as Buonaparte, and who was perfectly capable of appreciating him." *P.* 381.

FARTHER TRAITS OF CHARACTER IN BUONAPARTE.

"NONE of the generals of the republic have performed ſervices ſo important and ſo difficult. He is the only one amongſt them who has not owed all his ſucceſs to the ſuperiority of his forces, or to political cauſes. Active, enterpriſing, able, and, above all, fortunate, he has committed few military faults, has not ſuffered his adverſaries to commit any with impunity, and has not in perſon experienced one defeat. The war of Italy, which, till 1796, had been, if I may uſe the expreſſion, only an epiſode of the general war, he made its principal and leading object; and there, where the Emperor ſeemed to have the leaſt to apprehend, he made him experience the moſt ſenſible loſſes, and cauſed the moſt ſerious alarms.

"If Buonaparte has been ſo great as a general, he has been far from ſhewing

ſhewing himſelf ſo as a conqueror or as a man. The cruel manner in which he treated the towns of Milan, Pavia, Lugo, and Arquata; the burning of Binaſco and ſeveral other villages; the maſſacre of a great number of their inhabitants; the outrages and pillages which he ſanctioned by impunity as well as by his own example, have tarniſhed the ſplendour of his victories, and have left him no other claims to the admiration of poſterity. The deſpotiſm which he exerciſed over the countries conquered by his arms, the exceſſive contributions which he impoſed on the inhabitants, and the extreme rigour with which he inforced the meaſures ordered by the French government, have fortunately weakened the great effect of opinion, which his victories might have produced in Italy. Notwithſtanding the formation of the Ciſpadan and Tranſpadan republics, and although they furniſhed many thouſands of auxiliaries to the army of Buonaparte, one cannot doubt the averſion which the majority of the inhabitants of this country has for the French, and for their political principles. The violent inſurrections which broke out whenever the latter had experienced any check, afford an unequivocal proof of the ſentiments of hatred and vengeance with which they had inſpired them as well as of all the evils which they had occaſioned. If Buonaparte has by his political conduct placed himſelf below the height to which his military triumphs had raiſed him, neither has he kept up to it by his perſonal qualities. The bombaſt, the boaſting, and the marvellous, which mark all his letters to the Directory, the conſtant exaggeration of the loſſes of the enemy, the ridiculouſly diminiſhed eſtimate of his own, the perpetual repreſentation of the deſtruction of the Auſtrian armies when they had only been beaten, the capture of Mantua ſo often announced as very near, many months before it took place, the circumſtance of 4000 men laying down their arms at Lonado at his command, have given to his narrative the appearance of a military romance; and ſtill leave juſt doubts, not of the reality of his victories, but of the extent of their conſequences.

"In fact, if one takes the trouble to caſt up the number of Auſtrians whom Buonaparte has ſucceſſively declared to be killed, wounded, and made priſoners, from the opening of the campaign to the capture of Mantua incluſively, we ſhall find that the killed or wounded amounted to near 50,000, and the priſoners to more than 100,000 men. In order to enable the reader to judge of the degree of credit which ſhould be given to this enumeration, I will preſent an account of the number of Auſtrian troops ſent into Italy, from the month of March 1796, to the month of January 1797, which I have every reaſon to believe to be a pretty correct ſtatement.

The army of M. de Beaulieu at the opening of the campaign - - - - -	30,000
Troops which came from the Upper Rhine with M. de Wurmſer - - - -	30,000
Reinforcements ſent to M. d'Alvinzy during the months of September, October, and November	25,000
Troops detached from the corps of M. de Frolich and the armed Tyroleſe	11,000
Freſh reinforcements ſent to M. d'Alvinzy in December and January - -	9,000
Total	105,000

"From this ſtatement, rather exaggerated than under-rated, we find that, according to the accounts ſent by General Buonaparte, he muſt have taken, killed, or wounded, 45,000 men more than the Auſtrians employed in Italy during this campaign; not to mention that at leaſt 10,000 died in the hoſpitals, and that after the capture of M. de Provera, and the defeat of M. d'Alvinzy at Rivoli, there ſtill remained to the latter about 30,000 men, either in the Tyrol or on the Brenta.

"Perhaps it may be acceptable to compare the ſtatement which I have juſt given with that of the forces ſent alſo by the French into Italy, and with that of the loſs which they ſuſtained.

The army of Buonaparte (or of the lower Alps) before the opening of the campaign - - - - -	30,000
Troops drawn from the two armies which had made war in Spain, and which	

were

re ſent into Italy, in	
arch, April, and May	35,000
y of Kellerman, (or	
the upper Alps), which,	
er the peace with the	
g of Sardinia, was ſuc-	
ſively incorporated with	
it of Buonaparte -	25,000
forcements, which ar-	
ed from the interior	
January 15, 1797 -	18,000
ops raiſed in Italy -	12,000
Total	120,000

Buonaparte found himſelf at the of January at the head of about o men. He had therefore loſt at period an equal number in killed, ners, rendered unfit for ſervice, ad in the hoſpitals; that is to ſay, 15,000 leſs than the Auſtrians. e is ſurpriſed that the difference een the loſs of the one army al- always victorious, and that of anquiſhed army, was not greater, ſon for it will be found in the in- ence with which Buonaparte al- laviſhed the blood of his ſoldiers; difference to which he owed al- all his ſucceſs, in the ſacrifices of which he made at Lodi, at Fon- a, and Arcole, and, more than n the diſeaſes occaſioned by the ite, the blockade of Mantua, and intemperance of the French ſol- ." *P.* 355.

RACTERISTIC PARALLEL BE- VEEN THE FRENCH AND AU- RIAN ARMIES.

THESE are not the only cauſes h have given the French ſuch a t ſuperiority over the Auſtrians in campaign. There are others h aroſe from the nature of the try in which the war was carried and from the difference between ſoldiers reſpectively employed. theatre of war has been very diſ- ntageous to the Auſtrians. The ntains of Piedmont and Tyrol almoſt all extremely difficult of ſs. The vallies which ſeparate are covered with mulberry trees vines, planted in hedge rows, or rbours forming narrow covered s, which muſt be forced one after other by the ſoldier. The roads defiles lined with walls, and are rtheleſs the only places where the cavalry can act. The ground in Lombardy is not more favourable for war. It is not mountainous, but it is equally divided by vine and mulberry hedges, and the culture of rice requires a vaſt number of ditches full of water, which are no leſs embarraſſing. A general muſt not hope to direct the movements of his troops on the ground: he can only manœuvre on maps and according to the whole of his poſition taken together. In the Italian Tyrol a battalion can never march or attack in front. As ſoon as it advances to the enemy it muſt be ſcattered about as tirailleurs; then each man muſt act for himſelf, and conſider himſelf alone as a ſmall army. He muſt advance with rapidity when he is ſupported; retire in the ſame manner when he is not; he muſt fire a-propos, then put himſelf under cover; he muſt call his companions when he has found a good paſs. What diſadvantage does not the Auſtrian ſoldier labour under in ſuch a country! He is obliged to fight with a muſket weighing eighteen pounds, to carry ſixty cartridges, a very heavy knapſack, and a cloak around his breaſt which almoſt ſtifles him. In this condition he is to contend with the French ſoldier, whoſe muſket weighs no more than a fowling piece, who has nothing but a wretched coat upon his back, which undoubtedly does not embarraſs him, and whoſe natural agility as well as his ſpecies of courage renders very fit for this kind of war.

" All new methods have ſucceeded in war from the Macedonian phalanx to the tactics of Frederick. The French owe a great part of their ſucceſſes to the new mode of fighting which they had adopted. They precipitate themſelves like a ſwarm of waſps on all the points which they deſire to force. Fifty drums beat the charge without ceaſing: at this noiſe, which animates the aſſailants, and intimidates thoſe who are to wait their attack, the braveſt advance ſhouting and mutually encouraging each other. Young generals put themſelves at their head, and ſhare their dangers. The timid maſs follows at ſome diſtance, and fills up the ground. Artillery has but little aſſiſted the ſucceſſes of the French in Italy; they almoſt always charged with the bayonet. The Auſtrian army is brave, very brave; well managed, it would be the firſt in Europe. But nothing

nothing is done to excite and uphold the bravery and good-will of the ſoldier. He is left to all the horrors of his profeſſion; the idea of killing or being killed is conſtantly preſented to his mind naked and unqualified. It is never diſguiſed by the enthuſiaſm of honour, by the ſound of military muſic, and the rolling of the drum. At the moment of action they ſend into the rear the muſic, and the colours, thoſe precious enſigns, which have both in ancient and modern times been ſo often the pledge of victory, and of the devotion of the ſoldiers. It is thus that an army, whoſe elements are almoſt perfect, has been ſo often beaten by one very inferior with reſpect to material compoſition. Poſitions and entrenchments have beſides been conſtantly relied on, although it ought to have been obſerved that they were always carried. In this war inanimate nature has been of no uſe; living nature has done every thing." *P.* 386.

CIII. *A Letter to the Britiſh Soldiers.* By Mr. PRATT. 8vo. pp. 15. 3d. *Debrett*, &c.

EXTRACT.

"IN the hiſtory of your country a moment arrived, at which the wiſe, the brave, and the good of all parties cordially united. To repel the invader was a point in which every Engliſhman was agreed.

"It was the grand centre of union; no beat of the drum, nor exhortation of the commander, was neceſſary to ſtimulate true Britons to the duty of defending their native land upon ſuch an occaſion. Every honeſt man volunteer'd his ſervice; a common duty gave the alarm; a kind of natural affection animated courage; and every lover of his country waited *inſtinctively* for the hour that ſhould ſummon him to action. It was, perhaps, the *only* cauſe in the ſupport of which men of the moſt oppoſite paſſions and principles could meet. Accordingly it became, as before obſerved, a common cauſe; the generous public, though hardly preſſed by the exigencies of a ruinous war, gave it their beſt ſupport: our fleets and armies were equipped: and each man relied on the courage and good faith of the other.

"But miſchief was ſecretly at work; and in a quarter little to be ſuſpected. A foul and unnatural, though, God be praiſed, not a general, piece of treachery was diſcovered, where, from local circumſtances, we had placed the moſt ſtrength. A link, in the great national chain that holds us together, was broken by ſome unruly ſpirits, even after they had declared their ſatisfaction with meaſures adopted in their favour. A diſorderly part of the Britiſh ſeamen quarrelled even with the accompliſhment of their own wiſhes; and while the main body of thoſe valuable bulwarks ſet ſail, with willing hearts, to purſue their duty on its proper element, we were aſſailed, as you know, my brave fellows, in our very ports, by the men whom we had bred, nouriſhed, and rewarded; the circumſtance was ſudden, but we provided for it with manly alacrity. Indeed there cannot be a doubt, but in ſuch a dilemma, England has not an arm that would not have been raiſed in her defence. Every noble would have left his manſion, every honeſt labourer his cottage, every virtuous man his occupation; not more to repel an inſolent invader, than to chaſtiſe an ungrateful inſurgent; but this univerſal patriotiſm will, I truſt, never be neceſſary. The majority of the navy were ſound—and the army deſerved our confidence. Your zeal, brave defenders, has been equal to our demands upon it. Your country ſmiles through her tears. The dark aſſaſſins who have tampered with your integrity, have only excited your manly indignation; and you have felt it not more as an inſult on your country than on yourſelves. Like pure gold tried in the fire, your virtue has come forth without alloy:—you have proved to the ſurrounding world there is no baſe metal; no droſs, in the heart of a Britiſh ſoldier." *P.* 4.

CIV. *A Letter to the Tars of Old England.* By Mr. PRATT. 8vo. pp. 15. 3d. *Debrett.*

EXTRACT.

"O HOW much better, nobler, and like the honeſt and true defenders you have heretofore proved yourſelves;

—how

—how glorious your ſatisfaction, having ſufficiently *put in*, what you conceived your claims, to leave thoſe who ſhould ultimately redreſs them, to meditate on the recompenſe you require; and, in *the mean time*, PROVE, that you can remember honour in the midſt of what you thought to be wrongs!

"Turn then, I conjure you, the whole vigour of your hands and hearts from the aſſaſſination, to the ſalvation of your country. That ſalvation depends greatly on yourſelves. It is in your power, from your poſſeſſion of the element, which has for centuries been our defence on the one hand, to ſtain the land which holds your wives, your children, and your lovers, with unnatural gore, for who can tell where civil maſſacre ſhall ſtop!—or, on the other, to eſtabliſh the characters of protectors.

"Remember, as you now conduct yourſelves, your names will be conveyed to future ages, as a diſgrace, or as an honour, to their forefathers. If you perſiſt in your preſent meaſures, your boaſted TRUE BLUE will be ſtained for ever! Shame! Shame! After all our naval honours, ſhall it be ſaid, as a reproach, 'Hearts of Oak 'ARE our Ships, Hearts of Oak 'WERE our Men!' Avoid it, or dread the conſequences. Your miſtreſſes will deſert you! Where is the honeſt-hearted girl who will truſt a ſailor, FALSE-HEARTED TO OLD ENGLAND? Your wives will bluſh for you! Your children will be aſhamed to follow a profeſſion which their fathers have diſgraced! You will more than *baſtardize* them.

"But it is not too late to reſtore *your characters*. I have ſhewn you the way. Purſue it. Return to your ſworn duty. Leave the proof of wrong, if ANY REALLY REMAINS, in the hands of thoſe who love you: but conſider thoſe as your worſt enemies who would dare to ſeduce you to ſeize the laws, which were formed to protect Engliſhmen. Beware how you forfeit their protection. Be GOOD MEN and TRUE SAILORS: not ruffians! not aſſaſſins! And ATTEND TO THIS—ſhould your conduct help to throw your country into confuſion, there is not a Frenchman who would not deſpiſe you as traitors!

"I implore you, therefore, by all that is dear to your hearts, and honourable to your feelings, to *reſume yourſelves!*—Turn every inſtrument of death and of deſolation from the boſoms of your countrymen;—diſplay your enſigns of loving-kindneſs to the faithful SOLDIERS who have ſet you an example of honourable conduct; point your cannon to the proper mark;—but before you quit the port, let the flag of *true* honour and *true* courage prevail over that of ungenerous rebellion. Unfurl your ſails.—invite the officers, whom you have diſmantled of *their* rights, to accept their ſtations; and let it be a *voluntary* action of a community, ſo brave as your former ſelves, to return to its obedience. The Almighty himſelf could not conduct the affairs of the world to any wiſe or good end, had the atoms that form the ſtrength and harmony of his univerſe the power to prove lawleſs and undiſciplined.

"Your immediate return to duty will multiply your requiſitions a thouſand fold: it would make them a common cauſe. I would anſwer with the blood which now feeds the heart that has always loved and honoured you, that your adoption of this council would make every other heart in the iſland riſe like my own, determined to ſee you were rewarded, even to the fullneſs of every manly wiſh, if you have not been ſo already.

"In a word, the moment before you is the only one left you to REDEEM your characters as BRITISH TARS, or conſign you to ETERNAL infamy." *P.* 9.

CV. *Poems.* By T. F. DIBDIN. 8vo. pp. 117. 3s. 6d. *Booker, Murray*, London; *Bliſs*, Oxford.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFATORY LETTER.

"IN reading theſe pages, you "will eaſily perceive that the "Poems have been, at various "times, and progreſſively com-"poſed: *The Paſtorals*, and *Laura "to Cecilia*, I wrote when I had "juſt attained my ſixteenth year.

" *Twickenham Meadows, The Epiſ-*
" *tles, The Pleaſures of intellectual*
" *Refinement*, and, indeed, all the
" reſt, were finiſhed within three
" years after them. As you well
" know the leiſure which a college
" life affords, you may be ſure my
" poetic moods became more fre-
" quent, and my opportunities of
" application more various, than
" amidſt the perpetual buſtle and
" perplexities of a ſchool. I men-
" tion all this, from motives which
" I am ſure you will conſtrue in
" the moſt obvious and liberal
" manner: and I make this com-
" munication to the world, with
" the idea that my youth will plead
" ſomething, by way of ſoftening
" acrimony into forbearance, and
" ſeverity into candour: ſhould I
" fail of obtaining any little ſhare
" of praiſe at preſent, my time of
" life, perhaps, will not cut off
" all hopes of amendment.

" What I have principally aimed
" at was a ſmoothneſs of metre,
" and a ſimplicity of incident: un-
" ambitious of aſpiring to 'the ſu-
" 'blime,' and undeſirous of de-
" ſcending to the trivial, I have
" endeavoured to walk in the plain
" practical path of the Muſes; to
" ſelect ſubjects which rather de-
" mand a common conception, and
" which, nevertheleſs, afford, I
" hope, a ſatisfactory ſhare of en-
" tertainment. Surely, all monu-
" ments of human genius need not
" be the ſame! there are orders—
" there are degrees—ſome may be
" laſting, though not ſo durable as
" adamant: ſome may be lofty,
" though not ſo towering as the
" pyramid;—peaceful and ſerene
" lie the heads of thoſe ſecured and
" immortalized by ſuch ſtupendous
" memorials! the laurels which
" thicken and bloſſom about *them*,
" need not caſt others into a barren
" ſhade; and though there may be
" difference in luxuriancy of ver-
" dure, I truſt there may be a ſimi-
" larity in purity of growth."

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EXTRACT

FROM "THE PLEASURES OF INTELLECTUAL REFINEMENT."

"WHAT joys Refinement to our minds may bring,
Nature's fair objects and her charms I ſing.
" Oh, Meluſina! fav'rite of my ſong,
To whoſe juſt ſenſe ſuch worthy themes belong,
Deign t'accept my lay; ſay, whence the cauſe,
What is Refinement, whence it claims its laws;
Whence that fine poliſh in the human breaſt,
That makes true manly reaſon ſtand confeſt;
That elevation breathing thro' the mind,
Expanding ſenſes, and a ſoul refin'd;
That ſource that lifts th' intellectual pow'rs,
To rove delighted thro' meads, lawns, and bow'rs:
That ſource that pours ſuch extacy of ſoul,
Completes the man, and perfect makes the whole:
That dawning virtue which our breaſt inſpires
To feel, and own at times, celeſtial fires:
Say, whence the cauſe?—for theſe are chiefly bought
By wiſdom's rules, which diſtant ages ſought.
" Firſt then, before the image can be made,
The mould itſelf muſt be completely laid;

No

No flaw, no crevice, muſt in ſight appear,
Or no great beauty will th' impreſſion bear:
Juſt ſo, before Refinement forms the mind,
Our DISPOSITION muſt not be confin'd;
No ruffle, rancour, vice, ought e'er infeſt
The glowing mind, or taint the gen'rous breaſt:
Whate'er Refinement to our aid may bring,
Know, 'tis from early virtues bleſſings ſpring.
" From diſpoſition, GENIUS comes in view,
And pours luxurious gifts for ever new;
Now buoys, now elevates, aloft it ſoars
From earth to heav'n, from heav'n to earth it low'rs;
Scuds o'er extenſive plains, and tends afar
To climes remote, and brings each object near:
Oh, Genius! thee, the fav'rite of the train,
I court—Say, when to mortals wilt thou deign
To tell thy copious ſource? with thee, the mind
Dares pen each thought, and glows with joy refin'd;
Depictures ſcenes, and bounding at each view
Thro' aery worlds, it ſeeks for worlds anew!
Haſte now, and bring me to the battle's rage,
Where man with man, and ſteed with ſteed engage;
Bring me to Creſſy's plains, ſo fam'd afar!
And place me 'midſt the thunder of the war—
Ah no—let's fly to peace, her gentle reign
That pours eternal bleſſings on each plain;
Where harmony and love range hand in hand,
And choiceſt culture crowns each fertile land:
O'er hills, in groves, thro' meads, 'midſt bow'rs, we'll go,
And taſte each bleſſing that is ſought below.

Oh, Genius! chief ſupport, adorn my theme,
And aid the ſong that tells Refinement's fame.
" Thus then, when Genius pours her endleſs joys,
And ev'ry ſenſe and ev'ry pow'r employs,
Let not the diſpoſition thwart her end,
But INDUSTRY and Care together blend:
Whate'er advantage genius may beſtow,
'Tis Induſtry that makes each pow'r to grow:
Whate'er kind Nature to our parts may give,
'Tis Induſtry that makes thoſe parts to live;
Genius muſt then lie hid, tho' e'er ſo great;
The mind that holds this cannot be complete.
" As, when a gem with native luſtre lies,
And buried in the mine, for ever dies,
What worth attends it? but if found, perchance,
The artiſt's hands the ſparkling gem enhance,
So let our genius ever be diſplay'd,
When application lends its firmer aid.
" Oh, INDUSTRY! thou goddeſs, ever fair,
Celeſtial odours fan thy happier air!
Thy power for ever laſts—while Sloth behind
Lags prowling on, to her own welfare blind—
While gloomy cares infeſt her opiate ſeat,
And tedious loathſome joys in one black cloud retreat!
But thou, blithe nymph, with all thy buxom train,
Cheer'ſt each ſad ſoul, and gladden'ſt ev'ry plain:
See peace, content, for ever laugh around,
And ſpring eternal deck the bluſhing ground!
While blue-ey'd nymphs with roſy feet advance,
And raviſh'd ſwains lead up the jocund dance!
Such crowns their labour—thus they paſs their hours
In lawns, hills, meads, dales, plains, and groves and bow'rs!

Fair Induſtry for ever let me praiſe,
Her let me chant—ſhe crown my votive lays—
Bid ev'ry thought with fervency to glow,
And ſmooth each line, in ſofter ſtrains to flow;
Ripen each labour, eaſe the anxious mind,
And crown each work by wiſdom's hand deſign'd.
Thee I implore—Oh aid my adventurous ſong!
Haſte in thy car, fair nymph, and bring thy train along.
" Thus then, when Induſtry ſhall ſtand confeſs'd,
With EDUCATION let each mind be bleſs'd:
Soften the ruder paſſions, and controul
The unruly breaſt, and ſteer th' unſkilful ſoul.
" Of all the bleſſings that adorn our kind,
And give to man the great, the exalted mind,
Bid him above the brute creation riſe,
Erect his head, and tow'r amidſt the ſkies,
Fair Education ſtands the firſt in fame;
What gifts, what homage, ſhould attend that name!
" Now when the various paſſions grow refin'd,
And blending virtues deck the liberal mind,
NATURE's the field—fair Nature courts the ſight——
Adorn'd with ev'ry charm that breathes delight:
She pours along the earth in looſe attire,
And with her roſy hand ſhe ſtrikes th' accordant lyre:
With this ſhe ſings 'how Chaos, dark and rude,
'Sprang into life, with various forms endu'd:
'How darkneſs held her frightful, lifeleſs reign,
'And how herſelf droop'd at its pow'rful fane;
'When at th' Almighty's nod the fetters brake,
'Form'd was each void, the looſe foundations ſhake:
'Nature and order took their various ſtand,
'Alternate water, and alternate land.'
Theſe the great works of heav'n's omniſcient Lord,
Nature reſounds, and ſweeps her echoing chord;
Her golden locks in melting ringlets flow,
And in her face, love, truth, and beauty glow:
Her ſnowy breaſt, and bluſhing cheek, diſcloſe
The virgin ſnow-drop, and enamour'd roſe;
Her azure robes with various gems inlaid,
The panſied mead and flow'ry bed diſplay'd:
The radiant zone that bound her yielding waiſt,
Shew'd the pale ivy round the oak embrac'd:
The poliſh'd ſandals that adorn her feet,
Told how the various leaves and bloſſoms meet.
In hills, woods, groves, meads, lawns, and ev'ry dale,
Deep bow'rs, ſhell'd grotts, green glades, and chequer'd vale,
She holds her ſeat—eternal ſource of joy!
Thou, NATURE, thou each aid, each art employ!
Infuſe each gift, aſſiſt the truſt ſo great,
'From nature's mode refinement ſhines complete.'
" Now, MELUSINA, in the country now,
At laſt we're come—from yonder mountain's brow
Let's view the proſpect—what a glowing ſight
Meets the quick eye, and kindles freſh delight!
How blending Nature ornaments each place,
And gay confuſion adds a pleaſing grace!
What glowing tints from yonder mount exhale,
What warmer luſtre animates the vale!
'Tis morning all—celeſtial odours riſe—
And fragrant dews waft incenſe to the ſkies!
Hark! how the choirs of earlieſt birds reſound!
How matin ſweets breathe harmony around!
Say, MELUSINA, ſhall we onward rove,
Or enter the recluſes of the grove?

Where

Where ſparkling dew-drops glitter in array,
And pendant minerals emulate the day!
Where the ſtream winding glides along the green,
And verdant willows intercept between:
Here is all beauty—Nature ſtands conſeſs'd,
In unaffected grace, and niceſt order dreſs'd.
" But now mid-day pours down its cogent heat,
And lowing herds to peaceful ſhades retreat.
Out-ſtretch'd upon the graſs the ſhepherd ſleeps,
While from alarm the dog his maſter keeps:
The winding rivers pant amidſt their tide,
And ſhrubs their head beneath the cheſnut hide:
To ſhun the ſultry heat let us prepare,
And by a ſtream to ſome cool bank repair:
Hark! how the bulfinch pours his mellow ſtrain,
And—what a ſtillneſs breathes along the plain!
On Contemplation's wing let's ſoar along,
And ſeek REFINEMENT to adorn the ſong.

" Oh, ſay, ye great, ye rich, ah, tell me why!
Amidſt your ſoft voluptuous joys ye lie?
Why are your paſſions ruffled at each breeze?
Why robb'd ſo ſoon of roſy health and eaſe?
In affluence' downy couch repoſe your head,
And ſpring, tranſported, on fair pleaſure's bed?
Pant for freſh ſcenes, and ſeek delights anew,
And graſp each object bounding to your view?
—All, all, ariſes from an anxious mind,
To narrow views, and narrower hopes confin'd:
Inconſtant Fortune plays a ſlippery game,
More pleas'd to humble than exalt your fame:
Say, where is all that pomp that charm'd before?
Your fortune blaſted, and ye charm no more—
Say, where's the ſplendour that once ſhone ſo fair?
Your riches, honour?—vaniſh'd in the air—
What then remains—perchance you have a ſoul—
A mind perchance—but neither of them whole—
Part of your ſoul, your mind, is fled away
With former glories, and deſert to-day:
With what remains it aggravates each thought,
Or turns to ſomething new, by fancy caught:
Thus, thus ye wear away — while nought remains
To wipe off pleaſure's everlaſting ſtains." *P.* 49.

CVI. *An Ode to the Livery of London*, on their Petition to his Majeſty for kicking out his worthy Miniſters. Alſo, An Ode to Sir Joſeph Banks on the Report of his Elevation to the important Dignity of a Privy Counſellor. To which is added, A Jeremi-ad to George Roſe, Eſq. By PETER PINDAR, Eſq. 4to. 2s. 6d. pp. 44. *Walker.*

THE Ode to the Livery is in two Parts. The ſubjects of ſatire are marked with the uſual playful eccentricity of Peter, who concludes the ſecond part with the following epiſodical tale, which we ſubjoin as the firſt of our

EXTRACTS.

JOHN AND JOAN.

A TALE.

" HAIL, wedded love! the Bard thy beauty hails!
Though mix'd, at times, with cock and hen-like *ſparrings*:
But *calms* are very pleaſant after *gales*,
And dove-like Peace much ſweeter after *warrings*.

I've

I've written—I forget the page, indeed,
But folks may find it, if they chooſe to read—
'That MARRIAGE is too *ſweet* without *ſome ſour*—
'*Variety* oft recommends a *flow'r*.

'Wedlock ſhould be like *punch*, ſome ſweet, ſome acid;
'Then life is nicely *turbulent* and *placid*.

'A picture that is all in *light*—
'Lord, what a thing! a very fright!
'No, let ſome darkneſs be diſplay'd;
'And learn to *balance* well with *ſhade*.'

JOHN married JOAN—they frown'd, they ſmil'd;
Now parted, and now made a child:
Now tepid ſhow'rs of LOVE, now chilling *ſnows*;
Much like the ſeaſons of the year;
Or like a brook, now thick, now clear;
Now ſcarce a rill, and now a torrent flows.

One day they had a deſperate quarrel
About a little ſmall-beer barrel,
Without John's knowledge ſlily tapp'd by Joan;
For Joan, t'*oblige* her *old friend* Hodge,
Thought aſking leave of John was fudge;
And ſo ſhe wiſely left the leave alone.

It happ'd that John and Joan had not *two* beds
To reſt their angry, frowning brace of heads;
Ergo there was but *one*
To reſt their gentle jaws upon.

'I'll have a *board* between us,' cried the *man*—
'With all *my* ſpirit, John,' replied the *wife*.
A *board* was plac'd, according to their plan:
Thus ended this barrier at once the ſtrife.

On the firſt night the huſband lay
Calm as a clock, nor once wink'd over—
Calm as a clock, too, let me ſay,
Joan never ſquinted on her lover.

Two, three, four nights, the ſulky PAIR,
Like two ſtill mice, devoid of care,
In philoſophic ſilence ſought repoſe;
On the fifth morn, it chanc'd to pleaſe
John's noſe to ſneeze—
'God bleſs you, dear!' quoth Joan at John's loud noſe.

At this John gave a ſudden ſtart,
And, popping o'er the hedge, his head—
'Joan, did you ſay it from your *heart?*'
'Yes, John, I *did*, indeed, indeed!'
'You *did?*'—'Yes, John, upon my word'—
'Zounds, Joan, then take away the *board!*'

Thus it will be with you and PITT agen;
Love will beam forth, that ev'ry love ſurpaſſes;
The GROCERS be *themſelves*, ſweet-temper'd *men*,
And ſouſe him in a hogſhead of moläſſes.
Thus will CONTENTION take away the *bone*,
And you and PITT kiſs friends, like *John* and *Joan*." *P.* 22.

EXTRACT FROM THE ODE ON SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

" HOW could Sir Joſeph have the face
To take ſo dignified a place?
But probably the knight will ſay, the elf,
'Why ſhould not I, as well as ſome of thoſe
'Who this ſame wondrous board compoſe?
'There are not wiſer fellows than *myſelf*.'

To give the Devil his due,
That's true.——

While PITT harangues on France and Spain,
SIR JOSEPH's on a beetle's brain,
A fly, a toad, a tadpole's tail:
While PITT is on the Emperor's loan,
For Britain's jaws ſo hard a bone,
SIR JOSEPH's on a weed and ſnail!

While PITT is thinking of ſupplies,
And turns, poor man! his hopeleſs eyes

On

On what may lift us from the bog;
The Knight his head for flea-traps rakes,
Or louſe-traps, or deep-ſtudying makes
A pair of breeches for a frog*.

While MAJESTY and his wife Nobles
Shall weep o'er England's groans and troubles,
Ordering great guns to make the Frenchmen caper;
Of reptiles will the Knight be dreaming,
And inſtruments for inſects ſcheming,
To ſtretch their little limbs on paper.

Gods! if amidſt ſome grand debate,
All for the good of our great ſtate,
A *moth* ſhould flutter, would the man ſit quiet?
Forgetting ſtate affairs, the Knight
Would ſeize his hat with wild delight,
And, chacing, make the moſt infernal riot:
O'erturning benches, ſtateſmen, ev'ry thing,
To make a pris'ner of the mealy wing."
P. 33.

CVII. *Mythology compared with Hiſtory*; or, the Fables of the Ancients elucidated from hiſtorical Records. For the Uſe of young Perſons. To which is now firſt added, an Enquiry into the Religion of the firſt Inhabitants of Great Britain. Together with ſome Account of the ancient Druids. By M. L'ABBE DE TRESSAN. Tranſlated from the French by H. NORTH. 8vo. pp. 526. *Cadell and Davies.*

ANALYTICAL OUTLINE.

PRELIMINARY Reflections upon the Origin of Idolatry—Traditions of the Chaldeans—Of the Egyptians—Origin of Idolatry.—"It appears that it is in the family "of Cham we muſt ſeek for the "firſt appearance of idolatry."—Progreſs of Idolatry—Different Species of Fables—Conjectures on their Origin—Diviſion of Time into "the unknown, the fabulous, and "the hiſtorical."—The Olympic Games—Effects produced in Greece, and in the Weſt, by the Arrival of the Eaſtern Colonies—of Heſiod and Homer—Different Orders of Deities—Particular Hiſtory of the Gods, celeſtial, terreſtrial, and infernal—Goddeſſes—Heroes—Demi-gods, &c. &c.—Branching into the moſt copiouſly extenſive Reſearches, accompanied throughout with hiſtorical Enquiries and Compariſons, involving an Explanation of the Diviſion of the World—Probable and poſitive Foundations from which the Metamorphoſes, particular Fables, perſonal Repreſentations, and fictitious Attributes of the Gods, have taken their Riſe—their different Names—Modes of Worſhip, &c.—Hiſtorical and fabulous Accounts of the Calydonean Hunt, Theban, and Trojan Wars—Of the Antiquity of Temples—Of the Oracles, Sybils, and Sacred Games.

The Work concludes with Enquiries, and anſwerable Information, relative to the Religion of the firſt Inhabitants of Great Britain, Druidical Ceremonies, &c. &c.

EXTRACTS

FROM AN ENQUIRY INTO THE RELIGION OF THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"THE moſt famous of all the Celtic nations were thoſe who inhabited the countries of Gaul, and it is to the hiſtorians of the nations with whom they were engaged in frequent wars, that they are indebted for their celebrity. Julius Cæſar and Tacitus ſay, that Great Britain was the firſt country peopled by the Celtic Gauls. The ſituation of the reſpective places renders this opinion probable, and the conformity of language and cuſtoms

* "See the works of Bonnet and Spalanzani, a pair of *frog-taylors*, who employed a great deal of time and ingenuity in cutting out taffety breeches for the males of the little croaking nation, during their amours, in order to eſtabliſh ſome *beautiful* and *delicate* facts relative to impregnation."

which

which exiſted between the Britons and the Gauls, leaves no doubt concerning this origin. It may be ſuppoſed, that the Gauliſh colony firſt ſettled in that part of the iſland which was oppoſite to their own country, from whence extending themſelves by degrees, they afterwards peopled the whole iſland. Whatever be the origin of the inhabitants of Great Britain, they were ſufficiently numerous, and eſpecially ſufficiently courageous, to reſiſt the Romans, when maſters of the whole known world beſides. Their government was at that time a mixture of monarchy and ariſtocracy. The chiefs ſuperintended the execution of the laws, but the legiſlative power was lodged in the hands of the druids. Theſe prieſts, ſo celebrated for their own divinations, and that of their wives, for their pretended intercourſe with heaven, and for their manner of living, which was ſolitary and auſtere, were regarded by the people as the infallible organs of the Divinity. It was by the command of theſe ſovereign pontiffs that the people united under one chief, whoſe office, like that of the Roman Dictator, laſted no longer than was neceſſary to repel danger, or terminate a war.

"The druids preſerved this extenſive authority a long time among the Celts, particularly in Great Britain, but after the ſecond century their credit declined faſt. Wars became frequent, and the nobility, carried away by their impetuous courage, were no longer ſolicitous to enter into this order. The number of prieſts diminiſhed, and precepts of religion were quickly corrupted, or nearly forgotten, in the tumults of a camp. Victory, by favouring thoſe chiefs, who were called Vergobrets (a title equal to that of king) rendered them more independant of the druids.

"Tremnor, great grandfather of the celebrated Fingal, having been elected vergobret by the victorious tribes which he had led to battle, the druids ſent a deputation to him, deſiring him to lay down his authority. A refuſal on the part of Tremnor brought on a civil war, in which great numbers of the druids periſhed.

"Thoſe who eſcaped the ſlaughter fled, and concealed themſelves in the depth of the foreſts and in caverns, where they uſed to retire to purſue their meditations, and the vergobrets, or kings, then took the whol thority into their own hands. ever, the kings and heads of tril give ſtability to their power, t their reſpect for religion, and t ſome to celebrate their explo called the bards from their f retreat. The office of the i claſs of druids was to ſing the of gods and heroes. Conqu emulous of immortalizing their ſpared theſe diſpenſers of glo vited them to their camp, and tude animating the poetry of the they deſcribed their protect heroes poſſeſſed of every virtue. diſciples of the druids were ad to the ſcience and myſteries of preceptors. Their talents and ledge gave them a ſuperiority the vulgar. They employed poetical abilities in deſcribing virtue and every heroic ſenti Kings eagerly endeavoured to i the heroes of their favourite p chieftains of tribes ſtrove to their example; and this noble e tion being communicated throu the whole nation, formed that ral character of the inhabita Great Britain, who, to the courage which dignifies a free n have ever united the moſt eng virtues of civilized ſociety.

"The glory of a great people the genius of the man poſſeſſed by of ſenſibility and a lively imagina he burns with a deſire of immorta his country. Common languag pears unequal to the actions he to celebrate; metre and harmo knows will more eaſily impre ſubject upon the memory. undoubtedly gave riſe to poet every nation; and this art conſti part of the religion of the d The cuſtom, common to every n of repeating hiſtorical poems o lemn occaſions, and of teaching to their children, was ſufficie preſerve them for a long time out the aſſiſtance of writing. Germans have tranſmitted theſe cal traditions for eight hundred y it is not aſtoniſhing then, that th habitants of Great Britain, ev much attached to the memor their anceſtors, ſhould have ha down from generation to gener the poems of their bards. was this cuſtom, preſerved a the moſt diſtant inhabitants

the mountains, which enabled Mr. Macpherſon to collect the poetry of the celebrated Oſſian.

"The bards, after having long been the principal inſtructors and hiſtorians of their country, deſcended from theſe high functions to become the flatterers of thoſe who protected them, or the ſlanderers of thoſe whom they regarded as their enemies.

"Little paſſions have always the pernicious property of miſleading, and even extinguiſhing genius.

"The bards, in forgetting the noble inſpirations of their predeceſſors, retained no other power than that of amuſing or flattering the vain. They ſoon loſt all their importance with the great, and the multitude alone deigned to receive them favourably.

"No longer poſſeſſed of the talent which renders virtue engaging, they invented fables of enchanted caſtles, of dwarfs, giants, &c. The ſober truths of hiſtory gave place to the marvellous fictions of romance. The abuſe of this talent brought the bards into contempt; the people themſelves grew weary of them, and they diſappeared. The warlike hero, however, was not forgetful of his valour, he would not renounce the flattering advantage of hearing the celebration of his exploits. Courage, and the noble deſire of ſuccouring the oppreſſed, and redreſſing their wrongs, produced that ſpirit of chivalry which gave birth to prodigies of heroiſm. Illuſtrious actions awakened the genius of a claſs of men who came to replace the bards, under the name of Troubadours. This appears to be the period from which we muſt date the commencement of thoſe books of chivalry, ſo extraordinary, and yet ſo full of charms, that even now they excite our admiration. In reading them it is neceſſary to recollect, that to pleaſe they muſt poſſeſs probability, for it is only by imitating nature that art can pleaſe. What idea then ought we to entertain of thoſe knights they were intended to deſcribe? In the romance of the Round Table, of St. Greal, of Amadis, &c. reaſon will ever teach us to reſcind what appears to be merely marvellous, but the noble and the brave will never call in queſtion the prodigies atchieved by valour. It is remarkable that England is generally made the theatre of chivalry by the Troubadours, and ancient writers of that deſcription. We muſt likewiſe take notice that all hiſtorians, after deſcribing the druids as prieſts much ſuperior to thoſe of all other nations, agree in giving the druids of England a ſuperiority over all others. They extol thoſe of the college of Chartres, thoſe of the foreſt of Marſeilles, thoſe in the environs of Thouloufe, but they all add, that when any in theſe colleges were found to poſſeſs great talents, they were ſent to finiſh their inſtruction among the druids of Britain. The reſult of theſe obſervations is, that from the moſt diſtant periods, the inhabitants of Great Britain have ever excited the admiration of ſurrounding nations, by their wiſdom, learning and courage.

"RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"IT appears certain that the original Britons erected no temple to the Divinity. Nay, we find in the poems of Oſſian, that ſublime bard expreſſing his contempt for the temples and worſhip of Odin, god of the Scandinavians, whom he calls Loda. Oſſian repreſents theſe people as invoking their god round a ſtatue, which he calls the ſtone of power. He reprobates this worſhip, and conſiders it as impious. The druids, bards, and the people whom they inſtructed, regarded all nature as the temple of the Divinity. That they had notions of a Supreme Being cannot be doubted, ſince they believed in the immortality of the ſoul, and in the rewards and puniſhments of a future life. Their opinion was, that the clouds were the habitation of ſouls after their ſeparation from the body. The brave and virtuous were received with joy into the aerial palaces of their fathers, whilſt the wicked, the cowardly, and the cruel, were excluded the abode of heroes, and condemned to wander, the ſport of every wind. There were different manſions in the palaces of the clouds; the principal of which were aſſigned to merit and courage; and this idea was a great incitement to the emulation of their warriors. The ſoul always preſerved the ſame paſſions which it poſſeſſed during life; theſe aerial palaces offered no other enjoyment than what they had preferred

when living. They ſuppoſed that winds and ſtorms were under the direction of departed ſpirits, but their power never extended over man. A hero could not be admitted into the palace of his fathers, unleſs the bards had ſung his funeral hymn. This hymn appears to have been the only eſſential ceremony of their funerals. The body was extended on a bed of clay, at the bottom of a grave ſix or eight feet deep. At the head of a warrior they placed his ſword and twelve arrows; the corpſe was covered with a ſecond body of clay, and upon this they laid the horns of a ſtag, or ſome other wild beaſt. Sometimes they killed his favourite dog, to lay on this ſecond body of clay; the whole was then covered with fine mould, and four ſtones marked the extent of the tomb.

"None but a bard could open the gates of the aerial palaces, which he did by chanting the funeral hymn. Neglect of this ceremony left the ſoul in the exhalations of the lake Lego, or ſome other, and to theſe unhappy ſouls they attributed the diſorders ariſing from the vapour of lakes or marſhes, which are ſo frequent and ſometimes even mortal. We may ſee with what care the druids encouraged opinions which rendered their miniſtry ſo conſoling and ſo neceſſary. Death was not ſuppoſed to have the power of diſſolving the ties of blood. The ſhades of the dead took part in the happy or unfortunate events of their friends. No nation had ſo implicit a belief in apparitions. The mountaineers, in particular, ſeeming to take pleaſure in their gloomy ideas, frequently paſſed whole nights upon a heath; the whiſtling of the wind, or the noiſe of torrents, made them imagine they heard the voice of the dead, and if ſurpriſed by ſleep in the midſt of theſe reveries, they regarded their dreams as certain prognoſtics of futurity. Good and bad ſpirits did not appear in the ſame manner, the good ſhowed themſelves to their friends during the day in retired pleaſant vallies, the bad were never ſeen but at night in the midſt of winds and tempeſts. Neither did death deſtroy the charms of the fair. The ſhades of theſe preſerved their original form and beauty. No terror accompanied them; when they traverſed the air, all their motions were graceful, and the gentle noiſe of their approach had ſomething in it pleaſing and encouraging. At the moment of executing any great enterpriſe, they imagined that the ſouls of their fathers deſcended from the clouds to foretel their good or ill ſucceſs: and when they did not appear, gave them notice at leaſt by ſome omen. Every man thought he had his tutelar ſhade, who always attended him. When death approached, this guardian ſpirit ſhowed itſelf to him in the poſition in which he was to die, and ſent forth plaintive cries of ſorrow. On the death of a great perſonage, they were perſuaded that the ſouls of departed bards ſung round his phantom during three whole nights. It was a received opinion among them, that the moment a warrior ceaſed to exiſt, the arms in his houſe were covered with blood; that his ſpectre went to viſit the place of his birth, and that it appeared to his dogs, which ſet up diſmal yells at the ſight of it.

"It was to theſe ſpirits they attributed the major part of natural effects. If echo ſtruck the ear, it was the ſpirit of the mountain they heard. The hollow ſound of the tempeſt, was the roaring of the ſpirit of the hill. Did the harp of a bard receive a vibration from the wind, it was the ſhades, who by this gentle touch announced the death of ſome diſtinguiſhed character. No king nor chief reſigned his breath, but this prophetic ſound was rendered by the harps of the bards belonging to his family. We feel how conſoling it muſt have appeared to people all nature with the ſhades of their friends and anceſtors, by whom they ſuppoſed themſelves conſtantly ſurrounded. Notwithſtanding all the melancholy which muſt accompany ſuch an idea, we are ſenſible how intereſting and pleaſing it muſt have been.

"It was ſufficient to engage and fill the imagination; and it is undoubtedly to this cauſe we muſt attribute the ſmall number of divinities which were honoured among the ancient Britons; it appears even certain that they only acquired a knowledge of Elus, Dis, Pluto, Samothes, Teutates, and other deities, by means of their intercourſe with foreign nations. The Picts and Saxons introduced among them their Andate, goddeſs

goddeſs of victory. The Romans likewiſe made them acquainted with ſome of their divinities.

"We are aſſured by Tacitus and Dion Caſſius, that the Gauls firſt brought into England the horrid cuſtom of ſacrificing human victims. By extending our reſearches farther, we might diſcover likewiſe veſtiges of the Phœnician worſhip; for every thing leads us to conclude, that in the earlieſt ages of the world theſe firſt of navigators known brought their merchandize into Britain, which they exchanged for tin. But we ſhall enter no farther into particulars concerning thoſe religious ceremonies which they derived from foreign nations, ſince every hiſtory, tradition, and cuſtom, proves, in the moſt convincing manner, that the religion of the Druids alone was univerſally adopted." *P.* 487.

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"Many of the matters diſcloſed in the following pages would highly benefit the induſtrious purſuer of them—ſome of them would be attended with very little *trouble*—many of them would bring to the mind an *amuſement* moſt pure and tranquil. They all tend to the welfare, the benefits, or the bleſſings of ſociety—to the advancement of literature —or to the honeſt extenſion of trade and commerce."

As the Communications, amounting in number to ſeventy-one, neceſſarily include a greater variety of ſubjects than we have room to abridge, we ſhall preſent ſome of the moſt particular as characteriſtic

EXTRACTS.

"9. I DO not ſee why Engliſhmen could not eſtabliſh, or rather recommend or propoſe the eſtabliſhing in many of the European cities, inſtitutions ſimilar to thoſe which reflect ſuch credit on this country—(and by that means benefit themſelves (if they are ſo inclined) by being appointed ſecretaries (or managing officers)—viz. the Aſylum, or Houſe of Refuge, for the reception of Friendleſs and Deſerted Orphan Girls, 'who 'are daily ſheltered and protected 'from vice and want, ſupplied with 'food and raiment, and prevented 'being expoſed to the miſeries of 'want, to the ſolicitations of the vi'cious, and to all the dreadful con'ſequences of early ſeduction'—the Philanthropic Society—the Magdalen —the Lying-In Hoſpital—the Foundling—and eſtabliſhments ſimilar to ſome of our general diſpenſaries, and to our county infirmaries. I am certain the late Empreſs of Ruſſia would

would generouſly have attended to propoſals of this kind. She engaged ſome Engliſh gentlemen (at very handſome ſalaries) to promote and ſuperintend agricultural ſocieties in her empire. Why could not more of theſe be eſtabliſhed on the Continent?

"16. Eſtabliſh in London an office ſolely and purpoſely for the letting of *lodgings*. Each one wiſhing to take lodgings, to pay one ſhilling for ſearching the books. Each perſon who wiſhes to enter their lodgings in the books to pay likewiſe one ſhilling. The ſmallneſs of the fee would inſure ſucceſs. Eſtabliſh the like office in Briſtol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Edinburgh.

"17. Eſtabliſh an office ſolely and purpoſely for deciding cauſes and diſputes by *arbitration*. To be compoſed of capital merchants and others, of ſenſe and unſullied integrity. This idea ſtruck the great and enlarged minds of Lord Mansfield and Sir William Blackſtone. Forcibly too did it ſtrike that elegant ſcholar, that generous and unſullied man, that eloquent pleader, the late Foſter Bower. A lord of ſeveral villages in Caſtille, (in order to counteract the chicanery and expences which oppreſs the middling claſſes) has erected a court, compoſed of the oldeſt and moſt intelligent inhabitants, out of which the contending parties chuſe umpires to ſettle the differences without any other advocates.

"58. Publiſh a *Lady's Weekly Newſpaper*. We have Lady's Magazines; and why not a Newſpaper, adapted to the female mind, to female purſuits?

"44. A very intereſting tract might be written *On the Poverty and Sufferings of Men of Genius*. Many ſelections might be made from the hiſtory of various countries. Among the natives of this iſle, *Otway* and *Goldſmith* inſtantly ſtrike one—Nahum Tate (who altered Lear) died in the Mint, where he was forced to ſeek ſhelter, in extreme poverty—the beſt part of the days of Collins (thoſe days in which 'imagination is on the 'wing') were depreſſed and chilled by melancholy poverty. Mr. Boſwell (about 1731 and 1732) relates two ſtriking inſtances of the poverty of Johnſon. The only conſolation of Phædrus's ſhip-wrecked man of genius was, the poſſeſſion of his *talents* and *fancy*. See a book called *De Infortunis Literorum*; it is worth peruſal; it might be tranſlated, with Notes, Additions, or Illuſtrations.

"68. Were ten or twelve gentlemen of eaſe and property (friends to each other) to meet once a week, they might form a club (known only to themſelves, and without any reference or proclamation to the public) by which they might diſpenſe bleſſings unknown. They might each perambulate different parts of this metropolis, privately to find out objects of moſt deplorable diſtreſs, ſuch as in general eſcape common obſervation. At each weekly meeting, each member might communicate the miſerable objects he had beheld, and proportion the relief or charity to be given them. What urged Mr. Burke ſo eloquently to paint the character of Mr. Howard, but from this latter gentleman's having 'fathomed the 'very depth of miſery?'

"The following paragraph (juſt copied from a newſpaper of April 1797) will ſhew how eaſy and how very cheap it is to diſpenſe comfort and happineſs and bleſſings to the poor:—'*Six poor debtors were laſt* '*week diſcharged from Knottingley Gaol,* '*Pontefract, by the ſum of* 13*l.* 15*s.* '*given for that purpoſe, by B. Cooke,* 'Eſq.' Poſſibly theſe poor men had *families ſtarving*, when deprived of the huſband's labour. Who this Mr. Cooke is, I know not, but I am ſure this record of his name is more creditable than ſuch inhuman, ſuch brutal, and contemptible records as the following (and which one is ſo frequently peſtered with in the papers)—— '1797, *April* 11, *Tueſday morning the* '*trotting match againſt time, for a bet of* '100 *guineas, between Charles Herbert* '*and R. Wilſon, Eſquires, was decided* '*in favour of the former. The bet* '*was, that Mr. Herbert's horſe Othello* '*would not* trot 17 *miles in an hour, on* '*the Highgate road, to ſet out from St.* '*Giles's church, and he won it exactly* '*by one minute and twenty ſeconds.*'

"Pere Bourdaloue, the beſt preacher France ever produced, conſecrated the latter part of his life to the ſervice of the hoſpitals, the poor, and the priſoners, and by his pathetic diſcourſes and engaging manners, procured for them very bountiful alms. If the diſcourſes of our enriched and wealthy biſhops, are not *ſo pathetic* as thoſe

those of this good father, and if their manners are not quite so engaging, yet, whoever visits the *cottages of the poor* in their dioceses, in the inclement months of winter, and views the extreme misery and forlorn unchearfulness of their situation, must lament that what God has so bountifully given them flows in too confined circles ever to reach the simple dwellings of the poor."

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